CANADA

Report by of

THE TARIFF BOARD

in References

Relative to the Investigation Ordered
by the Minister of Finance
respecting

HATS, CAPS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Reference No. 125, pt 10

(Textiles)

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The Honourable Donald M. Fleming, P.C., Q.C., M.P.
Minister of Finance
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I refer to your letter of September 24, 1957, in which you requested the Tariff Board to conduct an inquiry respecting textile products.

In conformity with Section 6 of the Tariff Board Act, I have the honour to transmit the tenth Report of the Board respecting textile products, in English and in French. This Report relates to hats, caps and related products. A copy of the transcript of the proceedings at the public hearing accompanies the Report.

This Report completes the inquiry relating to textile products.

Yours sincerely

Chairman

THE TARIFF BOARD

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* Dr. Eldon's appointment to the Board was effective after the completion of the Board's hearings and deliberations on this Report.

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APPENDICES

Explanation of Symbols Used

-	Denotes nil or zero
..	Indicates that figures are not available
*	Indicates a reported figure which disappears on rounding
(a)	A small letter in brackets denotes a footnote to a table
(1)	A number in brackets denotes a footnote to the text
s.c.	Denotes an import statistical class

THE TARIFF BOARD

Reference No. 125

(Textiles)

The letter of Reference from the Minister of Finance, directing the Tariff Board to conduct an inquiry relative to the Textile schedule of the Customs Tariff, was quoted in full in the Board's Report on Wool Fabrics, dated March 5, 1958. The Tariff Board has already submitted its findings and recommendations respecting Wastes (of all fibres), Wool (including tops and noils), and Wool Yarns; Wool Fabrics (woollens and worsteds); Cotton and Cotton Products; Silk and Man-Made Fibres and Products (so-called synthetics); Hosiery and Knitted Goods; Narrow Fabrics, Lace, Embroideries, and Fire-hose; Manufactures of Wool or Hair and Related Products; Miscellaneous Textiles; and Batting and Wadding and Coated or Impregnated Fabrics. This Report relates to Hats, Caps and Related Products and completes the inquiry relative to the textile schedule of the Customs Tariff.

Public hearings were held in Ottawa from January 18 to January 20, 1960, inclusive.

A list of the Companies and Associations which made representations to the Board follows:

Representations:

Association of Millinery Manufacturers, The, Montreal, P.Q.
Canadian Department, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, Montreal, P.Q.
  Cap Makers Union, Local 36, Montreal, P.Q.
  Cap Makers Union, Local 47, Toronto, Ont.
  Cap Makers Union, Local 47a, Hamilton, Ont.
  Cap Makers Union, Local 35, Winnipeg, Man.
  Hat Workers Union, Local 74, Brockville, Ont.
  Hat Workers Union, Local 82, Guelph, Ont.
  Hat Workers Union, Local 86, Toronto, Ont.
  Hat Workers Union, Local 127, Truro, N.S.
  Millinery Workers Union, Local 46, Toronto, Ont.
  Millinery Workers Union, Local 49, Montreal, P.Q.
Cap and Cloth Hat Industry of Canada, The, Montreal, P.Q.
  Montreal Hat and Cap Manufacturers Association, The, Montreal, P.Q.
  Ontario Hat and Cap Manufacturers Association
  Manitoba Hat and Cap Manufacturers
  British Columbia Hat and Cap Manufacturers
Coupey, M.H. and Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Guatemala, Consul General of
Hat Research Foundation, The, Toronto, Ont.
Japan Textile Products Exporters' Association, Osaka, Japan
Primary Textiles Institute, Montreal, P.Q.

A representative of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont., was present at the public hearing but did not make a submission.

PART I

THE INDUSTRY

Products

This report is concerned with the tariffs on hats, caps, bonnets, berets, hoods, shapes and a number of other products which go into the manufacture of headgear. These products are classified under tariff items 569; 569a(1); 569a(2); 569a(3); 569a(4); 569a(5); 569a(6); 569b; 569c(1); 569c(2); 569d(1) and 569d(2). Drawbacks provided for under item 1012 are also within the scope of the inquiry. Tariff item 569a(5), applying to woollen berets, was dealt with in a previous report[1] but no recommendation concerning it was made at that time.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets and Berets - Most products designed as headgear and commonly worn in Canada are classified in the Tariff as hats, caps, bonnets or berets. There are some exceptions. For example, products designed to be worn as ladies' headgear may sometimes be classified as headsquares, knitted goods or textile manufactures. Fur hats and caps, firemen's helmets and safety helmets are classified separately in the Tariff; they are not considered in this Report.

Under the Customs Tariff, hats must be distinguished from caps, bonnets and berets; and certain woollen berets must be distinguished from hats, caps, bonnets and other berets. It would, none the less, be difficult if not impossible to find mutually exclusive definitions of all these types of headgear; classification must depend partly upon usage in the trade. The word "hat" is somewhat less readily defined than the words "cap", "bonnet" or "beret"; imports of most products similar to those made by Canadian manufacturers of hats are classified as hats. Blocking and decorating are typical operations in the manufacture of hats. Caps are often of fabric or leather and usually have peaks; cutting and sewing are typical operations in the manufacture of caps. A bonnet is usually capable of being tied under the chin, more or less covers the back and sides of the head, and often projects slightly in front. A beret is a round, flat form of headgear of soft material with a full crown and no peak.

Hoods and Shapes - The words "hoods" and "shapes" are used together where they appear in the tariff items at present under review, and the Board has found little agreement as to the distinction between them. They refer to forms, or hat bodies, which can be made into hats by such further processing as blocking and decorating. They may be of fur felt, of wool-and-fur felt, of wool felt, of plaited or braided straw or straw-like fibres, or of fabrics whether woven, knitted, crocheted or braided.

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[1] Report by the Tariff Board Respecting Hosiery and Knitted Goods, pages 19, 42 and 53

Size and Location of the Industry

The Hat and Cap Industry, as defined by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, includes all establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of caps, of men's and boys' hats, of women's and children's factory-made hats and of hat and cap makers' materials. It accounts for nearly all the Canadian production of hat bodies and headgear and for a large part of the Canadian production of miscellaneous hat-makers' materials such as sweat-bands, linings, and frames of buckram.

Principal Statistics of the Hat And Cap Industry, 1959

Principal Products	Establishments No.	Employees No.	Salaries & Wages $000	Value of Factory Shipments $000
Felt hat bodies and miscellaneous hat-makers' materials	8	430	1,157	3,170
Men's hats	9[a]	695	2,124	6,146
Women's and children's hats	62	1,864	5,282	14,555
Caps	51	1,028	2,398	6,093
Total	130	4,017	10,960	29,965

[a] Two of the establishments reported in this group also produce hat bodies.

While the Hat and Cap Industry is one of the smaller of the clothing industries, it employs over 4,000 persons and provides a market for substantial quantities of textiles. The wool and fur used by the industry for felting, and many of the straw hat bodies, are imported.

About 60 per cent of the employees of the Hat and Cap Industry are women. This percentage is fairly typical of the clothing industries but it is much higher than the average for all manufacturing industries, which is about 20 per cent.

The industry is located mainly in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario; there are also plants in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. About 70 per cent of the employment in the industry is provided in the two metropolitan areas of Montreal and Toronto; nearly all the millinery establishments are in these two areas. The cap manufacturers are located mainly in

Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. The manufacture of felt hat bodies and of men's hats is more widely dispersed, plants being located at Truro, Saint John, Montreal, Toronto, Brockville, Guelph, London and Calgary. The Industry does not employ a large percentage of the labour force in any area.

Geographical Distribution of the
Hat and Cap Industry, by Establishments and Employment, 1959

	Establishments	Employees
	No.	No.
Canada	130	4,017
Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	3	145
Province of Quebec	63	1,891
Province of Ontario	51	1,601
Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia	13	380

Organization of Production

Hat Bodies of Fur Felt and of Wool Felt - Most of the Canadian output of fur felt hat bodies is accounted for by John B. Stetson Company (Canada) Limited, by Robert Crean and Company Limited and by Biltmore Hats Limited through its subsidiary, Lanchashire Felt Company of Canada Limited. These three companies are also the largest producers of men's felt hats. They consume a large proportion of their own output of hat bodies, selling the remainder to other manufacturers of men's hats and to milliners. Eastern Felt Corporation Limited of Truro, Nova Scotia, also manufactures fur felt hat bodies.

Fur felt hat bodies are made from the fur of rabbits, hares, muskrats and other animals. The fur is imported into Canada in loose form, having already been separated from the skins and subjected to chemical treatment. After cleaning, sorting and blending, measured quantities of fur are fed into a chamber containing a revolving, damp, perforated, copper cone. By means of suction, fur fibres are drawn to the damp outer side of the cone. When the cone is well covered with a layer of fur it is wrapped in protective covering and immersed in hot water, after which the loosely matted layer of fur is removed. Repeated treatments of steam, cold water, friction and pressure cause the fur fibres to interlock and the hat body to shrink and harden. Extensive buffing is then required to impart the desired finish.

For many years up to 1948 or 1950, most hat bodies, both for men and women had what is known in the trade as a smooth finish. More recently a number of other finishes have come into style. Most of the

new finishes are imparted by buffing with abrasive or prickly surfaces to impart a nap to the hat body; special types and blends of fur must often be used to achieve the desired effect.

About four-fifths of the ladies' fur felt hat bodies produced in Canada now have a so-called velour finish. This finish is achieved by shaving the nap to a short and uniform length. Some of the other finishes now in style are the "soleil", the "melusine" and the "beaver". While each of these has a distinctive appearance, they all have naps.

Wool felt hat bodies are made in Canada by Eastern Felt Corporation Limited of Truro and by Hubbard Felt Company Limited of Montreal; they are sold to milliners and to manufacturers of men's hats.

The manufacture of wool felt hat bodies is in many respects similar to that of fur felt hat bodies. They are made from mixtures of imported wool and wool noils which have been specially treated for felting. Wool noils are short wool fibres which are a by-product of woollen mills. The wool mixture is carded and emerges as a continuous web-like sheet. After further carding the wool sheeting is wrapped around a double cone, providing the forms for two hat bodies at a time. The wool form is then subjected to various shrinking, hardening and buffing operations, emerging as a wool felt hat body.

<u>Men's Hats</u> - There were nine establishments engaged primarily in the production of men's hats of felt or straw in 1959, and four of these accounted for about 80 per cent of the total value of Canadian output. Men do not demand as much individuality in hats as women do, and a particular design can often be marketed in large quantities.

Hat bodies, whether of felt or of straw, can be altered in shape by steaming and blocking; these are the essential operations in the manufacture of men's hats. Since the shapes required are fairly symmetrical, most of the blocking is now done on aluminum forms by a process known as stamper blocking. This process involves a minimum of manual manipulation, but it places a premium on quantity production. A set of aluminum forms costs well over one thousand dollars, and a separate set is required for each size of each style of hat. A number of cutting and sewing operations are also required in the manufacture of men's hats; the linings and sweat-band must be inserted and the ribbon and brim binding attached.

The hat bodies used in making straw or straw-like hats are of two principal types. One type is plaited in a single piece; the other is formed by spiralling a long, narrow strip of braided straw and sewing the edges together. The former type is imported and the latter type is produced by Canadian hat manufacturers from imported straw braids.

<u>Women's and Children's Hats</u> - The milliners constitute the largest sector of the Hat and Cap industry, both in terms of output and employment. Most of the millinery establishments are small. In 1959, there were 62 establishments in this sector of the industry and they employed an average of 30 persons each.

Establishments Making Women's and Children's Hats, by Numbers Employed, 1958

Employees per Establishment	Establishments	Employees
No.	No.	No.
1 - 29	44	604
30 - 59	13	508
60 - 89	5	333
90 and over	4	458

Women's and children's hats are made of a variety of materials, and the processes of production are more diverse than those in the making of men's hats. As in making men's hats, blocking and decorating are characteristic operations. However, the smaller lengths of run and the less symmetrical and more complex shapes which are required mean that most of the blocking as well as the decorating is done by hand. Most milliners produce fabric hats as well as those of felt and straw. Fabric hats are usually made around a hat frame of stiffened fabric. Until about 1955 hat frames were usually made of a stiffened cotton fabric known as buckram; most of them are now made from netting of man-made fibres.

Caps - Most cap making establishments are very small. There were 51 cap making establishments in 1959 and they employed an average of 20 persons each.

Establishments Making Caps, by Numbers Employed, 1958

Employees per Establishment	Establishments	Employees
No.	No.	No.
1 - 29	46	424
30 - 59	7	284
60 and over	4	401

Cap making is essentially a process of cutting and sewing. The fabric for a number of caps is cut simultaneously, and the various parts of each cap are then assembled by sewing machine operators.

Labour and Capital as Factors of Production

Although wage rates are low, labour costs are high in relation to value added in the Hat and Cap Industry compared with All Manufacturing Industries. This situation is fairly typical of the textile and clothing industries. These facts are brought out in the following table:

Industry	Salaries and Wages as p.c. of Value Added, 1957	Average Hourly Earnings August, 1959 (dollars)	Average Annual Income Per Employee, 1957 (dollars)
All Manufacturing	49.1	1.70	3,546
Hats and Caps	64.9	1.25	2,528
Hat bodies and miscellaneous hat-makers' materials	57.1	..	2,438
Men's hats	70.3	..	3,017
Women's and children's hats	79.7	..	2,571
Caps	71.4	..	2,194
All Textile Mills	61.1	1.29	2,943
All Textile and Fur Clothing	62.1	1.11	2,403

There are sharp differences in average income per employee among the different branches of the Hat and Cap Industry; employee income in establishments manufacturing men's hats is among the highest in the clothing industries, whereas that in establishments manufacturing caps is among the lowest.

Like most clothing industries, the Hat and Cap Industry does not employ a large amount of capital in relation to other factors of production. Capital expenditures by the industry, considered in proportion to employment and value added by manufacture, have been small compared with other industries in recent years.(1) From a sample of 17 manufacturers of caps it appears that in 1958 the ratio of sales to total assets less depreciation was 2.7 compared with 2.1 for all clothing manufacturing companies and 1.2 for all manufacturing companies. The ratio for a sample of 27 manufacturers of women's and children's hats was 2.8.(2) The manufacture of felt hat bodies does, however, call for considerably more capital than the manufacture of hats.

(1) See Tables 5, 6 and 7, Appendix B
(2) See table, page 35

PART II

THE CANADIAN MARKET

1. Hats and Other Headgear

General Trends

The diversity in forms and styles of headgear makes it difficult to assess overall trends in the volume of the market. Thus in terms of dozens of hats, caps, bonnets and berets produced and imported, the size of the market grew substantially between 1939 and 1959. This apparent growth, however, is accounted for mainly by a large increase in the market for cheap caps; the market for the much more expensive men's felt hats actually declined.

Changes in the level of employment in the industry and changes in the share of the value of the market supplied by imports provide more meaningful indications of trends in volume. Judged in this way the total volume of headgear purchased in Canada was much the same in 1959 as in 1939. Employment in the Hat and Cap Industry rose sharply during World War II but had declined to approximately the prewar level by 1948. It rose by about 6 per cent between 1948 and 1952 but declined in each of the years from 1953 to 1959 inclusive to a point 16 per cent below that of 1939. Imports, however, supplied about 11 per cent of the value of the market in 1959 compared with 5 per cent in 1939 and 2 per cent in 1948. Taking these facts into account, and assuming some rise in productivity, the size of the Canadian market for headgear would seem to have been about the same in 1959 as it had been in 1939 and 1948.

While the total size of the market has not changed very much, there have been considerable changes in the nature of demand; some of these are reflected in the following statistics of Canadian factory shipments.

Type of Headgear		1939	1947	1948	1952	1959
Men's Hats of Felt and straw	(000 Doz.)	178	188	131[b]	129	138
	($000)	2,972	8,322	6,264[b]	5,803	6,111
Women's Hats	(000 Doz.)	387[a]	357	370	402	351
	($000)	5,569	9,691	11,022	13,763	12,871
Children's Hats	(000 Doz.)	36	42	26	84	80
	($000)	204	336	277	683	875
Caps	(000 Doz.)	267[a]	375[a]	346	551	517
	($000)	1,647	2,966	2,835	6,139	5,183
Other Headwear	(000 Doz.)	112	151	145	136	213
	($000)	493	1,309	1,261	1,392	1,820

(a) Estimated
(b) Production of men's straw hats was small in 1948 and was included with "other headwear"

Shipments of the more formal types of men's hats and of ladies' millinery have declined both since 1939 and 1947. On the other hand, there have been substantial increases in shipments of caps, children's hats, and "other headwear" including infants' headwear, knitted headwear and men's cloth hats.

Canadian men and women are not wearing hats as much as they once did; many now go bareheaded except during the coldest winter months or on special occasions. A spokesman for the industry said that this trend first became evident shortly before the first World War.

A number of factors have been involved in the increased demand for other types of headgear. Population increases explain the rise in demand for infants' and children's headgear. The rise in demand for caps and other casual headgear was attributed at the public hearing partly to increased time available for leisure and to higher expenditures on sporting activities.

In addition, there have been some notable changes in the relative importance of the various materials used in hats. Canadian factory shipments of hats of wool felt have declined very sharply, accounting for most of the fall in total shipments. Whereas women's wool felt hats accounted for over a third of the value of output of millinery in 1939, they accounted for only about 11 per cent in 1959; men's hats of wool felt accounted for 17 per cent of the total value of output of men's hats in 1939 compared with 7 per cent in 1959. While wool felt hats are less expensive than fur felt hats they are inferior in a number of respects; they are heavier in weight and lose their shape when wet.

In contrast to the decline in demand for wool felt, the use of woven or knitted fabrics has increased. The rise in demand for informal headgear, most of which are of fabric, has already been mentioned. In addition, the demand for millinery of fabric increased sharply after 1949. Large quantities of millinery are now made entirely of fabric or by covering fabric frames with artificial flowers, feathers or other ornamentation.

Imports have never, at least since 1937, supplied a large part of the Canadian market for headgear, although they have increased rapidly since 1948. In 1959, imports supplied 11.3 per cent of the market in terms of value compared with 4.8 per cent in 1939 and 3.5 per cent in 1947. Exports, mainly of men's felt hats, were substantial immediately after World War II, amounting to about 10 per cent of the total value of output by the industry in 1947; by 1959 they had declined to less than one-half of one per cent of the value of output. Thus, the rise in imports together with the fall in exports has brought about a considerable loss of sales for the Canadian industry.

While total imports of headgear have been small in relation to total consumption, they have affected some sectors of the market far more than others, as the following table shows.

Apparent Canadian Market for Hats and Other Headgear
($000)

	1939	1947	1952	1958	1959
Fur Felt[a]					
Factory shipments less exports[b]	3,440	8,424	8,925	8,867	9,017
Imports	249	380	326	246	239
Total Canadian supply	3,689	8,804	9,251	9,113	9,256
Imports as p.c. of supply	6.7	4.3	3.5	2.7	2.6
Wool Felt					
Factory shipments	2,822	4,510	2,957	1,977	2,091
Imports	49	49	66	108	101
Total Canadian supply	2,871	4,559	3,023	2,085	2,192
Imports as p.c. of supply	1.7	1.1	2.2	5.2	4.6
Other Hats					
Factory shipments less exports[b]	2,708	4,017	9,381	9,347	9,731
Imports	152	176	794	1,668	1,782
Total Canadian supply	2,860	4,193	10,175	11,015	11,513
Imports as p.c. of supply	5.3	4.2	7.8	15.1	15.5
Caps, Bonnets and Berets, n.o.p.					
Factory shipments less exports[b]	1,934	3,374	6,339	6,049	5,918
Imports	93	131	274	1,016	1,307
Total Canadian supply	2,027	3,505	6,613	7,065	7,225
Imports as p.c. of supply	4.6	3.7	4.1	14.4	18.1
Total Apparent Market					
Factory shipments	10,885	22,624	27,780	26,334	26,860
Exports	226	2,314	177	95	103
Imports	542	736	1,460	3,038	3,429
Total Canadian market	11,201	21,046	29,063	29,277	30,186
Imports as p.c. of market	4.8	3.5	5.0	10.4	11.3

(a) Excludes children's fur felt hats after 1949
(b) Includes exports in 1939

Most of the import competition has been in "other hats" and in "caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p.". The first classification includes all hats other than those of felt; imports under this heading supplied 16 per cent of value of the market for such hats in 1959 compared with 8 per cent in 1952 and 4 per cent in 1947. Imports of "caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p." supplied 18 per cent of the market by value in 1959 compared with about 4 per cent both in 1947 and 1952. Imports of fur and wool felt hats have been small in relation to the size of the market.

In the following pages, trends in the market for hats and other headgear are related more closely to the output of each of the principal sectors of the industry.

Men's Hats

About four-fifths of the value of shipments of men's hats in 1959 were of fur felt. In recent years, men's fur felt hats have constituted a larger proportion of total output of men's hats than they did before World War II, mainly because of a decline in popularity of wool felt hats.

Canadian factory shipments of men's fur felt hats reached a peak of 161,000 dozen in 1946. They declined to 104,000 dozen in 1948, owing principally to a loss of export markets. Shipments have remained at around 90,000 dozen annually since 1954, approximately the same as in the years immediately preceding World War II. Imports of men's fur felt hats are not separated from women's in the statistics prior to 1951, but they have been small in recent years as the following table shows.

Apparent Canadian Market for Men's Hats of Fur Felt

Year	Factory Shipments		Imports		Total Canadian Supply		Imports as p.c. of Supply	
	000 Doz.	$000	000 Doz.	$000	000 Doz.	$000	Vol.	Value
1951	107	5,259	4	223	111	5,481	3.6	4.1
1952	104	5,275	3	175	107	5,450	2.8	3.2
1953	103	5,299	3	193	106	5,492	2.8	3.5
1954	88	4,462	3	152	91	4,514	3.3	3.4
1955	88	4,637	2	131	90	4,768	2.2	2.8
1956	88	4,758	2	131	90	4,889	2.2	2.7
1957	92	5,041	2	109	94	5,150	2.1	2.1
1958	89	4,933	2	111	91	5,044	2.2	2.2
1959	90	5,075	2	123	92	5,198	2.4	2.4

The United Kingdom is the largest source of imports.

By volume, Canadian factory shipments of men's wool felt hats in 1959 were less than half of those in 1939 and about half those in 1947. Imports of men's wool felt hats are not separated from those of women's in the statistics, but total imports of wool felt hats only supplied about 5 per cent of the value of the market in 1959.

Canadian factory shipments of men's straw hats numbered 26,000 dozen in 1959 compared with 33,000 dozen in 1939 and 2,000 dozen in 1947. Shipments have risen in most years since 1947. While statistics of imports of men's straw hats are not available separately, in 1959 total imports of straw hats of all types are estimated[(1)] to have supplied about 10 per cent by value of the Canadian market for straw hats. The Canadian manufacturers themselves import some styles of straw hats.

In addition to the felt and straw hats made by the Men's Hat Industry, other more casual types of men's hats are made, principally by the Cap Industry. Shipments of these hats rose sharply after the war, but declined after 1951 as the following table shows.

(1) See Appendix C

		1939	1947	1951	1958	1959
Men's cotton hats	(000 Doz.)	-	22	29	13	3
	($000)	-	394	603	124	38
Men's "Other" Hats	(000 Doz.)	2	26	26	8	9
	($000)	17	233	273	93	135

There are no statistics of imports which are comparable in scope to the statistics of shipments in the table above. Representatives of the Cap Industry did, however, complain about increasing import competition. Moreover, imports of "hats, n.o.p." under which men's fabric hats would enter have been increasing. Altogether, therefore, it seems likely that the decline in shipments of men's cotton and "other" hats since 1951 was due at least in part to increased imports.

Women's and Children's Hats

Activity in the production of women's and children's hats seems to be affected by changes in the type of hats produced as well as by changes in their numbers. For example, almost the same total number of women's and children's hats were shipped from Canadian factories in 1953 as in 1957. Yet, in 1953 employment was at the peacetime peak of 2,519 persons and there were 87 plants primarily engaged in producing women's and children's hats; by 1957 employment had declined to 2,083 and there were only 71 establishments. By 1959 employment had dropped a further 11 per cent and the volume of shipments by 9 per cent.

The following table shows factory shipments of women's and children's hats, according to component materials, in thousands of dozens.

Year	Fur Felt[a]	Wool Felt	Straw	Other Including Silk, Rayon and Velvet	Total
	000 doz.	000 doz.	000 doz.	000 doz.	000 doz.
1939	56	188	119	60[b]	423
1947	57	186	103	53	399
1950	71	170	158	60	459
1951	62	109	160	112	443
1952	75	98	176	137	486
1953	83	84	178	131	476
1954	73	84	169	142	468
1955	83	72	133	173	461
1956	79	63	130	186	458
1957	79	68	133	192	472
1958	80	54	104	171	409
1959	76	60	113	182	431

[a] Children's hats of fur felt were included with "other" hats in the years 1951 to 1954 inclusive, 1958 and 1959

[b] Estimated

After 1950, shipments of wool felt hats fell rapidly and shipments of fabric hats increased. After 1954, there was also a noticeable decline in shipments of straw hats, and a further increase in shipments of fabric hats. On the other hand, shipments of fur felt hats have changed little since 1952.

While the causes of changes in style are elusive, certain factors were in evidence which might have contributed to the changes which have occurred. After 1950, the average price of wool felt hats rose more rapidly than those of fur felt because of increased prices for wool felt hat bodies. The average price of women's wool felt hats in 1950 was 44 per cent that of fur felt hats, but in 1951 it was 50 per cent and in 1959 it was 56 per cent. While the prices of fabric hats vary widely, they are generally cheaper than fur felt hats and many of them are comparable to wool felt hats in price.

In addition, the displacement of buckram by netting in hat frames has broadened the range of fabric hat styles which can be made; many of the new styles are suitable for summer wear and are therefore competitive with straw.

Statistics of imports of women's and children's hats are not all available separately. It is estimated, however, that whereas these imports supplied less than three per cent of the value of the market in 1948, they supplied about ten per cent in 1959.

Most of the imports have entered as "hats, n.o.p.", which includes all hats other than felt, whether for men, women or children.(1) Imports under this class rose from a low of $119,000 in 1948 to $1,782,000 in 1959, supplying about two per cent of the market by value for such hats in the former year and 16 per cent in the latter. About four-fifths of the value of domestic output of hats other than felt are for women and children.

It is estimated(2) that the imports of "hats, n.o.p." in 1959 consisted of about half a million dollars worth of straw hats and $1,200,000 worth of fabric and feather hats. This would mean that imports supplied about ten per cent of the market for straw hats and about 20 per cent of the market for fabric and feather hats. Almost 90 per cent of the value of domestic output of straw hats and of fabric and feather hats were for women and children in 1959.

The United States has been the principal source of imports entered as "hats, n.o.p.", as the following table shows.

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(1) Children's fur felt hats also enter as "hats, n.o.p." but the volume is believed to be small

(2) See Appendix C

Imports of Hats, n.o.p.[(a)]

Year	U.K.		U.S.		Other		Total	
	000Doz.	$000	000Doz.	$000	000Doz.	$000	000Doz.	$000
1937	1	30	6	116	1	17	8	163
1939	1	26	6	113	1	13	8	152
1947	*	6	5	159	1	11	6	176
1952	1	26	35	735	2	33	38	794
1953	1	60	57	1,125	3	65	61	1,250
1954	1	23	49	1,041	4	77	54	1,141
1955	1	29	54	1,114	5	83	60	1,226
1956	1	28	66	1,346	8	83	75	1,457
1957	3	46	66	1,324	12	151	81	1,521
1958	1	34	73	1,417	16	217	90	1,668
1959	2	54	70	1,442	25	286	97	1,782
1960	5	68	62	1,319	52	304	119	1,691

(a) s.c. 3521. Includes hats of straw, grass or chip which were classified separately prior to 1947

Imports of women's hats of fur felt have been small and only supplied about 3 per cent of the market by value in 1959.

Statistics of imports of wool felt hats for women and children are not segregated from those for men. However, while imports have risen both in volume and in value since 1950, they still supplied only about 5 per cent of the market by value in 1959. Even if all the imports had consisted of wool felt hats for women and children they still would have supplied only 6 per cent of the market.

Caps

Caps are produced in a very wide range of qualities and prices. Cloth caps, largely for winter wear, accounted for more than half the value of Canadian factory shipments of caps in 1958 and had an average value of about ten dollars per dozen. Uniform caps, including those for the Armed Forces, were valued at an average of $26 per dozen while cotton caps, mainly for advertising and shop use, had an average value of about $3 per dozen. Approximately three-fourths of the value of Canadian output of all caps consists of caps suitable for winter wear.

The Canadian market for caps has been expanding fairly steadily and it is now far larger than before the war. Factory shipments of caps, as reflected by employment in the cap making establishments and by value of shipments, reached their post-war peak in 1952. Persons employed in cap-making establishments numbered 1,255 in that year compared with 715 in 1939. The high level of output in 1952 appears to have been due in part to abnormally heavy demands by the Armed Forces. If output of uniform caps is excluded, the value of output reached a peak in 1957, when persons employed in the industry numbered 1,165.

Although statistics of imports of caps are included with those of bonnets and berets, n.o.p., there are indications that caps constitute a large proportion of the imports classed as "caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p.". Caps constitute about four-fifths of the total value of Canadian factory shipments of products comparable to those which enter under the import class "caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p.".

Imports of caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p., expressed as a percentage of the value of total Canadian supply of such headgear, rose from a low of 2 per cent in 1948 to 18 per cent in 1959. Expressed as a percentage of the volume of Canadian supply, they rose from 3 per cent in 1948 to 47 per cent in 1959.

Most of the imports have been cheap caps of rather low quality for summer wear. In addition, a substantial volume of novelty paper hats, not competitive with the products of the Hat and Cap Industry, are believed to be included in the statistics. Whereas the average value per dozen of Canadian factory shipments of caps was $10.02 in 1959, that of imports was only $2.42. The Canadian market has proven capable of absorbing these imports in very large quantities along with the increased output of Canadian producers. In 1959 a total of 1,151,000 dozen caps were marketed in Canada compared with 382,000 dozen in 1948.

The following table shows imports according to the principal sources of supply.

Imports of Caps, Bonnets and Berets, n.o.p. (s.c. 3517)

Year	Total		U.K.		Japan		U.S.	
	000Doz.	$000	000Doz.	$000	000Doz.	$000	000Doz.	$000
1937	..	79	..	21	..	8	..	40
1939	..	93	..	23	..	6	..	58
1947	49	131	7	44	-	-	41	81
1952	46	274	12	77	1	2	31	172
1953	91	493	17	103	3	5	65	330
1954	113	613	22	115	13	25	72	437
1955	200	921	23	124	53	75	113	659
1956	403	1,198	30	181	140	203	221	738
1957	431	1,158	33	214	193	240	190	629
1958	401	1,016	31	165	178	239	177	526
1959	539	1,307	41	225	250	375	225	575
1960	483	1,295	37	241	242	369	172	512

In terms of value, the United States has been the principal source of imports for many years, although its share of the total declined sharply after 1955. Imports from the United Kingdom have grown substantially in recent years, and that country was the second largest source of imports until 1956. Imports from Japan have grown rapidly since 1954, having been second in terms of value since 1956 and first in terms of quantity since 1957.

The average value per dozen of imports from the United States fell from $6.06 in 1954 to $2.56 in 1959. The Department of National Revenue made a study of these imports from the United States covering a recent two-month period. It was found that large quantities of paper and bathing caps of much lower average value than cloth caps had entered as "caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p.". The average value per dozen of imports of cloth caps and bonnets from the United States, during the two-month period was $7.65.

Imports from Japan were valued at only $1.50 per dozen in 1959 and $1.24 per dozen in 1957. A representative of the Japan Textile Products Exporters Association presented the following statistics, compiled by the Textile Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, of Japanese exports of hats and caps to Canada by principal types.

Type of Cap		1957	1958	9 months 1959
Toyo	(000 Doz.)	130	82	51
	($U.S.000)	146	84	49
Other paper	(000 Doz.)	20	12	11
	($U.S.000)	56	28	23
Cotton	(000 Doz.)	20	28	18
	($U.S. 000)	41	61	45
Spun rayon	(000 Doz.)	4	20	40
	($U.S. 000)	10	40	69

Toyo cloth is a product which is native to Japan and has been manufactured in that country for hundreds of years. It is a low cost material woven from yarns made of paper. According to evidence of Canadian cap makers given at the public hearing, toyo caps became popular in Canada some years prior to 1957. The cloth was imported from Japan and made into caps by Canadian producers. By 1957, toyo caps were being imported from Japan in large quantities and the Canadian producers were unable to compete with them. The toyo caps made in Canada used to retail at about $12 per dozen. Japanese toyo caps have been entering Canada at about one dollar per dozen and were said to retail at about $3.00 per dozen.

The statistics supplied by the Japanese confirm that a large proportion of cap imports from that country in 1957 were toyo caps. Since that time, imports of toyo caps have declined rapidly whereas caps of rayon and cotton of somewhat higher value have been imported from Japan in increasing quantities.

Imports of caps from the United Kingdom have been relatively high in value, averaging $5.48 per dozen in 1959. Many of them are believed to have been of wool felt.

2. Felt Hat Bodies

The size of the Canadian market for felt hat bodies of wool and of fur has, of course been determined by the level of output of felt hats.

Hat Bodies of Wool Felt

The decline in the popularity of wool felt hats caused a reduction in the market for hat bodies of wool felt. Factory shipments of wool felt hat bodies amounted to 290,829 dozen in 1937 and 354,086 dozen in 1946 but only to 73,127 dozen in 1955. Since 1955 less than three establishments have been producing wool felt hat bodies and statistics of shipments have not been published. However, judging by shipments of wool felt hats, there was no substantial change in the market between 1955 and 1959. Imports of wool felt hat bodies have been negligible in recent years; none was reported either in 1959 or in 1960.

Hat Bodies of Fur Felt

The total Canadian market for fur felt hat bodies has not exhibited any distinct trend since the end of World War II but it has been consistently larger than it was during the years immediately preceding the War. Thus, whereas Canadian consumption since the War has ranged from as low as 150,000 dozen in 1958 to as high as 181,000 in 1950, it is estimated to have been less than 140,000 in 1939.

While there has been no pronounced trend in consumption since the War, the share of the market supplied by imports rose from 5 per cent by volume in 1947 to 27 per cent in 1956, falling to 23 per cent in 1958; imports probably supplied about 28 per cent of the market in 1959. Exports, which were abnormally large in 1947, decreased sharply thereafter. As a result mainly of these two factors, Canadian production declined from a high of 185,000 in 1947 to 118,000 in 1958, and there was a further decline in 1959. These figures may be compared with production in 1937 which is estimated to have been about 125,000 dozen.

Apparent Canadian Market for
Fur Felt Hat Bodies

		1947	1953	1956	1958	1959	1960
Canadian Production							
Men's	(000 Doz.)	153	105	93	91	..	..
	($000)	3,714	1,995	1,942	1,842	..	..
Women's	(000 Doz.)	32	48	25	27	22	..
	($000)	628	684	488	514	401	..
Total	(000 Doz.)	185	153	118	118	..	..
	($000)	4,342	2,679	2,430	2,356	..	..
Exports							
	(000 Doz.)	24	1	2	2	2	1
	($000)	389	12	40	74	60	18
Imports							
	(000 Doz.)	8	29	44	34	44	48
	($000)	107	380	796	512	716	832
Total Canadian Supply							
	(000 Doz.)	169	181	161	150	..	..
	($000)	4,060	3,047	3,186	2,794	..	..
Imports as P.C. of Supply							
	(000 Doz.)	4.8	15.8	27.2	22.6	..	..
	($000)	2.6	12.5	25.0	18.3	..	..

The larger part of the decline in production since 1947 has been in men's hat bodies, which accounted for 80 p.c. of the total value of output in 1958. The reasons were a sharp decline in exports of hat bodies, believed to have been mainly for men's hats, and a decline in output of men's fur felt hats. It was stated in evidence that imports of men's hat bodies have been very small.

Shipments of women's hat bodies rose rapidly between 1947 and 1950 when they reached a peak of 62,000 dozen. Shipments in 1959 totalled only 22,000 dozen. The decline in shipments between 1950 and 1959 was due principally to imports which rose from 10,000 dozen in 1950 to 44,000 dozen in 1959. Evidence at the hearing showed that most imports of hat bodies were for women's hats. In each of the years 1956 to 1959 inclusive, half or more of the market for women's hat bodies, both in volume and in value, was supplied by imports. The following table shows the value of these imports by principal sources.

Imports of Hoods and Shapes of Fur Felt
Or Wool-and-Fur Felt (s.c. 3561)
($000)

Year	Total	United Kingdom	Czecho-slovakia	France	Italy	United States
1939	19	5	-	1	-	13
1947	107	6	1	-	45	55
1948	91	2	*	4	75	5
1949	165	4	13	8	120	16
1950	172	1	50	7	102	12
1951	185	1	83	6	75	20
1952	280	*	123	*	120	36
1953	380	1	3	64	279	33
1954	384	*	5	112	221	44
1955	424	5	84	102	155	75
1956	796	26	395	141	175	57
1957	770	14	466	57	168	57
1958	512	45	214	27	163	46
1959	716	115	204	32	290	43
1960	832	132	278	75	300	26

In most years since 1949 Czechoslovakia and Italy were the chief suppliers although large quantities have also come from the United Kingdom, France and the United States. Imports from the United Kingdom rose rapidly after 1957, and that country was the third largest supplier in 1959 and 1960. From April 22, 1952 to August 31, 1954, imports of fur felt hoods from Czechoslovakia were subjected to an advance over the invoice value for regular and special duty purposes. In 1948, the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff on fur felt hat bodies was reduced from 30 p.c. to 22½ p.c.

The factors leading to the large imports of women's hat bodies in recent years appear to have been related both to price and quality. Canadian production is heavily concentrated in the low and medium price ranges for which there is a large market. It was stated at the public hearing that hat bodies in these price ranges can be obtained from Czechoslovakia and Italy more cheaply than they can be bought from Canadian sources. It was said, for example, that velour hat bodies cost from $9.00 to $13.00 per dozen f.o.b. Czechoslovakia, depending on colour. The duty of 22½ p.c. would raise the landed cost of the $9.00 hat bodies to $11.02 and the $13.00 hat bodies to $15.93; there would be further charges for freight and insurance. In comparison, the prices of similar Canadian products were said to be from $14.25 to $23.00.

In addition, some styles and qualities of hat bodies which are demanded by the millinery industry are not available from Canadian sources. As the following table shows, the average value plus duty of imported hat bodies has usually been somewhat higher than the average value of Canadian factory shipments of women's hat bodies.

Average Value Per Dozen of Women's Fur Felt Hat Bodies
(dollars)

Year	Canadian Factory Shipments	Imports[a]
1947	19.55	17.09
1948	16.28	16.53
1949	14.58	17.17
1950	10.92	21.98
1951	14.43	18.83
1952	14.76	16.82
1953	14.38	16.27
1954	15.16	15.67
1955	15.57	16.63
1956	19.50	22.25
1957	20.63	27.47
1958	19.00	18.38
1959	18.00	19.91

(a) Includes duties but excludes cost of transport from country of export

Since the chief European suppliers apparently offer hat bodies in Canada at prices lower than those of comparable Canadian products, the figures in the table suggest that imported hat bodies have been of higher average quality than those produced in Canada. Moreover, France, which was said not to be able to compete in price with Canadian producers, is a substantial supplier to Canada.

A spokesman for Canadian producers of hat bodies stated in evidence:

> "Changes of fashion since the war have been quite considerable. From the smooth fur felt body of the immediate post-war period to the velour souffle (a very long fluff angora type) to the shiny long nap melusines, and now the popular short or medium nap shiny soleil. The Fur Felt Industry is an old one and has its roots in the Ancient Guild Handicraft. Many of these special finishes have only short periods of style acceptance, and often only in the higher priced fields. Special skills are required which in Europe, have been passed down almost from Father to Son. In the initial stages of any new exotic trend production tends to be expensive and exclusive, not only in Europe, but also in Canada. However, when Canadian mills are given adequate protection and reasonable quantities, they are capable of matching European styles and qualities and giving better service."[1]

(1) Proceedings (Official Report), at the Public Hearing respecting Hats and Caps (henceforth cited as Proceedings), January 19, 1960, pages 387-8

The following statement appeared in the brief of the Canadian Association of Millinery Manufacturers:

> "...the millinery industry in Canada looks to other style centres such as Italy, France, Austria ... for information and inspiration concerning changes in styles and fabrics."
>
> "Timing in the production of new styles or new fashions is an essential element in the sense of this business. Consequently it is impossible for the industry to await the reproduction of new 'hoods' in the Canadian market. On the other hand, such delay is essential for the small industry in Canada manufacturing such hoods to enable it to copy or produce such a product for sale in the local market to Canadian millinery manufacturers. Whilst this is not intended as criticism, nevertheless, it must be recognized that because of the limited production in Canada, the Canadian 'hood' industry here is unable to reproduce in equal quality at the same time as the larger markets such as Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, the United Kingdom and Ireland."
>
> "Consequently, the Canadian millinery industry must obtain a certain proportion of its raw materials (hoods) from foreign markets in order to keep its products in a competitive and fashionable relationship with millinery products shown in leading style and fashion markets in Paris, Rome, London and New York, particularly."(1)

(1) Proceedings, January 18, 1960, pages 182-3

PART III

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE INDUSTRY

Men's Hats and Fur Felt Hat Bodies

Three firms account for most of the output of fur felt hat bodies as well as of men's hats. Taken together, these three firms realized profits in every year from 1950 to 1959 inclusive, although the occasional individual loss was experienced. As a percentage of net worth, however, the combined profits of these firms were consistently lower than those in All Manufacturing.

The number of smaller manufacturers of men's hats declined from 19 in 1949 to 7 in 1958. While the Board did not receive financial returns from all these firms, it may be assumed that, had profits been regarded as adequate, more of these firms would have remained in business.

Wool Felt Hat Bodies

Since only two firms now produce wool felt hat bodies in Canada, the financial position of this section of the industry cannot be made public. It is noteworthy, however, that Lancashire Felt, formerly one of the largest producers, was acquired by Biltmore several years ago and converted from the production of wool felt to fur felt. Of the two firms still in production, one has branched out extensively into other lines of business.

Hats for Women and Children, and Caps

The table on page 35 contains data on the profitability and assets of a sample of firms making women's and children's hats and of a sample of firms making caps. It also contains similar information on All Manufacturing Companies and on companies making men's, women's and children's clothing.

The sample of firms making women's and children's hats consists of all the incorporated firms, 27 in number, which were in business throughout the period 1954 to 1958 inclusive. These firms accounted for between 55 and 62 per cent of the total annual value of Canadian factory shipments by all establishments primarily engaged in making women's and children's hats during the period covered. The number of such establishments fell from 87 in 1954 to 66 in 1958, but the total value of shipments declined by less than two per cent.

Taken together, the 27 firms in the sample realized profits in each of the years 1954 to 1958 inclusive. Profits as a percentage of total assets less depreciation reserves varied from 7.1 per cent in 1955 to 9.2 per cent in 1956. The rates of profit of these firms were slightly lower than those of all manufacturing companies in the years 1954 to 1956 inclusive, but were slightly higher in 1957 and 1958. They were consistently and substantially higher than those of all companies making men's, women's and children's clothing.

The sample of firms making caps consists of all the incorporated companies, 17 in number, which were in business throughout the period 1954 to 1958 inclusive. These firms accounted for between 62 and 69 per cent of the total annual value of Canadian factory shipments by establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of caps during the period covered. The number of such establishments fell from 61 in 1954 to 57 in 1958, and the value of shipments fell by nine per cent over the same period.

Taken together, the 17 cap manufacturers in the sample suffered losses in 1954 and 1955 but realized profits in the years 1956 to 1958 inclusive. Their profits, expressed as a percentage of total assets less depreciation reserves, were higher than those of all manufacturing companies in 1957 but were lower in 1956 and 1958. They were slightly higher than those of all men's, women's and children's clothing companies in 1956, 1957 and 1958.

Sales, Assets and Profits of Selected Manufacturers of Caps and Women's and Children's Hats Compared with those in other Industries

Fiscal year or taxation year	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Selected Companies Manufacturing Women's and Children's Hats					
Sales ($000)	7,940	8,080	9,091	9,304	8,793
Total Assets, less Depreciation Reserves ($000)	2,759	2,994	3,342	3,369	3,134
Current year Profit or (Loss) ($000)	216	214	307	275	235
- as % of Total Assets, less Depreciation Reserves	7.8%	7.1%	9.2%	8.2%	7.5%
Sales as ratio of Total Assets, less Depreciation Reserves	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Number of companies	27	27	27	27	27
Selected Companies Manufacturing Caps					
Sales ($000)	3,815	3,830	3,537	3,996	3,850
Total Assets, less Depreciation Reserves ($000)	1,642	1,633	1,373	1,454	1,412
Current year Profit or (Loss) ($000)	(44)	(13)	84	120	83
- as % of Total Assets, less Depreciation Reserves	(2.7%)	(0.8%)	6.1%	8.3%	5.9%
Sales as ratio of Total Assets, less Depreciation Reserves	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7
Number of Companies	17	17	17	17	17
All Manufacturing Companies					
Sales ($ millions)	17,758	19,805	22,213	22,111	21,774
Total Assets, less Depreciation Reserves ($ millions)	13,487	14,579	16,718	17,937	18,891
Current year Profit or (Loss) ($ millions)	1,136	1,469	1,581	1,411	1,302
- as % of Total Assets, less Depreciation Reserves	8.4%	10.1%	9.5%	7.9%	6.9%
Sales as ratio of Total Assets, less Depreciation Reserves	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Manufacturers of Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing					
Sales ($000)	403,304	404,600	512,200	534,000	524,100
Total Assets, less Depreciation Reserves ($000)	189,566	186,100	224,100	239,400	245,700
Current year Profit or (Loss) ($000)	4,444	8,100	11,600	11,500	11,100
- as % of Total Assets less Depreciation Reserves	2.3%	4.4%	5.2%	4.8%	4.5%
Sales as ratio of Total Assets, less Depreciation Reserves	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1

Source: Data for All Manufacturing Companies and for Men's and Women's and Children's Clothing Companies compiled from information contained in "Taxation Statistics" published by the Department of National Revenue. Data for manufacturers of caps and of women's and children's hats compiled from data in a special study by the Department of National Revenue

PART IV

CONDITIONS IN THE INDUSTRY UNDER EXISTING TARIFFS

1. Felt Hat Bodies

Ladies' Hat Bodies of Fur Felt

The manufacturers of felt hat bodies and representatives of their employees expressed great concern over the large volume of imports of women's fur felt hat bodies from Europe. It has been found that imports of fur felt hat bodies of all kinds supplied between 22 and 27 per cent of the volume of the Canadian market in the years 1956 to 1958 inclusive, compared with less than three per cent in 1947; they are estimated to have supplied about 28 per cent of the market in 1959. They have consisted almost entirely of women's hat bodies and have supplied well over half the volume of the Canadian market for such hat bodies in recent years. Most milliners now order a large proportion of their anticipated requirements from Europe and purchase the balance in Canada as needed.

The Hat Research Foundation, representing the Canadian manufacturers of hat bodies, estimated that production in Canada of the hat bodies which were being imported would have provided steady employment for about 125 persons. In addition, it complained that the imports had meant greater seasonal fluctuations in the operations of the Canadian producers. Their spokesman stated:

> "In general it may be said that the production of men's and women's hoods and shapes complement one another. It is customary for the Millinery manufacturers to place a proportion of their requirements for the fall season either just before the new year, or shortly after. Naturally, such orders tend to consist of the more standard colours, finishes and shapes, whereas orders placed during the summer or early fall, tend to consist of those newer items or colours which have found favour with the store buyers and the public as the season opens up ....
>
> "Men's fur felt hood production always declines in the spring with resulting employee lay-offs. However, in the past these were usually avoided by orders for standard items from the millinery trade. Their orders are now placed in Europe .... Few, if any such early items are now ordered from domestic factories and losses to Canadian workers thereby become inevitable."(1)

(1) Proceedings, January 19, 1960, pages 373 and 376

The rise in imports of ladies' fur felt hat bodies was attributed by the Foundation mainly to a reduction of the Canadian Tariff(1), to lower wage rates in Europe than in Canada, and to changes in fashion which had worked to the disadvantage of Canadian producers.

It is clear from the evidence of the Canadian manufacturers and of importers that lower prices in Europe have been one of the principal reasons for imports. While accurate information on prices of foreign-made hat bodies is difficult to obtain, the Board heard from several sources that the landed cost including duty of Italian and Czechoslovakian velours was about 20 per cent below the prices of comparable Canadian products. Another reason for imports, although not the main one, is that some of the more costly types of hat bodies are not made in Canada.

Approximately 30 per cent of the total cost of making ladies' fur felt hat bodies in Canada is accounted for by costs of raw materials, about 30 per cent by cost of labour and the remainder by overhead. The elements of cost vary considerably, however, according to styles and colours. The cost of labour as a proportion of the total cost of hat bodies with a smooth finish is somewhat less than that in the velours, soleils, beavers and melusines which are now in vogue. The cost of fur varies very widely according to colour. For example, the fur in a pure white velour costs three or four times that in a velour of dark colour; the cost of fur in pastels is intermediate between these two extremes. At the time of the public hearing ladies' velour hat bodies made in Canada were priced from $14.25 for those containing grey fur to $23.00 for those of pure white.

The fur used in hat bodies enters Canada free of duty, and the Foundation claimed no particular disadvantage in costs of raw materials. Their spokesman stated that Czechoslovakia buys large quantities of fur in western European countries at world prices or even higher. They did assert, however, that prices in Italy of Italian furs are about 20 per cent below world prices. At the same time, the Italians use imported furs as well as their own.

Wage rates in the United Kingdom and Europe are substantially below those in Canada, and the Canadian producers laid considerable emphasis on their disadvantage in this regard. Average hourly wages paid by Canadian felt hat body manufacturers were $1.37 in 1956. In the same year the average hourly wage for two classes of hat body workers in France was 56 Canadian cents, and the average for two classes of hat body workers in the United Kingdom was 44 Canadian cents. Average hourly rates in all manufacturing industries were 30 cents in Italy, 42 cents in France and 58 cents in the United Kingdom. None of these rates take full account of fringe benefits which are substantial in Europe and the United Kingdom as well as in Canada. The United Hatters' Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union presented figures showing that in October, 1958 the average hourly earnings including fringe benefits in the Italian men's hat industry were 46 cents.

(1) On January 1, 1948 the British preferential rate on fur felt hat bodies was reduced from $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. to $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and the most-favoured-nation rate was reduced from 30 p.c. to $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

The decline in popularity of ladies' hat bodies with a smooth finish and the rise in demand for velours, soleils, melusines and beavers also appears to have worked to the disadvantage of Canadian producers. Labour, as mentioned above, is a larger element of total cost in the production of these newer styles. In addition, Canadian producers have found it uneconomical to manufacture some of the more costly styles which have been introduced in Europe. A spokesman for the Foundation stated:

> "... there are many exotic types which are only made in certain European mills. They are also high in price; they run \$36 or \$40 a dozen landed in here; and the runs are so small that it was completely impossible - it would be uneconomic to make them for the Canadian market."(1)

Most of the imports from France apparently consist of varieties not produced in Canada. The spokesman for the Foundation indicated that French hat bodies of types made in Canada are not competitive in price on the Canadian market.

The Board had difficulty in discerning whether or not European producers have an advantage in quality over Canadian producers. On balance, it appears that they do have some slight advantage, if not in quality at least in the attributes demanded in ladies' hat bodies. Representatives of the millinery industry suggested that there was somewhat greater uniformity in hat bodies from Europe, but the Canadian producers of hat bodies denied that their products were in any way inferior, except possibly where very small lengths of run were concerned. The spokesman for the Foundation stated:

> "There obviously is ... a greater variation when the Canadian trade is required to supply quantities in as small as three dozen batches ... instead of much fewer numbers of 24 dozen lots ..."(2)

A representative of the milliners stated:

> "The fur felt of years ago that milady was accustomed to wearing, the tailored type of fur felt, is not what we have reference to in general terms ...
>
> "There are so many different items that are introduced in the market because of the fact that we are in a very highly fashioned industry ... and when we place orders for some of these goods, these highly fashioned goods, the Canadian manufacturer has not got any knowledge whatsoever as to what has been shown in the European market, or if they have, I do not think ... they would be qualified to even submit samples, at the time we place our commitments."(3)

(1) Proceedings, January 19, 1960, page 388
(2) Ibid, pages 399-400
(3) Ibid, January 18, 1960, pages 244-5

Imports of felt hat bodies from the United States have not been large, and producers in that country probably do not enjoy any advantage in costs over Canadian producers. Hatters' furs imported into the United States are dutiable at 15 p.c. or more depending upon qualities; the ad valorem equivalent of the United States duty on felt hat bodies is generally over 40 p.c. Despite the duty, substantial quantities of ladies' hat bodies are imported into the United States.

Men's Hat Bodies of Fur Felt

Circumstances in the market for men's hat bodies of fur felt have been quite different. Canadian factory shipments of men's fur felt hat bodies have fallen, but this has been due largely to a decline in shipments of men's hats. Imports have been negligible.

Technically, fur felt hat bodies for men's hats are very similar to those for women's hats. They are produced in the same plants by the same workers; they are also produced on the same machines except for a few of the finishing operations. The distribution of costs as between labour, materials and overhead is much the same for men's and women's hat bodies.

European producers of hat bodies pay much lower wage rates than are paid in Canada, and this probably gives some of them an overall advantage in costs over Canadian producers. The Board was informed that Czechoslovakian producers could land men's hat bodies in Canada at prices considerably below those charged by Canadian producers.

The success of the Canadian industry in retaining the domestic market for men's hat bodies appears to be related to the structure of the Canadian Men's Hat Industry and to developments in styling. A large and increasing proportion of the Canadian output of men's fur felt hats is accounted for by three large firms which produce their own hat bodies. Less than one-fifth of the men's fur felt hat bodies used in Canada are purchased in the open market. The dwindling number of smaller hat manufacturers purchase their supplies of hat bodies mainly from their larger competitors.

In addition, since World War II, North American styles in men's hats have evolved differently from those in Europe. Whereas Canadian women often demand European styles, Canadian men wear hats similar in style to those worn in the United States. Moreover, standards of quality and of adherence to prescribed shades of colour are stricter in men's hat bodies than in those for ladies. A Canadian importer of men's hat bodies would have to work closely with a European producer for some time before he could be assured of satisfactory service. Even then he would have to forego the advantage of rapid delivery offered by the Canadian producers.

From the standpoints of style, quality and speed of delivery, men's fur felt hat bodies from the United States would undoubtedly be acceptable on the Canadian market. Price appears to be the factor which discourages imports from that country. One Canadian hat manufacturer who does not produce his own hat bodies said that he did occasionally import hat bodies from the United States although the duty of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. made the cost almost prohibitive.

Hat Bodies of Wool Felt

Canadian shipments of wool felt hat bodies have been decreasing for some years because of a decline in demand for wool felt hats. Imports have been very small, none whatever having been reported in 1959 or in 1960.

One factor adversely affecting the market for wool felt hat bodies has been a narrowing of the differential in price between wool felt and fur felt hat bodies. Prior to World War II, wool felt hat bodies were sold at less than half the price of fur felt hat bodies. At the time of the public hearing, the prevailing price of standard wool felt hat bodies for women was about $8.60 per dozen, whereas fur felt hat bodies could be obtained from Canadian producers for as little as $14.25 and from foreign sources for considerably less.

The rise in popularity of fabric millinery has undoubtedly had an adverse effect on the market for women's wool felt hats. While fabric hats are sold at a wide variety of prices, most of them are closer in price to wool felt hats than to fur felt hats.

The virtual absence of imports could also conceivably have had an adverse effect on demand. The present most-favoured-nation duty of $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. plus 90 cents per dozen is at a prohibitive level. A number of countries including the United States and Italy are understood to produce a much broader range of weights and styles of women's wool felt hat bodies than Canada. Japan is also a large producer. The ad valorem equivalent of the duties on such imports as did arrive from Italy in 1958 was 48.8 p.c. There were no imports in 1959 or in 1960.

The elements which enter into the cost of production of ladies' wool felt hat bodies in Canada were estimated by a producer to be approximately as follows:

Factor of Production	Percentage of total Cost
Processed wool	25
Other materials	5
Factory labour	40
Overhead	30

Overhead would probably be a smaller element of cost were it not for the fact that Canadian plants are now operating at substantially less than full capacity.

No information on costs in foreign countries was obtained. However, it is highly probable that prices in Japan and in some European countries which pay relatively low wage rates are substantially below those in Canada. Producers in many foreign countries pay no more than Canadian producers for their supplies of wool. Prices in the United States are not, according to industry sources, greatly different from those in Canada.

Producers in distant countries do, of course, face difficulties other than the tariff in competing for the Canadian market. One Canadian producer reported he was offering a line of ladies' wool felt hat bodies in 25 colours, and that milliners had come to expect delivery on very short notice. It is unlikely that foreign suppliers could offer comparable service.

2. Hats and Other Headgear

Men's Hats

Hats of fur felt constitute the principal product of the manufacturers of men's hats. Canadian factory shipments of men's fur felt hats declined by nearly 40 per cent in volume between 1947 and 1954, because of loss of export markets and a decline in domestic demand. Shipments have been more or less stable since 1954, and imports have been very small. The Hat Research Foundation attributed the industry's success in retaining the domestic market to developments in style and merchandising. Its spokesman stated:

> "The annual importations have not been large since the end of the war and more recently have shown a marked tendency to decline. This trend is the result of Canadian merchandising developments. In the last few years, men's hat stylings have taken an entirely new course. Not only has the low flat-top shape been successfully introduced, but also the new soft derby. As well, a great variation of finishes, colours and trimmings have found wider consumer acceptance. Rapid changes have taken place from season to season and often within a single season. This type of merchandising has now become accepted practice. It is not duplicated to the same extent outside of North America. As most of the well-known American brands are manufactured in Canada, present Canadian imports come almost entirely from European manufacturers. As the Canadian market takes only a small proportion of their output and almost all the new shapes are precreased requiring expensive sets of metal dies, it is becoming increasingly uneconomic for them to keep up with our rapid style changes and their exports to Canada have steadily declined."(1)

A closely related development has been the rise to leadership of United States brand names in the Canadian market for men's fur felt hats. The right to reproduce the styles and brand names of a leading United States hat manufacturer has become a business asset of great value. Most large retail outlets now deal mainly in these brands.

Ten years ago, John B. Stetson (Canada) Limited was the only large producer of both hats and hat bodies which had access to the styles and brands of a large United States Company. Adam Hats (Canada) Limited had similar rights but did not produce its own hat bodies. Since that time, both Crean and Biltmore have obtained similar rights. Crean accomplished this by acquiring Adam Hats (Canada) Limited, and Biltmore negotiated an agreement with one of the largest producers in the United States.

(1) Proceedings, January 19, 1960, pages 359-360

Thus, the three largest manufacturers of men's fur felt hats in Canada are now in a position to take full advantage of the developments in style and merchandising which have occurred on this continent since World War II. With control over their own sources of hat bodies, they are assured of prompt supplies of the latest styles. And with their United States connections they have advance information on styles together with the benefits of nation-wide advertising, much of it in United States publications sold in Canada.

It is these developments in styles and merchandising which appear to have discouraged imports from Europe.

The United States brands of hats which are produced in Canada are not, of course, imported from the United States. Even if this were not so, however, Canadian producers could undoubtedly compete in price on the Canadian market with most fur felt hats produced in the United States. Many of the United States brands which are produced in Canada are sold at the same prices in both countries. United States producers do not enjoy any apparent advantage in costs over Canadian producers and, as suggested in the section on Hat Bodies of Fur Felt, they are probably at a disadvantage in costs of raw materials.

Men's Hats of Wool Felt - The volume of Canadian factory shipments of men's wool felt hats in 1959 was only about half that of 1947 and less than half that of 1939. Imports have been small. Reasons for the decline in popularity of wool felt hats have been suggested in the section on Hat Bodies of Wool Felt. The smaller manufacturers of men's hats account for a larger proportion of the output of the wool felt hats than of the fur felt hats. Brands and national advertising do not appear to have been as significant in this market as in the market for fur felt hats.

The most-favoured-nation duty of $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. plus 90 cents per dozen has undoubtedly been a significant factor in discouraging imports. The average value per dozen of wool felt hats imported from the United States in 1959 was \$15.81 making the duty equivalent to an average of 33.0 p.c. There is, however, a substantial market in Canada for novelty headwear of wool felt, such as "cowboy hats", for boys, which retail at two dollars each or even less. Such hats might have a wholesale value of as little as ten dollars per dozen and, if imported, the most-favoured-nation duty on them would be equivalent to more than 35 p.c.

Men's Straw Hats - The volume of Canadian shipments of men's straw hats, while lower than in pre-war years, has risen sharply since 1947. Imports have not been large and the industry made no complaints in that regard.

The existing tariff affords the industry a very substantial measure of protection. Since straw hat braids enter free of duty and straw hat bodies are subject to a most-favoured-nation rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., Canadian producers of straw hats can purchase their raw materials at or only a little above world market prices. The amount of processing

required to convert the raw materials into hats varies considerably, but the effective level of protection on these operations is certainly higher than the most-favoured-nation rate on straw hats of 25 p.c. plus one dollar per dozen suggests.

Women's and Children's Hats

The Association of Millinery Manufacturers complsined of what it termed an alarming increase in imports of millinery.

It is estimated(1) that in 1959 imports of millinery supplied about 10 per cent of the Canadian market, by value, compared with less than three per cent in 1948. The market has not been expanding and these imports, while still not large by most standards, have contributed to a decline in Canadian factory shipments. Employment in the industry fell from 2,519 in 1953 to 1,864 in 1959, a drop of 26 per cent.

Most of the imports appear to have consisted of hats of woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics or of feathers on a fabric base. Imports, mainly from the United States, probably supplied about 20 per cent, by value, of the market for such hats in 1958 and 1959.

A number of factors appear to have contributed to the rise in imports of fabric millinery which occurred after 1950. One factor has been a marked rise in popularity of such millinery. Prior to 1950, the Canadian market for fabric millinery was too small for imports to have affected the industry as a whole to any extent.

There were reductions in the tariff on fabric millinery in 1948 and in 1951, bringing the most-favoured-nation rate down from 30 p.c. plus $1.50 per dozen to 25 p.c. plus $1.00 per dozen. On hats valued at $20 per dozen the rate prior to the reductions would have been equivalent to 37½ p.c. compared with 30 p.c. at present.

The replacement of buckram by knitted net fabrics of synthetic fibres for hat frames, which has occurred since 1950, has probably had some adverse effect on the ability of Canadian milliners to compete with imports. While the milliners receive a drawback of 99 p.c. of the duties on buckram, they pay a most-favoured-nation duty of 35 p.c. on knitted net fabrics, whether imported under tariff item 538i(2) or 568. In its Report Batting and Wadding and Coated or Impregnated Fabrics the Board has recommended a most-favoured-nation rate of 30 p.c. on goods now entering under tariff item 538i(2). In its Report Hosiery and Knitted Goods the Board has recommended a most-favoured-nation rate of 32½ p.c. on goods now entering under tariff item 568. The milliners obtain most of their knitted net fabrics for hat frames from the United States.

The materials used in fabric millinery are largely of synthetic fibres, and Canadian milliners pay more for these than their United States counterparts. The most-favoured-nation rate on synthetic fabrics is 30 p.c. plus 20 cents per pound, which has amounted on the average to about 38 p.c. ad valorem in recent years. The United States is the chief source of imports.

(1)See Part II, page 24

The cost of materials in fabric millinery as a proportion of total costs varies widely according to styles. However, the cost of materials in women's and children's hats of all kinds was equivalent to about 40 per cent of factory selling value in 1958. Applying this average to a woman's hat of synthetic fabric on a synthetic net frame, the duties on the raw materials would add about 15 per cent to the cost of the hat. If this were the only handicap of Canadian milliners in competing with imports from the United States, it would be more than offset by the duty on fabric millinery of 25 per cent plus one dollar per dozen.

The Association of Millinery Manufacturers, in its brief, dealt with the disadvantages of the Canadian producers in general terms and made no distinctions between hats of different materials. However, they attributed imports of millinery from the United States to higher costs in Canada stemming from the limited size of the Canadian market.

> "The limited scope of the Canadian market in comparison with the market in the United States places the Canadian Millinery Industry at a serious disadvantage in that American manufacturers are able to derive a far greater saving through mass production."(1)

Wage rates of millinery workers are, as the Association pointed out, considerably higher in the United States than in Canada. Moreover, the prevailing size of plant in both countries is about the same; in 1954 the average number of employees per millinery plant was 23.2 in the United States compared with 27.7 in Canada. The Association said that the productive equipment in both countries was modern.

It appears, none the less, that a United States producer is in a position to concentrate on a smaller number of styles than a Canadian producer. A spokesman for the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union stated:

> "... in the United States market - for example, in the city of New York there are roughly about 500 units. These 500 units, as compared to about 50 or 60 units in Canada, they can concentrate on certain numbers, certain styles, about 6, 7, 8 styles. They are going to be what they call their 'runners', for the season. They concentrate on them and they mass produce them.
>
> "In Canada, conversely, we have about 60 units and each of these units would, instead of making six or seven styles, produce probably 200 styles, 300 styles .... Therefore in the United States their production costs are so much less as a result of the concentration on a few styles, because they have a tremendous market in the United States. And we find, without question, that there are certain items which they produce which come into this country under n.o.p., that because of their mass volume of production we cannot at all hope to compete. It is impossible, as a result of these important basic factors."(2)

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(1)Proceedings, January 18, 1960, page 176
(2)Ibid, January 19, 1960, pages 300-1

The economies of longer runs would seem to stem, not from differences in techniques of production, but rather from the greater dexterity which a worker acquires after fashioning the same model of hat many times. Millinery in all but the lowest price ranges derives much of its value from individuality of design. For this reason, it is likely that the advantages of scale possessed by United States producers are most pronounced in the lowest price ranges, and that these advantages disappear in the highest price ranges.

The existing duties bear more heavily on fabric hats low in value than on those high in value. For example, the ad valorem equivalent of the most-favoured-nation rate on fabric hats valued at five dollars per dozen is 45 p.c. whereas on hats valued at $40 per dozen it is 27½ p.c. The average value of imports of "hats, n.o.p." from the United States has been around $20 per dozen in recent years. In 1959 the average value of Canadian factory shipments of women's hats other than of felt and of straw was about $27.00. These figures suggest that imports have consisted of hats valued slightly lower than average. It is likely that United States milliners have little or no cost advantage in the higher priced lines and that they cannot surmount the tariff on the very low priced lines.

Hats of Felt and Straw - Since imports of felt and straw hats have not been large, Canadian milliners are apparently in a strong position to compete with United States producers in the Canadian market for these products. As pointed out elsewhere in this Chapter, the raw materials used in felt and straw headwear can be obtained in Canada and the United States at about the same prices. The existing duties on felt and straw hats are apparently more than sufficient to offset any advantages of scale which producers in the United States may possess.

United States Retail Operations in Canada - Both the Canadian millinery manufacturers and the workers' representative laid considerable stress on the establishment in Canada of American syndicates as an additional cause of increased imports and as a threat of further increases. A spokesman for the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union stated:

> "... a new demoralizing and detrimental development is now taking place in some of the Canadian Millinery stores.
>
> "Large American retail buyers, commonly known as 'syndicates' are taking over -- by leasing Canadian Millinery departments in department stores. These American based 'syndicates' because of their tremendous volume purchases for their American stores under their wing, also buy in the American market for the Canadian stores which they have recently taken over. This development will reflect itself in the import figures for the coming year."(1)

The same spokesman said that there were three syndicates operating in Canada. One had been operating for about three years and the others for less than one year. He said they had leased the millinery

(1) Proceedings, January 19, 1960, page 274

departments of a number of large department stores in various parts of Canada. He indicated that while these syndicates bought some Canadian hats, most of their purchases were made in the United States.

The Canadian Association of Millinery Manufacturers also submitted confidential data on the operation of the syndicates.

It does not seem to the Board that the syndicates had had a significant effect on imports, at least up to the time of the public hearing. Nearly all the rise in imports of hats occurred before the syndicates became established in Canada. Moreover, the imported hats are mainly of fabric and do not represent a balanced stock of hats as required by a retail outlet. To the extent that the syndicates are large buyers, their purchases of felt and straw hats must have been made in Canada because imports have been small according to the official statistics.

Caps

The cap manufacturers and the employees' union said imports of caps and cloth hats in recent years had caused them grave injury.

From the section on the Market it would appear that while imports of caps have risen substantially since 1952, the value of shipments by Canadian producers have also expanded if shipments of uniform caps are excluded from the statistics.

Most imports appear to have been summer caps generally of lower quality than those produced in Canada, and they have been priced very much lower than the Canadian products. Those from Japan had an average value of only $1.52 per dozen in 1960. They have been widely distributed in Canada and have been sold mainly at retail prices of from 15 cents to a dollar.

As far as the Board has been able to ascertain, Canadian producers do not offer comparable lines of caps to the trade. About three-fourths of the value of output of the Canadian cap manufacturers consists of civil and military caps for winter wear priced from $8.75 to over $40.00 per dozen wholesale. As far as the Board can ascertain, the Canadian market for these types of caps has not been greatly affected by imports. The summer caps produced in Canada are generally priced at $7.00 or more per dozen wholesale and one dollar or more per cap retail, although western producers have recently introduced lines selling at $4.00 per dozen wholesale and around 75 cents per cap retail. These domestic products are distinctly superior in quality and appearance to most of the caps which have been imported.

It would appear, then, that a large proportion of the imported caps have gone to supply sectors of the Canadian market which were not being served by the domestic industry. The marked rise in consumption of caps seems to have been directly related to the rise in imports. In addition, however, there has been a style trend towards the wearing of informal headgear which has permitted the Canadian cap manufacturers to increase their output of the types of caps which they are capable of producing competitively.

The producers complained that the influx of low quality caps had adversely affected the market for summer caps of better quality such as those made in Canada. They said, for example, that a man who would formerly have paid several dollars for a good quality Canadian cap would now buy a low quality imported cap for 25 cents instead. Statistics of production of summer caps are not separated from those of winter caps. There was, however, a rise in total output between 1951 and 1956, the period during which imports rose most rapidly. Moreover, increases in output were recorded in all the large statistical classes of caps which might be expected to have been affected by the imports, that is, cloth, cotton and sport caps.

Although asked to do so, the industry did not exhibit any Canadian-made caps comparable to the types which have been imported from Japan in large volume. The industry did, however, exhibit some imports of higher quality caps from Japan along with comparable products made in Canada. For example, a spokesman for the cap makers showed a gabardine cap imported from Japan at a cost of $4.50 per dozen including duty and sales tax; he said the cost of manufacturing a similar cap in Canada was $7.70 per dozen. It was clear from the exhibits that Japan can produce caps at a fraction of Canadian costs.

The Board attempted to determine where the disadvantages of Canadian producers lie. The average factory selling price of Canadian-made caps is around $9.00 per dozen. Materials cost about 40 p.c. of this amount and labour about 30 p.c. For caps in higher price ranges, the cost of materials constitutes a somewhat larger percentage of selling price and labour a somewhat smaller percentage; the reverse is true for caps in lower price ranges. In caps selling at $3.50 per dozen, the materials might cost as little as 15 p.c. of selling price and the labour as much as 50 p.c.

Canadian cap makers undoubtedly pay considerably more for their fabrics than do their counterparts in Japan and the United States. The most-favoured-nation rate on most of the cotton fabrics used in caps is 22½ p.c., and on synthetic fabrics it is 30 p.c. plus 20 cents per pound. Both the United States and Japan export fabrics to Canada. The cap makers are entitled to a drawback of 99 p.c. of the duties paid on fabrics imported for use in linings for caps. However, many of the imported caps do not have linings.

In competing with Japanese imports, however, the biggest disadvantage of Canadian producers is undoubtedly in labour costs. As is well known, wage rates in Japan are only a fraction of those in Canada. The industry and union, in their joint brief, cited a recent study in which it was concluded that average hourly earnings including fringe benefits in the Japanese Textile Mill Products Industry were equivalent to 22.9 United States cents. Average wage rates of Canadian cap workers exceeded $1.00 per hour. Average hourly earnings in all branches of the Canadian Hat and Cap Industry in 1959 were $1.25 excluding fringe benefits.

Judged purely on the basis of relative labour and material costs, Japan has a clear advantage over Canadian producers in the production of caps of all kinds. The fact that Japan has not in fact occupied more than certain sections of the market suggests that Canadian producers possess advantages of their own.

The ability to deliver almost any kind of cap promptly is one obvious advantage. It would be very difficult for Japan to supply the broad range of styles demanded in the Canadian market. For example, one of the larger Canadian cap manufacturers estimated that about 200 different lines of caps were made in his plant each year; a line is usually sold in a mutiplicity of colours, styles and sizes. His production is geared almost entirely to orders rather than to stock.

While the industry placed great emphasis on competition from Japan, they also complained about imports from the United States. They said that while wages were high in the United States, unit costs were lower than in Canada owing to longer production runs and proximity to sources of raw materials. Their spokesman stated:

> "One of these factors is that while wages are high, unit costs are lower. The lower unit costs are not due to greater efficiency. An industry which has the benefit of volume production can pay high wages and yet have lower per unit costs. The cap industry in the United States is about eight times the size of the domestic industry, measured by the number of employees in the Industry. It is concentrated in several large markets, and close to the source of the raw materials it requires. These are advantages that affect manufacturing costs, which are reflected, in turn, in selling costs."(1)

As in Canada, the cap industry in the United States is composed mainly of small plants. In 1954, the average number of employees per plant in the United States Cap Industry was 19.5 compared with 18.7 in Canada. Nonetheless, the size of the American market probably permits United States plants to concentrate on longer runs of fewer styles of caps than are common in Canadian plants. In addition, as already stated, the United States producers pay considerably less for fabrics than do Canadian producers.

However, while imports from the United States since 1954 have been much higher than they were in earlier years, they only supplied about eight per cent of the market, by value, in 1959. This would suggest that for most types of caps, any net advantage enjoyed by United States producers is offset by the existing tariff.

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(1) Proceedings, January 18, 1960, pages 33-34

PART V

ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSALS

Many of the tariff items at present under review include several products; some of these are of special interest to one sector of the Hat and Cap Industry and some to other sectors. For example, fur felt hats and fur felt hat bodies, whether for men, women or children, are covered by the same tariff item.

No single set of proposals respecting all or even most of the tariff items was placed before the Board. Most of the interested parties dealt only with particular parts of tariff items though many of the proposals overlapped one another. In a number of cases, different rates of duty were proposed for different parts of the same tariff item. This situation led, in turn, to proposals for the creation of a large number of new items. For example, it was proposed that millinery, hat bodies and men's hats each be segregated and classified according to component material in a separate series of tariff items.

In the following pages the various proposals respecting rates and wording are reported and analysed. Less attention is paid to proposals for the re-classification of particular products into separate tariff items. While a number of reasons for this type of proposal were advanced, the need for re-classification would seem to depend on changes in wording and rates.

Hoods and Shapes of Felt

The Hat Research Foundation, representing the manufacturers of men's hats, fur felt hat bodies and wool felt hat bodies, sought higher tariffs on ladies' fur felt hat bodies only. They proposed that this be accomplished by transferring ladies' fur felt hat bodies from tariff item 569, which carries a preferential rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., to tariff item 569a(1) which carries a preferential rate of 20 p.c. plus 45 cents per dozen and a most-favoured-nation rate of $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. plus 90 cents per dozen. The present and proposed wording of these items are as follows:

Tariff Item	Present Wording	Wording Proposed by Hat Research Foundation
569	Hats, hoods and shapes of fur felt or of wool-and-fur felt, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe	Men's and ladies' hats or headwear, and men's hoods and shapes, when made of fur felt, or of wool and fur felt, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe
569a(1)	Hats, hoods and shapes of wool felt	Hats, hoods and shapes of wool felt, and ladies' hoods and shapes of fur felt, or of wool and fur felt, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe

The proposal to add the words "or headwear" to tariff item 569 was made so that fur felt millinery made in the shape of berets might be classified under the same tariff item as other fur felt millinery. The spokesman for the Foundation stated:

> "In order to avoid confusion, simplify the tariff classification, and at the same time avoid discrimination against berets made from fur felt as opposed to all other hat designs made from fur felt, the words 'or headwear' have been added to item 569 in our recommendations."(1)

Had the proposals of the Hat Research Foundation been in effect in 1959, the preferential rate on imports of ladies' fur felt hat bodies would have been equivalent to about 22 p.c. and the most-favoured-nation rate to about 33 p.c.

The United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, representing the workers in all sectors of the Hat and Cap Industry, proposed a preferential rate of 42½ p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of 47½ p.c. on all fur felt hoods, and they proposed that the word "shapes" be deleted from tariff item 569.

The Association of Millinery Manufacturers opposed any increase in the duties on ladies' fur felt hoods. In addition, they proposed the deletion of the word shapes, as applying to shapes for women's and children's hats, from tariff items 569 and 569a(1). Their spokesman indicated that they regarded a hood as a form from which a hat is made, whereas they regarded a shape as a partially finished hat.

Women's and Children's Headgear

The Association of Millinery Manufacturers asked for substantial increases in the duties on all types of women's and children's headgear at present under review. Their proposals in this regard are shown in tabular form in the table on the following page. Under their proposals the ad valorem equivalents of the preferential rates would generally fall between 30 and 60 p.c. and the most-favoured-nation rates between 35 and 100 p.c. or more, depending largely on unit values and component materials.

The Association also proposed some significant changes in wording. They asked that the words "and headwear" be included in their proposed replacements for tariff items 569, 569a(1) and 569a(4). Their spokesman explained the reason for this proposal in the following terms:

> "... there are a number of products which are brought in under classifications such as flowers or veiling, or something else, which are in fact women's headwear, and if we did not have this hats and shapes definition as it stands now, perhaps the appraiser or the customs official would recognize it as being headwear instead of being flowers or some other item which forms only a part of the headwear that is worn."(2)

(1) Proceedings, January 19, 1960, page 365
(2) Ibid, January 18, 1960, page 228

Proposals of the Association of Millinery Manufacturers Respecting Women's and Children's Headwear[(a)]

Existing Tariff Items and Rates	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	Proposed Items and Rates	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation
569 Hats ... of fur felt or of wool-and-fur felt, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe	$17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	Women's and children's hats and headwear; wholly finished and manufactured or partially finished and manufactured; made of fur felt or of wool and fur felt (Specific) per dozen	$27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. $1.00	$32\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. $1.50
569a(1) Hats ... of wool felt and, per dozen	20 p.c. 45 cents	$27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 90 cents	Women's and children's hats and headwear; wholly finished and manufactured or partially finished and manufactured; made of wool felt (Specific) per dozen	30 p.c. $1.00	$37\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. $1.50
569a(4) Hats, n.o.p. and, per dozen	20 p.c. 75 cents	25 p.c. $1.00	Women's and children's hats and headwear, n.o.p. (Specific) per dozen	30 p.c. $1.00	35 p.c. $1.50
569a(6) Caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p., under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	Women's and children's caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p., under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe (Specific) per dozen	$32\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. $1.00	$37\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. $1.50

(a) A proposal respecting tariff item 569a(5) was also made. It is not listed herein because tariff item 569a(5) was called for hearing along with Hosiery and Knitted Goods.

The addition of the words "and headwear" to the proposed replacements for tariff items 569 and 569a(1) would probably have the effect of transferring any article of felt now entering under item 569a(6) to the new items. The effects of adding the words "and headwear" to the proposed replacement for tariff item 569a(4) are harder to predict because there would be no restriction as to component material in this item. In fact, the spokesman for the milliners pointed to certain difficulties in the use of the word "headwear". He stated:

> "In our industry [headwear] ... means anything worn on the head, they exclude, of course, kerchiefs ... because this is something not designed for headwear, in the sense of the industry ... It is headwear in a sense, but not what the industry calls headwear ... It is unfortunate, but the word 'headwear' is a vague term which can mean many things, the end use of which is for the head ... I do not know what else to suggest. Because we have in mind a type of headwear which is a flower put on a clip and worn on the head. A piece of felt, in a given design, put on a clip and worn on the head, or perhaps even without a clip, so shaped that it rests on part of the head; a flower on a piece of veiling put on the head ..."(1)

In addition, the Association asked that the words "hats and headwear" be qualified by the words "wholly finished and manufactured or partially finished and manufactured". This proposal, together with the proposal to delete the word "shapes" from the Tariff, would have the effect of leaving the rates on hoods unchanged but of increasing the rates on hoods partially processed into hats. The spokesman for the Foundation stated:

> "The former tariff used the terms 'hoods' and 'shapes'. We have asked that this be dropped; that instead the terminology be confined to 'hats' in so far as our industry is concerned, and 'headwear', and we clarify 'hats' as being either finished - that is, totally manufactured - or partially finished, which is our replacement for the use of the word 'shapes'."(2)

The United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union supported the proposals of the Millinery Association with regard to women's and children's hats and headwear.

Caps and Cloth Hats

The Canadian Cloth Hat and Cap Manufacturers, together with the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, proposed that tariff items 569a(4) and 569a(6) be replaced by the following:

(1) Proceedings, January 18, 1960, pages 237-8
(2) Ibid, page 203

To Replace Tariff Item	Proposed Description	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation
569a(4)	Hats, made from any type of material by the yard, for men, boys and children	37½ p.c.	42 p.c.
	(Specific) per dozen	$1.00	$1.50
569a(6)	Caps and berets, made from any type of material by the yard, for men, boys and children	37½ p.c.	42½ p.c.
	(Specific) per dozen	$1.00	$1.50

The reason for the proposal to insert the words "by the yard" and to exclude women's headwear was to have tariff items restricted in coverage to caps and cloth hats. A representative of the union stated:

> "... we are trying to define the materials used in the cap industry. The cap industry only uses materials by the yard; they just cut the material according to the shape or style required, as distinct from certain segments of the millinery industry that uses bodies, or hoods made of fur felt or wool felt or straws."(1)

Under these proposals, the average ad valorem equivalent of the preferential rate on most of the hats now entering under tariff item 569a(4) would be raised from about 21 p.c. to about 37 p.c., and that of the most-favoured-nation rate would be raised from about 30 p.c. to about 50 p.c. The average preferential rate on most of the caps, bonnets and berets now entering under item 569a(6) would be raised from about 20 p.c. to the equivalent of about 50 p.c. and the most-favoured-nation rate would be raised from 27½ p.c. to the equivalent of over 100 p.c.

(1) Proceedings, January 18, 1960, page 37

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF HEADGEAR

A number of tariff items covering materials used in the manufacture of headgear are considered in the following pages.

Tariff Item 569a(2)

	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation
Hoods and shapes, knitted, crocheted, plaited or woven, in a single piece, and hoods and shapes of braid, not sewn, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe	Free	7½ p.c.

Imports under tariff item 569a(2) were valued at $527,414 in 1960; they are believed to have consisted largely of hat bodies of straw or straw-like fibres.

At present the words "not sewn" are taken to qualify all the preceding words in the item. For example, a straw hood plaited in a single piece but with the edge of the brim sewn to prevent ravelling is excluded from the item. Most hoods of braid are assembled by sewing and are therefore not admissible under tariff item 569a(2); however, some are understood to be assembled by a process of interlocking and could be entered under this tariff item.

The Association of Millinery Manufacturers and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union proposed that the following item be added to the Tariff:

	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation
Women's and children's hoods, knitted, crocheted, plaited or woven in a single piece and hoods and shapes of braid, not sewn, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe	Free	7½ p.c.

The effect of their proposal, if implemented, would be to delete provision for women's and children's "shapes, knitted, crocheted, plaited or woven, in a single piece" from tariff item 569a(2).

Tariff Item 569a(3)

	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation
Hoods and shapes, n.o.p.	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.
and, per dozen		50 cts.

Imports under tariff item 569a(3) were valued at $191,293 in 1960. They are believed to have consisted largely of products similar to those entered under tariff item 569a(2) but further processed. Hoods and shapes of braid, sewn, would be entered under item 569a(3).

The Association of Millinery Manufacturers and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union proposed that women's and children's hoods, n.o.p., be provided for in a separate item but without change in rates of duty. There would, under their proposals, be no specific provision for women's and children's shapes, n.o.p.

Tariff Item 569b

	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation
Hat sweats, cap peaks, stiffening bands for the inside of hats and caps, hatters' tips and sides when cut to shape, and materials for use in the manufacture of such articles; all the foregoing for use in the manufacture of hats and caps	Free	Free

Imports since 1947 under this item have varied in value from $379,000 in 1954 to $567,000 in 1959. Prior to 1957 the item did not cover "materials for use in the manufacture of such articles".

A hat sweat is a band, usually of real or imitation leather, sewn inside the base of the crown of a man's hat. The Hat Research Foundation estimated Canadian consumption of hat sweats at around $150,000 annually; most of them are imported from the United States. Their spokesman explained the lack of Canadian production as follows:

> "After the tanning and cutting of the skins, hat leathers have to be graded. In the small Canadian market it is important for the domestic leather cutter to dispose of his whole run, all the way from the top to the bottom grades. Canadian hat manufacturers on the other hand, tend to concentrate either on the medium or popular-priced fields on the one hand, or the higher-priced fields on the other. It is difficult, therefore, for them to purchase just the quantity of leather which they require from a domestic manufacturer, as he in turn would be left with an unbalanced residual stock, which would be difficult to dispose of economically ...
>
> "... Recent style developments have increased the use of coloured leathers; compounding the difficulties of catering exclusively to the small domestic market, which the leather manufacturer would have to do ...
>
> "... Due to lack of Canadian manufacturing experience, the quality of leathers produced in the United States tends to be superior to the Canadian product dollar for dollar."(1)

(1) Proceedings, January 19, 1960, pages 412-13

He proposed that no duties be imposed on hat sweats or on materials used in their manufacture. In support of this proposal, he stated:

> "We feel that if the Canadian market were several times as large, a possible case could be made out for an increase in the Tariff to give the Canadian manufacturer an assured market and an opportunity of improving his product. However, on account of the smallness of the market, it is doubtful that any moderate Tariff would switch much buying from the United States to Canada. To the extent, therefore, that this is true, any imposition of Duty would simply lead to an increase in the price of Canadian-made hats to the Canadian consumer, without benefiting either the Canadian hat or leather manufacturers".(1)

If tariff item 569b were deleted, hat sweats, when of leather, would probably be classified under tariff item 613 which carries a most-favoured-nation rate of 22½ p.c. Leather used in making hat sweats would probably be entered under tariff item 604 which carries a most-favoured-nation rate of 17½ p.c.

Stiffening bands are narrow strips, often of jute, cotton, paper or plastic which are sewn inside the rims of hats and caps. No representations respecting cap peaks or stiffening bands were received at the time of the public hearing. Later, a spokesman for the cap manufacturers replied to an inquiry by the Board in part as follows:

> "It appears that wherever possible most of the cap manufacturers buy their peak caps (sic) in Canada. However, there are some peaks that cannot be obtained in Canada, and therefore, have to be imported, such as glazed peaks, coloured peaks and uniform cap peaks.
>
> "... any attempt to impose a tariff on cap peaks would create a very grave situation."

W.R. Grace and Company of Canada Limited also communicated with the Board after the public hearing. They presented samples of rubberized paperboard which they manufacture and some of which they said had been sold for use in "cap peaks, stiffeners and tips". They requested tariff protection for these products.

If tariff item 569b were deleted cap peaks and stiffening bands would be entered under a variety of items in accordance with their component materials. They might, for example, enter under tariff item 199, tariff item 523a or tariff item 548, each of which carries a most-favoured-nation rate of 25 p.c. Stiffening bands of jute would probably be entered under tariff item 546 at a most-favoured-nation rate of 22½ p.c.

Hatters' tips and sides were described by a spokesman for the Hat Research Foundation as follows:

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(1) Proceedings, January 19, 1960, page 413

"The lining of a hat is made up of two parts; the centre or tip, on which is usually printed the brand name, and the side which is sewn to the tip to form the lining for fitting into the crown of the hat. These two parts when cut to shape and unsewn are known as 'hatters' tips and sides'."(1)

They are made largely from fabrics of man-made fibres.

The Hat Research Foundation estimated that Canadian requirements of hatters' tips and sides amounted to some $100,000 annually. Most of the supply is imported from the United States.

The Hat Research Foundation proposed continued free entry for hatters' tips and sides and materials used therein. Their spokesman estimated that a tariff of 25 p.c. on hatters' tips and sides would add about 25 cents to the cost of making one dozen men's hats. He indicated that while these products might be obtainable in Canada, the manufacturers of men's hats use small quantities of a wide variety of types, colours and prints which can easily be obtained in the United States. He stated:

"Now, whether we bought in the United States or not would therefore entirely depend on whether we as manufacturers, in our judgment of the market, felt we had to have that variety which would be unobtainable in this country in such small quantities. It might be obtainable; I do not know. But there again, I say it very largely depends on the height of the tariff. At the present time we have a wide variety available to us on a very small consumption."(2)

The Primary Textiles Institute expressed strong opposition to continuation of any special tariff treatment for hatters' tips and sides or for materials used therein. They proposed that tariff item 569b be cancelled "in so far as it concerns linings for hats and caps and materials for use in the manufacture of such linings". They contended that fabrics comparable to those used in hatters' tips and sides were in regular production in Canada, and their spokesman exhibited a number of samples made in Canada. Referring to the requirements of the hat manufacturers for linings and other materials, he stated:

"These are materials which are or can be made available from Canadian sources of supply. The reasons for the creation of those special provisions no longer exist."(3)

If the proposal of the Primary Textiles Institute were adopted, most hatters' tips and sides when cut to shape would probably be entered under tariff item 563 at a preferential rate of 20 p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of 27½ p.c. Most materials for use in hatters' tips and sides would be entered under tariff item 562a at a preferential rate of 22½ p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of 30 p.c. plus 20 cents per pound.

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(1) Proceedings, January 19, 1960, page 411
(2) Ibid, page 415
(3) Ibid, January 20, 1960, page 495

Tariff Item 569c(1)

	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation
Hat braids, of a class or kind not made in Canada, whether woven, knitted or plaited, not exceeding six inches in width, imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of hat bodies or shapes, but not for use in the ornamentation or trimming of such bodies or shapes, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free

There were no proposals respecting this item. Imports under it in 1960 were valued at $363,750. They are believed to have consisted mainly of plaited or woven strips made from straw or straw-like fibres.

Tariff Item 569c(2)

	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation
Materials, of a class or kind not made in Canada, imported by manufacturers of hat braids, to be manufactured in their own factories into woven, knitted or plaited hat braids only	Free	Free

There were no representations respecting this item. Statistics of imports under it are not available.

Tariff Items 569d(1) and 569d(2)

	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation
569d(1) - Woven fabrics, not exceeding three inches in width, made with unserrated selvages, generally known as single, double or four shot corded ribbon, imported by the manufacturers of men's hats for use exclusively in their own factories in making the bands for, or in binding the edges of, men's hats only	Free	Free

	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation
569d(2) - Woven fabrics, pleated or folded, sewn or not, in widths not exceeding three inches after pleating or folding, imported by manufacturers of men's hats for use in their own factories in making bands for men's hats only	Free	Free

The Hat Research Foundation described hat bands and bindings in the following terms:

> "Men's hats customarily are trimmed with some type of fabric to improve their appearance and saleability. The trimmings consist of (A) a band sewn onto the outside of the base of the crown, and (B) in some cases, a binding sewn just inside the upper and lower edges of the brim to conceal the otherwise exposed cut raw edge of the felt."[1]

For many years until about 1950, most bands and bindings on men's hats were corded ribbons of the types now described in tariff item 569d(1), and the range of colours used was not large. Since that time the use of bindings on men's hats has declined somewhat. In the case of hat bands, however, there has been a large increase in the range of colours used. Moreover, many woven and braided bands of constructions not admissible under tariff item 569d(1) have come into style. Pleated hat bands of the type described in tariff item 569d(2) are only one of the many so-called fancy types of hat bands now used.

Virtually all the men's hat bands used in Canada are imported from the United States. The spokesman for the Hat Research Foundation estimated that about half the supply has been entered free of duty under tariff items 569d(1) and 569d(2) and the remainder under other tariff items bearing various rates of duty. Imports under tariff items 569d(1) and 569d(2) were valued at $126,850 in 1960 compared with $367,873 in 1947 and $224,679 in 1950.

Ribbons of man-made fibres carry a most-favoured-nation duty of 25 p.c. The most-favoured-nation rates on braids vary from 20 to 30 p.c. depending largely upon component material. In its report "Narrow Fabrics, Lace, Embroideries and Fire-Hose" the Board did not recommend any changes which would be likely to affect the rates on ribbons used for hat bands, but it recommended a most-favoured-nation rate of 25 p.c. on all braids.

The Hat Research Foundation asked that no changes be made in tariff items 569d(1) or 569d(2) and proposed that the following item be added to the Customs Tariff:

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[1] *Proceedings*, January 19, 1960, page 421

Materials not entitled to entry under Tariff Item 569d(1) & (2) when used as bands or bindings in the manufacture of men's hats — 99% drawback

The principal effect of the proposal would be to provide for a drawback on the broad range of woven and braided fancy hat bands which are now in vogue. The spokesman for the Foundation explained his proposal in the following terms:

> "... what we are doing is suggesting that we may be granted, on all materials used for hat bands, a drawback, if they do not come within the meaning of items 569d(1) and (2)."(1)

The same spokesman said that no range of fancy hat bands had been offered by Canadian manufacturers even though they are dutiable when imported. Moreover, he expressed doubt that Canadian weavers could economically supply the types of hat bands which now enter under tariff items 569d(1) and 569d(2) even if a duty were imposed on them. He said that the largest United States manufacturer of hat bands carried over 1,500 different items in stock, of which 600 were novelty or fancy bands. He stated:

> "Even if the present ribbon Duty were imposed on men's hat bands, it is most doubtful if any appreciable quantity of business would be diverted to Canadian mills. It would still be more economic for the Canadian hat manufacturers to draw on the U.S. stock unless of course, the Canadian mills were prepared to carry similar stocks."(2)

The spokesman for the Primary Textiles Institute opposed the proposal of the Hat Research Foundation for an additional drawback item on the grounds that it was unnecessarily cumbersome and that "in going beyond woven fabrics their proposal goes altogether too far, into an area where production economies are of a different nature and where special consideration is not required". He said that Canadian textile mills could meet all the requirements of the manufacturers of men's hats as to quality. At the same time, he agreed with the Hat Research Foundation that, at the moment, the problem presented by variety in hat bands was extreme. He stated:

> "The real question, however, is whether the needs of the men's hat industry can be furnished economically, and in the present fashion phase of 'fancies' this is by no means clear. Should fashion change again to plain styles - and the one certain thing about fashion is that it will change - we feel that we should be in a position to supply most of the needs of the members of the Hat Research Foundation."(3)

Moreover, he indicated that in the present fashion phase of fancy hat bands the Institute would not oppose some temporary extension of the present coverage of tariff item 569d(1) provided the Board felt the need had been established. He stated:

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(1) Proceedings, January 19, 1960, page 419
(2) Ibid, pages 429-30
(3) Ibid, January 20, 1960, pages 506-7

"While the Hat Research Foundation may well have reason to advance their proposal under today's circumstances, equally we do not feel that the particular fashion phase of the moment should dictate the pattern of the future. We suggest, therefore, that rather than a statutory provision which would in all probability stand for many years, the Board might draw attention in its report to this situation and, if it feels that the need has been established, recommend that tariff provision be made by Order-in-Council, which could be reviewed at regular intervals. This Order-in-Council might, indeed, extend beyond the present coverage of item 569d(1) to all 'woven fabrics, not exceeding three inches in width, imported by the manufacturers of men's hats for use exclusively in their own factories in making the bands for, or in binding the edges of, men's hats only'."(1)

Item 1012

Woven fabrics in the web	when used in the manufacture of linings for hats and caps, and in the manufacture of hat shapes and bonnet shapes made from buckram	99 p.c. drawback

Drawbacks paid under this item declined from $64,735 in the fiscal year 1956-7 to $26,086 in 1960-1. Most of the fabrics used for linings which have qualified for drawbacks are believed to have been imported by manufacturers of caps. The spokesman for the Primary Textiles Institute said that most of these materials were of cotton or man-made fibres, and were types which were in regular production in Canada.

Hat shapes and bonnet shapes of buckram are used principally by the milliners.

Buckram, as used for making hat bodies, is a stiffened fabric usually of cotton or synthetic fibres. Fabrics to which a buckram finish can be applied also qualify for drawback under item 1012. The spokesman for the Primary Textiles Institute stated that, owing to the duty-free position accorded these materials, there had been no production in Canada of buckrams for the Hat and Cap Industry, but that buckrams were produced in Canada for other uses. He exhibited samples of buckram made in Canada. In the past few years buckram for hat frames has been partly displaced by knitted net fabrics of man-made fibres, sometimes called capenet or Parisian net. Knitted fabrics do not qualify for drawback under item 1012.

The Primary Textiles Institute proposed the cancellation of item 1012.

(1) Proceedings, January 20, 1960, pages 507-8

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Many industries anticipate expanding markets for their products because of population increases. However the markets for many products are dependent upon the customs and usages of society; in such markets the principle of expansion with population increases is less applicable; the inconstancies and vagaries of human habit may exert a much greater influence: the harp is no longer an essential to every drawing room, the stereoscope has made way for the stereophonic high-fidelity gramophone and, more important to the hat and cap industry, the uncovered head has ceased to be a trespass against society.

A pattern of rapid social change has manifested itself in many ways one of which is a decrease in the wearing of headgear; prior to the first World War almost everyone wore headgear on almost all occasions out of doors; today the uncovered head is commonplace except for special occasions or for markedly intemperate weather.

The caprices of fashion, moreover, have affected the different branches of the industry in different ways. Women's felt hat bodies, formerly made in Canada from duty free wool, have fallen from favour, to be replaced by hat bodies made from dutiable fabrics. Imported fur felt hoods and shapes for women's hats, because of their variety and price, have come to be preferred to those produced in Canada. Increasing imports of cheap headgear for men and boys have, to a large extent, created their own markets; nevertheless, to some smaller extent, these imports have tended also to restrict the demand for domestic products.

In addition, costs have increased more rapidly in Canada than in some other countries; exports of men's fur felt hats and hat bodies have declined; imports competitive with certain other types of headgear have secured a somewhat larger share of the market.

These changes, taken together, have limited the expansion of the Canadian Hat and Cap Industry.

From 1939 to 1959 Canada's population increased by 55 per cent: from 11,267,000 to 17,442,000. During the period there was a large increase in the market for cheap caps; in other respects the market for headgear in Canada remained quite stable in volume though there were changes in the nature of the demand; in dollar value as opposed to volume, the market increased by 169 per cent.

However, in headgear, the Canadian industry has nevertheless succeeded in holding a greater share of the Canadian market against imports than many of the other branches of the textile industry which were the subject of earlier inquiry in this Reference.

Generally speaking, the rates of duty levied on headgear are relatively high whereas many of the materials and products entering into the manufacture of headgear are entered free of duty or are subject to a 99 per cent drawback.

With the foregoing considerations in mind the Board has concluded that, as far as rates of duty are concerned, little change is warranted at this time with one exception, the specific duties on hats, n.o.p. under item 569a(4). At present, the specific component of the composite rates under this item is 75 cents per dozen under the British Preferential Tariff and $1.00 per dozen under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. On less expensive hats, particularly infants' and children's hats, these specific duties are quite high in ad valorem terms. The Board recommends that the specific rates be deleted and that the ad valorem rates be increased slightly; on hats of average value the difference in duty would be insignificant.

As far as the structure of the Tariff is concerned, the Board believes it to be unnecessarily complicated. The Board is recommending one item to replace five existing items: hats, n.o.p., caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p., hats and shapes, n.o.p., hats, hoods and shapes of wool felt and knitted wool berets would all fall in one item, all at the same rates of duty. Of necessity, this combining of existing items would result in some changes in present rates, some increases and some decreases. The most important of these changes would be an increase of 2½ p.c. in the most-favoured-nation rate on caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p.; this would provide some additional protection to that section of the industry which, in recent years, has been the least profitable. A detailed explanation of the effect of the Board's recommendation is set out in the note on recommended item III.

Several of the existing items contain the phrase "under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe". The Board has not included this phrase in any of its recommended items. There does not appear to be any need for such regulations with respect to the goods under consideration; indeed, the Board was informed that the Minister has not issued such regulations in the past. Consequently, the ministerial authority to regulate has been omitted from the recommended items.

RECOMMENDED SCHEDULE

1. That Schedule A to the Customs Tariff be amended by striking out tariff items 569, 569a(1), 569a(2), 569a(3), 569a(4), 569a(5), 569a(6), 569b, 569c(1), 569c(2), 569d(1), 569d(2) and the enumeration of goods and the rates of duty set opposite each of these items and by inserting therein the following items, enumerations of goods and rates of duty:

Tariff Item	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
I	Hats, hoods and shapes of fur felt or of wool-and-fur felt	$17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	35 p.c.
II	Hoods and shapes, knitted, crocheted, plaited or woven, in a single piece; hoods and shapes of braid, not sewn ...	Free	$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	10 p.c.
III	Hats, hoods and shapes, caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p. ..	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	30 p.c.	45 p.c.
IV	Hat sweats, cap peaks, stiffening bands for the inside of hats and caps, tips and sides when cut to shape, and materials for use in the manufacture of such articles; all the foregoing for use in the manufacture of hats and caps	Free	Free	Free
V	Hat braids, of a class or kind not made in Canada, whether woven, knitted or plaited, not exceeding six inches in width, for use in the manufacture of hat bodies or shapes, but not for use in the ornamentation or trimming of such bodies or shapes	Free	Free	Free
VI	Materials, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of woven, knitted or plaited hat braids	Free	Free	Free

2. That Schedule B to the Customs Tariff be amended by striking out item 1012 and the enumeration of goods and the rate of drawback of duty set opposite this item, and by inserting therein the following:

Item No.	Goods	When Subject to Drawback	Portion of Duty (Not including Special Duty or Dumping Duty) Payable as Drawback
VII	Materials, woven, knitted, bonded, braided or felted, whether or not pleated, folded or sewn	When used by manufacturers of hats in making bands for, or in binding the edges of, men's hats	99 p.c.
VIII	Woven fabrics in the web	When used in the manufacture of linings for men's or boys' hats or caps, or in the manufacture of buckram shapes for women's or children's headgear	99 p.c.

L. C. Audette

Chairman

Geo. R. Ross

First Vice-Chairman

F. Eaton(?)

Second Vice-Chairman

G. Lessard(?)

Member

Member

Ottawa, June 28, 1961

Notes on Recommended Items

relating to hats and caps

Recommended Item I

I Hats, hoods and shapes of fur felt or of wool-and-fur felt

$17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 35 p.c.

This item would replace item 569.

While the producers of men's hats did not request any increase in the rates of duties on men's hats, the Association of Millinery Manufacturers and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union did request an increase in duties on women's and children's hats. The United States is the principal supplier of women's hats imported under this tariff item and the proposal of the Association and the Union would have the effect of increasing the most-favoured-nation duty from $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. to about 35 p.c.; the actual rate proposed was $32\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and $1.50 per dozen. Imports of hats under this item have never been large and in recent years have been declining. Most of the men's hats imported under this item come from the United Kingdom.

With respect to the hoods and shapes entering under this item, nearly all for women's hats, the situation is quite different. The manufacturers of men's hats, who also produce hoods and shapes for use in the manufacture of women's hats, requested an increase in the most-favoured-nation rate on these hoods and shapes from $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. to $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and 90 cents per dozen which, at present values, would be equivalent to an ad valorem rate of about 33 p.c. The Association of Millinery Manufacturers opposed any increase in the rates of duty on hoods and shapes for women's hats whereas the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union proposed that the existing rates be more than doubled.

Imports of hoods and shapes have increased tremendously in the last ten years to the point where they now exceed Canadian production. While some of these imports are of styles or finishes not available from Canadian production, there is no doubt that one of the principal reasons for the increase in imports has been that they can be laid down in Canada at less than the prices for similar hat bodies made in Canada. Even at the rate proposed by the Canadian producers most of the imports still could be laid down in Canada at less than Canadian prices, and this in spite of the fact that the material used in the manufacture of these hat bodies enters Canada duty free. Any increase in the cost of hat bodies to milliners would of course make it more difficult for them to compete with imports of finished hats.

Recommended Item II

II Hoods and shapes, knitted, crocheted, plaited or woven, in a single piece; hoods and shapes of braid, not sewn

Free	$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	10 p.c.

This item would replace existing item 569a(2). Although imports under this item exceeded half a million dollars in 1960 the one proposal of substance that the Board received was for the deletion of the reference to shapes in the first line. The Board does not recommend the proposed change which would require a distinction to be made between hoods and shapes.

Under the present wording the entire item appears to be qualified by the words "not sewn". The Board is recommending a change in wording to restrict these words to hoods and shapes of braid. Thus, the other hoods and shapes would not be excluded from this item merely because the edges had been sewn to prevent ravelling.

Recommended Item III

III Hats, hoods and shapes, caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p.

$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	30 p.c.	45 p.c.

This recommended item is intended to provide for the hats, hoods and shapes of wool felt now enumerated in item 569a(1), for the hoods and shapes, n.o.p., in item 569a(3), for the hats, n.o.p., in item 569a(4), for the knitted wool berets in 569a(5) and for the caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p., in item 569a(6).

These goods are now dutiable at various rates, some at simple ad valorem rates, others at composite specific and ad valorem rates. The conversion from composite to simple ad valorem rates here recommended would change very little the amount of duty payable on articles of average value; however it would affect substantially the duty on articles whose values differ considerably from the average, especially on very low priced articles, such as infants' and toddlers' hats and certain feminine adornments which qualify as hats only dubitatively. On such articles the existing composite rates may amount to as much as 75 p.c. ad valorem, or even more.

The combining under one item, which provides for a common rate of duty, of articles now dutiable at several different rates might appear, at first glance, to be an attempt to treat uniformly things that are essentially different. However, among some of the more important groups of these articles the apparent diversity conceals a substantial degree of fundamental similarity not only in their uses but in the conditions of their production and marketing; indeed, some articles now classified in different items at different rates, are so obviously similar in material, manufacture and use that it is difficult to find a logical distinction between them.

The hoods and shapes of wool felt from item 569a(1) are now dutiable under the British Preferential Tariff at 20 p.c. and 45 cents per dozen; at this rate no imports have been presented for entry since 1954. The most-favoured-nation rate of 27½ p.c. and 90 cents a dozen amounted on the average to nearly 49 p.c. of the dutiable value of the few dozens that were imported in 1957 and 1958; there were no imports in 1959 or in 1960. No proposal for a change in the rates on wool felt hoods was received by the Board.

It seems unnecessary to make special provision for an article which has played so small a part in our foreign commerce in recent years and which has declined in importance in the domestic market as well. The rates recommended in the item may allow the importation of some inexpensive hoods.

Recommended item III would include, too, hats of wool felt, which are now provided for in item 569a(1). The composite rates now imposed have amounted, in recent years, to slightly more than 20 p.c. of the average value of imports under the British Preferential Tariff and to slightly more than 32.5 p.c. of the average value of imports under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. In recent years imports have been small, amounting on the average to some $100,000.

The Association of Millinery Manufacturers and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union proposed that the rate on women's and children's hats of wool felt be increased to 30 p.c. plus $1.00 per dozen under the British Preferential and to 37½ p.c. plus $1.50 per dozen under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. Applied to imports of average value in 1959 these proposed rates would have amounted to some 36 p.c. and 47½ p.c. ad valorem. The Board's recommendation involves no change, on the average, in the British preferential rate after deduction of the discount, and a reduction of 2½ p.c., on the average, in the most-favoured-nation rate. Under both Tariffs, of course, the change from a composite to a simple ad valorem rate would tend to decrease the duty on the less expensive articles and to increase the duty on the more expensive.

Recommended item III would provide, as well, for hoods and shapes, n.o.p., which are now dutiable under existing item 569a(3) at rates of 22½ p.c. British preferential and 30 p.c. plus 50 cents per dozen, most-favoured-nation. Imports have rarely exceeded $100,000 a year, although in 1960 they amounted to $191,000. They have come mainly from the United States and on these the existing composite rate has amounted to something in excess of 35 p.c. ad valorem, about 5 p.c. higher than the rate on hats, n.o.p. If made dutiable under recommended item III the preferential rate would remain unchanged; the most-favoured-nation rate would be reduced to 30 p.c., the existing rate on hats, n.o.p., of average value and the rate here recommended for the hats.

This recommended item would include, also, the hats, n.o.p., now provided for in item 569a(4) at the British preferential rate of 20 p.c. plus 75 cents per dozen and the most-favoured-nation rate of 25 p.c. plus $1.00 per dozen. In recent years, on hats of average value, these composite rates have amounted to slightly more than

20 p.c. under the British Preferential Tariff and to slightly more than 30 p.c. under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. Imports under this item have been increasing steadily during the last decade. They come mostly from the United States and are believed to be mainly women's and children's hats.

The Association of Millinery Manufacturers requested a most-favoured-nation rate of 35 p.c. and $1.50 per dozen. In recent years, the average value of the imports from the United States has been about $20.00 per dozen so that the compound rate proposed by the Association would be equivalent to about 42½ p.c. whereas the present rate is equivalent to about 30 p.c. The Canadian Cloth Hat and Cap Manufacturers and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union proposed rates of 37½ p.c. plus $1.00 and 42½ p.c. plus $1.50 under the British Preferential and Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs respectively.

The Board does not consider that the circumstances warrant any increase in the present rates of duty which are already quite high. The rates in recommended item III correspond almost exactly with the existing rates on hats, n.o.p., of average value when the preferential discount is taken into account.

However, the equivalence of the rates on articles of average value conceals a significant change in the duties on hats which differ considerably from the average dutiable value. The recommended most-favoured-nation rate of 30 p.c. would yield exactly the amount of duty now collected on hats valued at $20.00 per dozen. On higher priced hats, the present rate amounts to less than 30 p.c. and on lower priced hats, the present rate amounts to more than 30 p.c. As an extreme example, on hats valued at $1.50 per dozen (if there are any), the existing composite duty would amount to $1.37½ or 91 2/3 p.c. of the dutiable value, whereas the 30 p.c. rate of duty here recommended would amount to 45 cents. In contrast, the proposed changes would not affect the rate on the average hat imported from the United Kingdom or from the United States; it would increase slightly the duty on the average hat from France or Switzerland and it would decrease the duty on the average hat from Italy by 4 p.c. or 5 p.c. ad valorem. In 1959, more than 80 per cent by value of the imported hats came from the United States followed by France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Switzerland, in that order.

The most-favoured-nation rates on hats and shapes, n.o.p., and on hats, n.o.p., have been among the highest in the Customs Tariff and, on the average, recommended item III continues them. The most-favoured-nation rate here recommended is higher than the rate on most of the materials used in making hats. It is higher than the rate on lace, netting, embroidery, narrow fabrics and broad woven cotton fabrics, for example, and it is much higher than the rate on those hoods and shapes provided for in recommended item II.

However, it is not as high as the rate on broad woven synthetic fabrics which are coming more and more to be used in hat making.

The sample survey of women's and children's hat manufacturers obtained by the Board showed rates of profits which were slightly lower than those of all manufacturing companies in the years 1954 to 1956 and slightly higher in 1957 and 1958. On the average the hat makers appear to have been more prosperous than many sections of the textile industry.

Nevertheless, in their competition with imports, they are faced with certain handicaps as great as those encountered in many industries. In addition to the duties on some of their materials the manufacturers of women's and children's hats are producing, for a relatively small market, a product in which, to an unusually high degree, fashion favours as great a variety as the imagination of man and the whimsy of women may suggest.

Accordingly the Board is recommending rates of duty that correspond, on the average, to the existing rates.

The caps, bonnets and berets provided for in this recommended item are now dutiable under 569a(5) or 569a(6). The berets of wool, knitted and fulled, are now dutiable under item 569a(5) from British preferential countries at 22½ p.c. and from most-favoured-nation countries at 22½ p.c. and 50 cents per dozen, equivalent to an ad valorem rate of about 32½ p.c. They would become dutiable at 30 p.c. under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff; the preferential rate would remain at 22½ p.c. One company did produce such berets in Canada but the Board understands that this production ceased more than a year ago.

The caps, bonnets and other berets provided for in this item are now dutiable under item 569a(6) at 22½ p.c. and 27½ p.c. under the British Preferential and the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs.

The Canadian Cloth Hat and Cap Manufacturers and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union proposed that the British preferential rate be increased from 22½ p.c. to 37½ p.c. and $1.00 per dozen and that the most-favoured-nation rate be increased from 27½ p.c. to 42½ p.c. and $1.50 per dozen. Based on the average value of imports in recent years the proposed British preferential rate would be equivalent to more than 50 p.c. and the proposed most-favoured-nation rate to more than 100 p.c. The Association of Millinery Manufacturers and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union proposed that women's and children's caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p., be dutiable at the British preferential rate of 32½ p.c. plus $1.00 per dozen and the most-favoured-nation rate of 37½ p.c. and $1.50 per dozen.

The Canadian market for caps, bonnets and berets has increased phenomenally in the last ten years; in 1948 fewer than 400,000 dozen were marketed as compared with 1,151,000 dozen in 1959. Of this total market, imports accounted for about 40,000 dozen in 1948 and over 500,000 dozen in 1959. However, it appears that most of the imports in recent years have been cheap summer caps. The average value of imports in 1959 was $2.42 per dozen whereas the average value of caps made in Canada was over $10.00 per dozen. It is the view of the

Board that these cheap imports have, in effect, created a market in Canada by virtue of their low price; if they were excluded either by an absolute prohibition or by a prohibitive rate of duty most of this market would probably disappear. However, some part of the increased volume of imports probably competes with certain types of caps produced in Canada.

A portion of the caps produced by the Canadian Hat and Cap Industry are similar in material, in general methods of production, and in use, to the cloth hats produced by the same industry; it is anomalous that such articles should be classified in different items and dutiable at different rates.

Although the industry has grown it would appear from the Board's sample that its financial condition has been less satisfactory, on the whole, than that of the women's and children's hat industry. Accordingly, the Board would consider that some part, at any rate, of the increasing volume of imported caps, bonnets and berets is competitive with domestic production.

The Board is recommending that caps, bonnets and berets be included in recommended item III. This would involve an increase of 2½ p.c. in the most-favoured-nation rate of duty.

It is an incidental advantage of this recommended item that, if accepted, there will no longer be need, over a broad range of headwear, to distinguish between hats, hoods, shapes, caps, bonnets and berets.

Recommended Item IV

IV Hat sweats, cap peaks, stiffening bands for the inside of hats and caps, tips and sides when cut to shape, and materials for use in the manufacture of such articles; all the foregoing for use in the manufacture of hats and caps

Free	Free	Free

This item would replace existing item 569b. The word "hatters'" in the existing item has been deleted to make it clear that the tips and sides covered by the item may be used either in the manufacture of hats or of caps. This change is not intended to affect the scope of the item.

Recommended Item V

V Hat braids, of a class or kind not made in Canada, whether woven, knitted or plaited, not exceeding six inches in width, for use in the manufacture of hat bodies or shapes but not for use in the ornamentation or trimming of such bodies or shapes

Free	Free	Free

Recommended Item VI

VI	Materials, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of woven, knitted or plaited hat braids			
		Free	Free	Free

These items would replace existing items 569c(1) and 569c(2) respectively. Changes are recommended solely to bring the wording into conformity with the language now generally used in the Tariff. The Board received no proposals respecting these items although in many years imports have exceeded half a million dollars.

Recommended Item VII - Drawback

VII	Materials, woven, knitted, bonded, braided or felted, whether or not pleated, folded or sewn	When used by manufacturers of hats in making bands for, or in binding the edges of, men's hats	
			99 p.c.

This item is intended to provide a drawback on most of the materials which are used to make bands for men's hats or to bind the edges of men's hats. It would include, among other things, the goods imported under items 569d(1) and 569d(2). Since the recommended item is considerably broader than items 569d(1) and 569d(2), the Board is recommending that it be a drawback item rather than a tariff item.

Virtually all men's hat bands used in Canada are imported from the United States. Because of the increasing variety required in men's hat bands — and, in the Board's view, there is little likelihood of a return to the standard bands and bindings — it is doubtful if Canadian producers ever will be in a position to produce these materials economically in the wide variety and short runs required. The Primary Textiles Institute's spokesman suggested that the requirements for hat bands and bindings might change in a way which would enable the Canadian industry to be competitive and, consequently, that if the Board were to recommend special provisions for bands and bindings they should be temporary so that they would be reviewed from time to time. The Board sees no objection to a temporary provision for the recommended drawback item but it does think it unlikely that the Canadian industry will be able to produce these materials economically for many years to come.

Recommended Item VIII - Drawback

VIII	Woven fabrics in the web	When used in the manufacture of linings for men's or boys' hats or caps, or in the manufacture of buckram shapes for women's or children's headgear	
			99 p.c.

This item replaces existing item 1012. The Primary Textiles Institute urged that this drawback item be cancelled on the grounds that the materials which it covered were available from Canadian production. However, since the industry is feeling the effects of competition in almost all its products, the Board does not consider that the drawback item should be cancelled at this time. Although the amount of the drawbacks paid under the item has been decreasing — in 1956-57 it amounted to over $60,000 whereas in 1960-61 it was less than $30,000 — nevertheless its deletion would affect the industry adversely.

The wording of the item has been changed in two respects. First, the words "men's or boys'" have been inserted before the words "hats or caps". This change clarifies the meaning without affecting existing practice. Second, the words "hat shapes or bonnet shapes made from buckram" have been replaced by "buckram shapes for women's or children's headgear". This change makes it unnecessary to distinguish between buckram used in shapes for hats or bonnets and buckram used in shapes for other forms of women's or children's headgear; it may result in a small extension in the scope of the item.

Notes on Existing Items

relating to hats and caps

Existing Item 569

569 Hats, hoods and shapes of fur felt or of wool-and-fur felt, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe

17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.

This item would be continued by recommended item I with no change in the rates but with the deletion of the phrase "under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe".

Existing Item 569a(1)

569a(1) Hats, hoods and shapes of wool felt

	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per dozen	45 cts.	90 cts.	$1.25

The Board recommends the deletion of this item. The hats, hoods and shapes would then fall under the Board's recommended item III at a British preferential rate of 22½ p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of 30 p.c. There have been no imports of wool felt hoods and shapes since 1958; imports of hats have averaged about $100,000 annually.

Existing Item 569a(2)

569a(2) Hoods and shapes, knitted, crocheted, plaited or woven, in a single piece, and hoods and shapes of braid, not sewn, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe

Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.

This item would be replaced by recommended item II. No change in rates of duty is recommended; the Board recommends the deletion of the phrase "under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe" and a minor change in wording to make it clear that the phrase "not sewn" applies only to hoods and shapes of braid. As the item is now worded the phrase "not sewn" applies to the whole item so that hoods and shapes which, although they have been knitted, crocheted, plaited or woven, in a single piece, are nevertheless excluded from this item if the edges have been sewn simply to prevent ravelling.

Existing Item 569a(3)

569a(3) Hoods and shapes, n.o.p.

	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per dozen		50 cts.	50 cts.

With the deletion of this item the hoods and shapes now entered under it would fall under recommended item III at the same ad valorem rates of duty; the specific duty of 50 cents per dozen is not continued. In recent years the ad valorem equivalent of the most-favoured-nation rate has been about 35 p.c. whereas that on hats, n.o.p., has been about 30 p.c. The Board is recommending that the hoods and shapes be dutiable in the same tariff item as the hats, and at the same rates.

Existing Item 569a(4)

569a(4) Hats, n.o.p.

	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per dozen	75 cts.	$1.00	$1.50

On the deletion of this item hats, n.o.p. would be entered under recommended item III at a British preferential rate of 22½ p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of 30 p.c. There would be a reduction of a fraction of a percentage point in the rate on imports of average value in recent years from the United Kingdom, and almost no change on those from the United States. On imports from all most-favoured-nation countries there would be a reduction in the rate on hats valued at less than $20.00 per dozen and an increase on hats valued at more than $20.00 per dozen.

Existing Item 569a(5)

569a(5) Berets of wool, knitted and fulled

	22½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per dozen		50 cts.	65 cts.

The Board recommends that this item be deleted. Such berets would then fall under the Board's recommended item III. There would be no change in the British preferential rate but the most-favoured-nation rate would be reduced to 30 p.c. from 22½ p.c. and 50 cents per dozen which, in recent years, has been equivalent to an ad valorem rate of about 32½ p.c.

Existing Item 569a(6)

569a(6) Caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p., under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe

22½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.

The Board recommends the deletion of this item. On its deletion caps, bonnets and berets would be entered under recommended item III at the same British preferential rate but with an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in the most-favoured-nation rate.

Existing Item 569b

569b Hat sweats, cap peaks, stiffening bands for the inside of hats and caps, hatters' tips and sides when cut to shape, and materials for use in the manufacture of such articles; all the foregoing for use in the manufacture of hats and caps

Free	Free	Free

This item would be replaced by recommended item IV. The only change is the deletion of the word "hatters'" to make it clear that the tips and sides may be used not only in the manufacture of hats but also in the manufacture of caps; administratively the item has been so interpreted in the past so this change would have no effect on its scope.

Existing Item 569c(1)

569c(1) Hat braids, of a class or kind not made in Canada, whether woven, knitted or plaited, not exceeding six inches in width, imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of hat bodies or shapes, but not for use in the ornamentation or trimming of such bodies or shapes, under regulations prescribed by the Minister

Free	Free	Free

This item would be replaced by recommended item V with no change except for a minor revision of the wording and the deletion of the phrase "under regulations prescribed by the Minister".

Existing Item 569c(2)

569c(2) Materials, of a class or kind not made in Canada, imported by manufacturers of hat braids, to be manufactured in their own factories into woven, knitted or plaited hat braids only

Free	Free	Free

This item would be replaced by recommended item VI with a minor change in wording.

Existing Item 569d(1)

569d(1) Woven fabrics, not exceeding three inches in width, made with unserrated selvages, generally known as single, double or four shot corded ribbon, imported by the manufacturers of men's hats for use exclusively in their own factories in making the bands for, or in binding the edges of, men's hats only

Free	Free	Free

Existing Item 569d(2)

569d(2) Woven fabrics, pleated or folded, sewn or not, in widths not exceeding three inches after pleating or folding, imported by manufacturers of men's hats for use in their own factories in making bands for men's hats only

Free	Free	Free

With the deletion of these items the goods now covered by them would be eligible for drawback under the Board's recommended item VII. Recommended item VII would cover not only the goods now entitled to entry under these items but also other materials used in the making of bands for men's hats or in binding the edges.

Existing Item 1012

1012	Woven fabrics in the web.	When used in the manufacture of linings for hats and caps, and in the manufacture of hat shapes and bonnet shapes made from buckram
		99 p.c.

This item would be replaced by recommended item VIII. The wording of the item has been changed in two respects. Firstly, the words "men's or boys'" have been inserted before the words "hats or caps". This change clarifies the meaning without affecting existing practice. Secondly, the words "hat shapes or bonnet shapes made from buckram" have been replaced by "buckram shapes for women's or children's headgear". This change makes it unnecessary to distinguish between buckram used in shapes for hats or bonnets and buckram used in shapes for other forms of women's or children's headgear; it may result in a small extension in the scope of the item.

APPENDIX A

IMPORTS

Table 1

Imports: Hats of fur felt or of wool-and-fur felt, men's, s.c.3518(a)

Tariff Item 569

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
			1. Total		
1937	13,406	322,803	24.08	..	24.4
1938	11,107	277,762	25.01	..	24.3
1939	9,581	248,530	25.94	60,736	24.4
1947	7,234	380,253	52.56	78,703	20.7
1948	3,481	223,690	64.26	41,488	18.5
1949	4,144	272,701	65.81	52,827	19.4
1950	5,065	294,081	58.06	58,273	19.8
1951	4,089	222,884	54.51	41,450	18.6
1952	3,181	174,989	55.01	33,215	19.0
1953	3,413	192,934	56.53	36,597	19.0
1954	2,773	152,435	54.97	28,251	18.5
1955	2,340	130,746	55.87	24,160	18.5
1956	2,313	130,500	56.42	24,237	18.6
1957	1,981	109,021	55.03	20,247	18.6
1958	2,173	110,747	50.97	20,729	18.7
1959	2,247	122,553	54.54	22,567	18.4
1960	2,053	115,894	56.45	..	..
			2. United Kingdom		
1937	8,463	189,790	22.43	..	20.3
1938	7,381	162,824	22.06	..	20.3
1939	6,477	143,868	22.21	29,335	20.4
1947	3,477	189,130	54.39	21,366	11.3
1948	2,325	130,581	56.16	20,511	15.7
1949	2,244	128,269	57.16	20,216	15.8
1950	2,511	117,992	46.99	18,585	15.8
1951	2,811	128,994	45.89	20,324	15.8
1952	1,936	91,666	47.35	14,467	15.8
1953	2,097	101,016	48.17	15,911	15.8
1954	1,846	89,586	48.53	14,111	15.8
1955	1,564	77,907	49.81	12,271	15.8
1956	1,550	76,082	49.09	11,992	15.8
1957	1,289	63,453	49.23	9,994	15.8
1958	1,331	62,057	46.62	9,772	15.7
1959	1,456	75,456	51.82	11,907	15.8
1960	1,391	73,677	52.97	..	..

Table 1
(Cont'd)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
		3. Italy			
1937	1,269	38,137	30.05	..	30.0
1938	1,036	31,071	29.99	..	30.0
1939	769	22,644	29.45	6,793	30.0
1947	750	46,789	62.39	14,037	30.0
1948	471	37,091	78.75	8,346	22.5
1949	822	66,913	81.40	15,056	22.5
1950	889	71,603	80.54	16,111	22.5
1951	860	66,951	77.85	15,064	22.5
1952	738	54,633	74.03	12,292	22.5
1953	864	64,608	74.78	14,537	22.5
1954	624	46,487	74.50	10,458	22.5
1955	518	38,680	74.67	8,703	22.5
1956	470	36,560	77.79	8,226	22.5
1957	311	23,978	77.10	5,395	22.5
1958	299	23,522	78.67	5,292	22.5
1959	231	17,219	74.54	3,874	22.5
1960	227	15,960	70.31	..	..
		4. United States			
1937	2,117	69,713	32.93	..	30.0
1938	2,010	67,853	33.76	..	30.0
1939	1,978	72,256	36.53	21,679	30.0
1947	2,578	139,200	54.00	41,760	30.0
1948	618	49,947	80.82	11,265	22.6
1949	845	65,278	77.25	14,698	22.5
1950	1,093	76,020	69.55	17,106	22.5
1951	310	21,715	70.05	4,886	22.5
1952	443	25,402	57.34	5,716	22.5
1953	416	25,201	60.58	5,674	22.5
1954	275	14,723	53.54	3,313	22.5
1955	216	11,770	54.49	2,648	22.5
1956	243	14,993	61.70	3,374	22.5
1957	319	18,779	58.87	4,225	22.5
1958	489	21,843	44.67	4,916	22.5
1959	443	23,856	53.85	5,423	22.7
1960	350	21,576	61.65	..	..

(a) Included women's hats of fur felt or of wool-and-fur felt prior to 1951.

Table 2

Imports: Hats of fur felt or of wool-and-fur felt, women's, s.c.3520[a]

Tariff Item 569

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
		1. Total			
1951	2,110	113,969	54.01	24,550	21.5
1952	3,070	150,784	49.12	33,047	21.9
1953	3,695	173,473	46.95	37,456	21.6
1954	4,024	173,744	43.18	37,988	21.9
1955	4,429	189,131	42.70	41,256	21.8
1956	4,519	195,100	43.17	43,255	22.2
1957	3,658	144,375	39.47	31,967	22.1
1958	3,437	134,909	39.37	29,339	21.7
1959	2,795	115,633	41.37	24,924	21.6
1960	2,898	125,840	43.42	..	..
		2. United Kingdom			
1951	375	16,864	44.97	2,656	15.7
1952	326	13,054	40.04	2,056	15.7
1953	450	23,393	51.98	3,685	15.8
1954	378	16,224	42.92	2,555	15.7
1955	468	19,209	41.04	3,025	15.7
1956	202	9,521	47.13	1,499	15.7
1957	171	7,690	44.97	1,211	15.7
1958	443	15,166	34.23	2,389	15.8
1959	610	18,718	30.68	3,039	16.2
1960	517	19,998	38.68	..	..
		3. France			
1951	63	6,612	104.95	1,488	22.5
1952	141	9,572	67.89	2,154	22.5
1953	192	10,899	56.77	2,452	22.5
1954	543	19,418	35.76	4,369	22.5
1955	901	24,513	27.21	5,516	22.5
1956	543	24,096	44.38	5,422	22.5
1957	456	18,391	40.33	4,138	22.5
1958	334	15,333	45.91	3,450	22.5
1959	358	17,665	49.34	3,975	22.5
1960	344	17,416	50.63	..	..

Table 2
(Cont'd)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
			4. Italy		
1951	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-
1953	15	696	46.40	157	22.6
1954	53	1,827	34.47	411	22.5
1955	70	2,108	30.11	474	22.5
1956	418	11,677	27.94	2,627	22.5
1957	803	15,408	19.19	3,467	22.5
1958	608	13,008	21.39	2,927	22.5
1959	38	2,688	70.73	625	23.3
1960	330	10,638	32.24	..	..
			5. United States		
1951	1,480	87,349	59.02	19,654	22.5
1952	2,583	127,680	49.43	28,730	22.5
1953	3,031	137,882	45.49	31,026	22.5
1954	3,005	133,195	44.32	29,960	22.5
1955	2,855	134,574	47.14	30,277	22.5
1956	3,218	141,142	43.86	31,757	22.5
1957	2,118	95,785	45.22	21,553	22.5
1958	1,720	77,374	44.98	17,417	22.5
1959	1,645	68,536	41.66	15,479	22.6
1960	1,446	62,834	43.45	..	..

(a) Prior to 1951, classified under s.c.3518.

Table 3

Imports: Hoods and shapes, of fur felt or wool-and-fur felt, s.c.3561

Tariff Item 569

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
		1. Total			
1937	..	35,023	..	..	28.0
1938	..	16,108	..	..	29.2
1939	..	19,162	..	5,309	27.7
1947	8,055	106,711	13.25	30,958	29.0
1948	6,711	90,553	13.49	20,357	22.5
1949	11,755	165,011	14.04	36,843	22.3
1950	9,574	171,876	17.95	38,599	22.5
1951	12,003	184,525	15.37	41,437	22.5
1952	20,405	280,103	13.73	63,006	22.5
1953	28,599	379,937	13.28	85,437	22.5
1954	30,000	383,807	12.79	86,342	22.5
1955	30,615	423,986	13.85	95,039	22.4
1956	43,740	795,694	18.19	177,438	22.3
1957	34,311	770,270	22.45	172,386	27.4
1958	33,962	511,974	15.07	112,144	21.9
1959	43,671	715,997	16.40	153,282	21.4
1960	47,998	831,755	17.33	..	..
		2. United Kingdom			
1937	..	8,585	..	..	20.4
1938	..	1,444	..	..	20.7
1939	..	4,626	..	942	20.4
1947	255	5,630	22.08	633	11.2
1948	143	2,011	14.06	425	21.1
1949	136	4,479	32.93	711	15.9
1950	126	1,053	8.36	166	15.8
1951	62	1,214	19.58	191	15.7
1952	10	439	43.90	69	15.7
1953	41	701	17.10	110	15.7
1954	10	233	23.30	37	15.9
1955	203	5,387	26.54	849	15.8
1956	972	25,707	26.45	4,187	16.3
1957	474	13,711	28.93	2,160	15.8
1958	1,803	45,217	25.08	7,122	15.8
1959	4,494	115,343	25.66	18,167	15.8
1960	5,293	132,303	25.00	..	..

Table 3
(Cont'd)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
		3. Czechoslovakia			
1937	..	14,097	..	..	30.0
1938	..	2,453	..	..	30.7
1939	-	-	-	-	-
1947	30	696	23.20	209	30.0
1948	9	464	51.56	104	22.4
1949	668	13,068	19.56	2,940	22.5
1950	2,296	49,980	21.77	11,245	22.5
1951	5,454	83,218	15.26	18,725	22.5
1952	8,886	123,112	13.85	27,712	22.5
1953	264	3,249	12.31	731	22.5
1954	405	4,799	11.85	1,080	22.5
1955	5,007	84,399	16.86	18,990	22.5
1956	20,559	394,628	19.19	88,792	22.5
1957	20,612	466,116	22.61	104,876	22.5
1958	14,265	213,568	14.97	48,055	22.5
1959	12,040	204,158	16.96	45,936	22.5
1960	19,063	277,885	14.58	..	..
		4. France			
1937	..	754	..	..	30.1
1938	..	541	..	..	30.0
1939	..	817	..	245	30.0
1947	-	-	-	-	-
1948	228	3,918	17.18	882	22.5
1949	494	8,015	16.22	1,803	22.5
1950	353	7,496	21.24	1,686	22.5
1951	250	5,511	22.04	1,240	22.5
1952	4	406	101.50	91	22.4
1953	4,776	63,782	13.35	14,351	22.5
1954	9,674	112,250	11.60	25,256	22.5
1955	8,129	102,204	12.57	22,998	22.5
1956	9,463	141,214	14.92	31,773	22.5
1957	2,558	56,994	22.28	12,824	22.5
1958	1,845	27,099	14.69	6,097	22.5
1959	2,075	31,666	15.26	7,080	22.4
1960	3,497	75,026	21.45	..	..

Table 3
(Cont'd)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
			5. Italy		
1937	..	3,329	..	..	30.0
1938	-	-	-	-	-
1939	-	-	-	-	-
1947	4,432	45,060	10.17	13,518	30.0
1948	5,811	75,125	12.93	16,903	22.5
1949	9,633	119,683	12.42	26,941	22.5
1950	6,142	101,534	16.53	22,846	22.5
1951	5,485	74,748	13.63	16,818	22.5
1952	8,666	120,141	13.86	27,032	22.5
1953	21,709	278,692	12.84	62,704	22.5
1954	17,240	221,027	12.82	49,731	22.5
1955	13,064	155,275	11.89	34,939	22.5
1956	9,924	174,953	17.63	39,365	22.5
1957	8,164	168,230	20.61	37,852	22.5
1958	12,631	162,828	12.89	36,637	22.5
1959	21,085	289,908	13.75	65,242	22.5
1960	17,835	299,848	16.81	..	..
			6. United States		
1937	..	6,282	..	..	30.0
1938	..	7,575	..	..	30.0
1939	..	12,876	..	3,865	30.0
1947	3,338	55,325	16.57	16,598	30.0
1948	246	4,762	19.36	1,081	22.7
1949	457	15,829	34.64	3,562	22.5
1950	657	11,813	17.98	2,656	22.5
1951	752	19,834	26.38	4,463	22.5
1952	2,839	36,005	12.68	8,102	22.5
1953	1,782	32,578	18.28	7,331	22.5
1954	2,502	43,580	17.42	9,806	22.5
1955	4,176	75,493	18.08	16,987	22.5
1956	2,701	57,447	21.27	12,928	22.5
1957	2,281	56,728	24.87	12,764	22.5
1958	2,274	46,135	20.29	10,380	22.5
1959	2,312	43,339	18.75	9,752	22.5
1960	1,590	25,698	16.16	..	..

Table 4

Imports: Hats of wool felt, s.c.3519

Tariff Item 569a(1)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
			1. Total		
1937	5,365	54,883	10.23	..	29.4
1938	4,819	49,049	10.18	..	29.6
1939	4,591	49,262	10.73	14,422	29.3
1947	3,612	48,742	13.49	14,796	30.4
1948	1,048	21,967	20.96	5,432	24.7
1949	2,008	39,233	19.54	11,778	30.0
1950	1,913	34,943	18.27	10,552	30.2
1951	2,453	47,153	19.22	14,399	30.5
1952	3,586	66,101	18.43	20,296	30.7
1953	3,946	72,463	18.36	22,781	31.4
1954	4,561	79,243	17.37	24,564	31.0
1955	5,978	102,874	17.21	32,653	31.7
1956	5,867	101,066	17.23	31,861	31.5
1957	5,571	92,948	16.68	29,436	31.7
1958	7,071	108,329	15.32	34,037	31.4
1959	6,705	100,598	15.00	31,744	31.6
1960	5,580	94,905	17.01	..	..
			2. United Kingdom		
1937	3,714	35,330	9.51	..	24.8
1938	3,428	29,940	8.73	..	24.7
1939	3,148	30,380	9.65	7,427	24.4
1947	887	13,380	15.08	1,731	12.9
1948	802	15,062	18.78	3,140	20.8
1949	762	14,594	19.15	3,264	22.4
1950	569	8,621	15.15	1,896	22.0
1951	338	6,556	19.40	1,324	20.2
1952	521	8,972	17.22	1,825	20.3
1953	320	5,702	17.82	1,156	20.3
1954	750	10,111	13.48	2,123	21.0
1955	547	7,765	14.20	1,621	20.9
1956	671	9,274	13.82	1,941	20.9
1957	516	9,288	18.00	1,880	20.2
1958	1,023	16,436	16.07	3,373	20.5
1959	879	14,756	16.78	3,012	20.4
1960	503	10,415	20.71	..	..

Table 4
(Cont'd)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
		3. United States			
1937	1,279	17,525	13.70	..	36.4
1938	1,234	16,279	13.19	..	37.1
1939	1,381	18,092	13.10	6,702	37.0
1947	2,724	35,129	12.90	12,994	37.0
1948	239	6,734	28.18	2,234	33.2
1949	1,180	20,905	17.72	7,334	35.1
1950	1,208	23,730	19.64	7,818	32.9
1951	2,068	39,343	19.02	12,688	32.2
1952	3,064	57,075	18.63	18,455	32.3
1953	3,609	65,930	18.27	21,381	32.4
1954	3,796	68,458	18.03	22,242	32.5
1955	5,430	95,029	17.50	31,009	32.6
1956	5,183	91,461	17.65	29,818	32.6
1957	5,026	82,364	16.39	27,174	33.0
1958	4,937	86,771	17.58	28,305	32.6
1959	5,262	83,208	15.81	27,500	33.0
1960	4,486	80,714	17.99	..	..

Table 5

Imports: Hoods and shapes of wool felt,s.c.3562

Tariff Item 569a(1)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
			1. Total		
1937	16,680	32,880	1.97	..	75.0
1938	15,342	25,303	1.65	..	84.5
1939	7,999	14,715	1.84	11,486	78.1
1947	3,916	26,686	6.81	11,530	43.2
1948	398	2,833	7.12	1,206	42.6
1949	178	2,720	9.78	977	35.9
1950	485	3,862	7.96	1,557	40.3
1951	484	5,595	11.56	1,776	31.7
1952	3,049	20,203	6.63	7,623	37.7
1953	1,790	19,476	10.88	6,946	35.7
1954	774	7,821	10.10	2,781	35.6
1955	86	1,410	16.40	465	33.0
1956	124	1,829	14.75	615	33.6
1957	52	224	4.31	109	48.7
1958	164	694	4.23	339	48.8
1959	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-
			2. United Kingdom		
1937	95	889	9.36	..	24.8
1938	43	379	8.81	..	25.7
1939	94	831	8.84	206	24.8
1947	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-
1951	136	1,446	10.63	320	22.1
1952	1,144	4,767	4.17	1,321	27.7
1953	461	2,643	5.73	1,120	42.4
1954	46	448	9.74	99	22.1
1955	-	-	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-	-	-
1958	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5
(Cont'd)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p. c. of Dutiable Value
			3. Italy		
1937	12,816	23,823	1.86	..	78.2
1938	11,975	19,113	1.60	..	86.7
1939	5,787	10,182	1.76	8,263	81.2
1947	18	383	21.28	131	34.2
1948	-	-	-	-	-
1949	37	1,021	27.54	340	33.3
1950	10	102	10.20	40	39.2
1951	-	-	-	-	-
1952	68	1,089	16.01	361	33.1
1953	268	3,855	14.38	1,301	33.7
1954	-	-	-	-	-
1955	71	920	12.96	317	34.5
1956	53	288	5.43	127	44.1
1957	52	224	4.31	109	48.7
1958	164	694	4.23	339	48.8
1959	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-
			4. United States		
1937	77	353	4.58	..	50.0
1938	81	349	4.31	..	49.4
1939	60	484	8.07	199	41.1
1947	3,898	26,303	6.75	11,399	43.3
1948	398	2,833	7.12	1,206	42.6
1949	138	1,661	12.04	623	37.5
1950	475	3,760	7.92	1,517	40.3
1951	348	4,149	11.92	1,456	35.1
1952	1,837	14,347	7.81	5,941	41.4
1953	1,061	12,978	12.23	4,525	34.9
1954	728	7,373	10.13	2,682	36.4
1955	15	490	32.67	148	30.2
1956	4	95	23.75	30	31.6
1957	-	-	-	-	-
1958	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6

Imports: Hoods and shapes, knitted, crocheted, plaited or woven in a single piece, and hoods and shapes of braid, not sewn, s.c.3563

Tariff Item 569a(2)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
			1. Total		
1937	..	258,014	..	..	10.0
1938	..	201,339	..	..	10.0
1939	..	200,698	..	20,070	10.0
1947	45,704	229,994	5.03	22,832	9.9
1948	37,752	190,805	5.05	19,081	10.0
1949	68,084	333,191	4.89	33,319	10.0
1950	121,544	543,725	4.47	48,701	9.0
1951	93,645	441,858	4.72	34,570	7.8
1952	69,667	352,581	5.06	27,691	7.9
1953	64,170	393,340	6.13	31,191	7.9
1954	79,979	290,639	3.63	22,452	7.7
1955	53,114	287,894	5.42	21,593	7.5
1956	78,424	391,475	4.99	29,360	7.5
1957	120,729	615,738	5.10	46,161	7.5
1958	77,014	484,531	6.29	36,341	7.5
1959	69,188	387,652	5.60	29,208	7.5
1960	92,662	527,414	5.69	..	..
			2. Italy		
1937	..	50,877	..	..	10.0
1938	..	21,650	..	..	10.0
1939	..	22,305	..	2,231	10.0
1947	3,292	10,484	3.18	1,048	10.0
1948	5,728	42,558	7.43	4,256	10.0
1949	16,199	108,444	6.69	10,844	10.0
1950	25,490	176,131	6.91	15,927	9.0
1951	17,520	122,995	7.02	9,226	7.5
1952	19,847	114,413	5.76	8,581	7.5
1953	16,993	110,279	6.49	8,271	7.5
1954	11,582	86,785	7.49	6,509	7.5
1955	7,446	51,944	6.98	3,896	7.5
1956	7,491	51,237	6.84	3,843	7.5
1957	13,896	115,393	8.30	8,655	7.5
1958	4,841	26,902	5.56	2,018	7.5
1959	7,255	41,293	5.69	3,097	7.5
1960	14,501	98,205	6.77	..	..

Table 6
(Cont'd)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
			3. Japan		
1937	..	26,717	..	..	10.0
1938	..	11,534	..	..	10.0
1939	..	10,778	..	1,078	10.0
1947	-	-	-	-	-
1948	300	1,347	4.49	135	10.0
1949	7,806	35,407	4.54	3,540	10.0
1950	6,049	23,971	3.96	2,397	10.0
1951	11,043	49,884	4.51	4,985	10.0
1952	9,153	39,822	4.35	3,982	10.0
1953	12,436	57,079	4.59	5,708	10.0
1954	12,121	41,659	3.44	3,738	9.0
1955	3,434	8,600	2.50	645	7.5
1956	11,858	35,600	3.00	2,670	7.5
1957	16,097	53,076	3.30	3,981	7.5
1958	11,351	31,141	2.74	2,336	7.5
1959	8,341	24,141	2.89	1,968	8.2
1960	20,805	74,898	3.60	..	..
			4. Indonesia		
1937	..	8,693	..	..	10.0
1938	..	4,699	..	..	10.0
1939	..	4,089	..	409	10.0
1947	3,000	3,307	1.10	331	10.0
1948	10,000	7,925	0.79	793	10.0
1949	18,400	15,498	0.84	1,550	10.0
1950	56,300	50,666	0.90	4,273	8.4
1951	35,000	19,057	0.54	1,429	7.5
1952	17,000	8,563	0.50	642	7.5
1953	6,000	3,843	0.64	288	7.5
1954	37,000	21,286	0.58	1,597	7.5
1955	15,000	8,760	0.58	657	7.5
1956	16,000	10,028	0.63	752	7.5
1957	35,000	12,766	0.36	957	7.5
1958	10,000	3,071	0.31	230	7.5
1959	10,000	3,314	0.33	249	7.5
1960	10,200	2,782	0.27	..	..

Table 6
(Cont'd)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
		5. Switzerland			
1937	..	9,694	..	..	10.0
1938	..	3,903	..	..	10.0
1939	..	2,905	..	291	10.0
1947	549	5,879	10.71	588	10.0
1948	60	911	15.18	91	10.0
1949	144	1,948	13.53	195	10.0
1950	411	5,442	13.24	423	7.8
1951	469	7,393	15.76	555	7.5
1952	1,046	13,325	12.74	999	7.5
1953	1,520	15,802	10.40	1,185	7.5
1954	1,452	17,631	12.14	1,322	7.5
1955	874	13,677	15.65	1,026	7.5
1956	1,271	21,376	16.82	1,604	7.5
1957	2,986	51,048	17.10	3,829	7.5
1958	4,129	65,129	15.77	4,885	7.5
1959	2,352	32,952	14.01	2,472	7.5
1960	3,028	47,183	15.58	..	..
		6. United States			
1937	..	116,810	..	..	10.0
1938	..	130,020	..	..	10.0
1939	..	133,675	..	13,367	10.0
1947	11,969	94,785	7.92	9,479	10.0
1948	4,781	38,811	8.12	3,881	10.0
1949	10,412	72,951	7.01	7,295	10.0
1950	22,760	204,513	8.99	18,035	8.8
1951	26,621	207,003	7.78	15,708	7.6
1952	20,451	150,744	7.37	11,558	7.7
1953	24,953	182,671	7.32	13,983	7.7
1954	16,453	106,686	6.48	8,092	7.5
1955	18,570	166,007	8.94	12,451	7.5
1956	28,913	235,668	8.15	17,674	7.5
1957	33,119	287,989	8.70	21,600	7.5
1958	24,325	239,525	9.85	17,966	7.5
1959	19,893	150,846	7.58	11,314	7.5
1960	18,019	145,218	8.06	..	..

Table 7

Imports: Hoods and shapes, n.o.p., s.c.3564

Tariff Item 569a(3)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
			1. Total		
1937	2,229	14,798	6.64	..	36.4
1938	2,595	18,499	7.13	..	37.7
1939	1,708	8,617	5.05	3,324	38.6
1947	4,486	37,299	8.31	13,475	36.1
1948	2,708	23,872	8.82	8,457	35.4
1949	2,632	17,694	6.72	6,579	37.2
1950	5,959	43,261	7.26	15,785	36.5
1951	7,353	52,181	7.10	19,255	36.9
1952	9,510	64,298	6.76	24,009	37.3
1953	13,092	109,087	8.33	39,151	35.9
1954	11,117	85,579	7.70	31,024	36.3
1955	9,742	80,291	8.24	28,790	35.9
1956	7,396	62,002	8.38	22,241	35.9
1957	9,910	97,202	9.81	34,002	35.0
1958	11,396	109,632	9.62	38,537	35.2
1959	13,246	127,808	9.65	44,538	34.8
1960	21,204	191,293	9.02	..	..
			2. United Kingdom		
1937	77	527	6.84	..	21.6
1938	56	459	8.20	..	23.1
1939	165	629	3.81	147	23.4
1947	-	-	-	-	-
1948	51	345	6.76	70	20.3
1949	42	287	6.83	62	21.6
1950	147	1,049	7.14	213	20.3
1951	41	596	14.54	123	20.6
1952	14	262	18.71	53	20.2
1953	61	858	14.07	174	20.3
1954	146	1,288	8.82	261	20.3
1955	60	1,403	23.38	284	20.2
1956	30	428	14.27	87	20.3
1957	77	756	9.82	153	20.2
1958	29	265	9.14	54	20.4
1959	227	1,773	7.81	347	19.6
1960	57	936	16.42	..	..

Table 7
(Cont'd)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
			3. Italy		
1937	100	311	3.11	..	35.5
1938	92	861	9.36	..	34.7
1939	-	-	-	-	-
1947	126	966	7.67	353	36.5
1948	344	5,940	17.27	1,954	32.9
1949	63	1,620	25.71	518	32.0
1950	182	2,034	11.18	782	38.4
1951	-	-	-	-	-
1952	62	303	4.89	122	40.3
1953	1,232	4,170	3.38	1,867	44.8
1954	1,283	8,663	6.75	3,240	37.4
1955	869	4,544	5.23	1,798	39.6
1956	409	3,126	7.64	1,142	36.5
1957	854	10,067	11.79	3,447	34.2
1958	353	3,468	9.82	1,217	35.1
1959	737	8,274	11.23	2,834	34.3
1960	4,146	42,180	10.17	..	..
			4. Switzerland		
1937	1,332	9,752	7.32	..	36.7
1938	1,476	11,970	8.11	..	37.5
1939	609	4,132	6.78	1,553	37.6
1947	1,056	13,241	12.54	4,498	34.0
1948	55	1,079	19.62	351	32.5
1949	1	11	11.00	4	36.4
1950	18	235	13.06	80	34.0
1951	701	5,730	8.17	2,070	36.1
1952	740	5,969	8.07	2,161	36.2
1953	1,756	19,670	11.20	6,779	34.5
1954	2,195	24,742	11.27	8,520	34.4
1955	1,792	23,787	13.27	8,032	33.8
1956	777	13,697	17.63	4,496	32.8
1957	1,567	24,997	15.95	8,283	33.1
1958	1,950	25,947	13.31	8,758	33.8
1959	2,723	30,618	11.24	10,547	34.4
1960	1,781	27,219	15.28	..	..

Table 7
(Cont'd)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
			5. United States		
1937	624	3,273	5.25	..	39.3
1938	929	4,343	4.67	..	41.0
1939	892	3,199	3.59	1,406	44.0
1947	3,304	23,092	6.99	8,624	37.3
1948	2,258	16,508	7.31	6,082	36.8
1949	2,521	15,626	6.20	5,948	38.1
1950	5,590	38,607	6.91	14,379	37.2
1951	6,570	44,099	6.71	16,515	37.4
1952	8,669	57,354	6.62	21,538	37.6
1953	10,031	83,491	8.32	30,056	36.0
1954	7,488	50,402	6.73	18,855	37.4
1955	6,829	46,372	6.79	17,324	37.4
1956	5,890	41,534	7.05	15,405	37.1
1957	7,076	53,883	7.61	19,701	36.6
1958	8,370	73,572	8.79	26,248	35.7
1959	8,462	81,723	9.66	28,729	35.2
1960	12,384	101,287	8.18	..	..

Table 8

(a)

Imports: Hats, n.o.p., s.c.3521

Tariff Item 569a(4)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p. c. of Dutiable Value
			1. Total		
1937	4,697	104,015	22.14	..	34.4
1938	4,733	98,257	20.76	..	34.1
1939	4,502	92,864	20.63	31,843	34.3
1947	5,589	175,820	31.46	59,842	34.0
1948	5,470	119,435	21.83	37,593	31.5
1949	4,837	160,971	33.28	47,963	29.8
1950	8,114	255,395	31.48	76,953	30.1
1951	22,198	545,799	24.59	163,186	29.9
1952	38,100	793,843	20.84	234,676	29.6
1953	61,478	1,250,425	20.34	369,438	29.5
1954	53,983	1,141,354	21.14	337,388	29.6
1955	59,741	1,226,054	20.52	363,666	29.7
1956	75,183	1,457,136	19.38	437,397	30.0
1957	81,191	1,520,728	18.73	457,149	30.1
1958	90,499	1,668,172	18.43	504,780	30.3
1959	97,311	1,781,836	18.31	537,518	30.2
1960	119,341	1,690,681	14.17	..	..
			2. United Kingdom		
1937	814	25,950	31.88	..	22.4
1938	627	22,512	35.90	..	22.4
1939	739	22,520	30.47	5,084	22.6
1947	128	6,351	49.62	817	12.9
1948	348	10,366	29.79	2,349	22.7
1949	382	15,730	41.18	3,460	22.0
1950	669	19,145	28.62	4,327	22.6
1951	1,057	27,987	26.48	6,033	21.6
1952	1,294	26,071	20.15	5,568	21.4
1953	1,495	59,500	39.80	11,719	19.7
1954	815	22,823	28.00	4,693	20.6
1955	1,162	28,752	24.74	5,969	20.8
1956	975	28,013	28.73	5,771	20.6
1957	3,360	45,748	13.62	10,512	23.0
1958	1,461	33,733	23.09	7,066	20.9
1959	2,219	54,390	24.51	11,289	20.8
1960	4,523	68,438	15.13	..	..

Table 8
(Cont'd)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
			3. France		
1937	206	9,116	44.25	..	33.7
1938	285	9,867	34.62	..	34.6
1939	272	7,958	29.26	2,795	35.1
1947	43	9,163	213.09	2,806	30.6
1948	122	11,871	97.30	3,386	28.5
1949	176	26,047	147.99	7,338	28.2
1950	518	34,544	66.69	10,015	29.0
1951	588	47,993	81.62	13,308	27.7
1952	269	23,211	86.29	6,073	26.2
1953	1,091	42,707	39.14	11,768	27.6
1954	734	38,261	52.13	10,291	26.9
1955	785	37,671	47.99	10,193	27.1
1956	696	34,773	49.96	9,389	27.0
1957	1,777	55,424	31.19	15,633	28.2
1958	4,463	101,690	22.79	29,885	29.4
1959	4,217	105,621	25.65	30,582	29.0
1960	2,215	53,840	24.31	..	..
			4. Italy		
1937	..	22	..	..	31.8
1938	25	130	5.20	..	59.2
1939	-	-	-	-	-
1947	159	973	6.12	531	54.6
1948	282	3,975	14.10	1,375	34.6
1949	228	3,186	13.97	1,104	34.7
1950	546	5,414	9.92	2,035	37.6
1951	1,897	14,056	7.41	5,707	40.6
1952	535	4,395	8.21	1,634	37.2
1953	1,399	7,878	5.63	3,369	42.8
1954	1,989	19,632	9.87	6,897	35.1
1955	1,256	13,579	10.81	4,649	34.2
1956	1,206	11,610	9.63	4,108	35.4
1957	2,210	20,652	9.34	7,372	35.7
1958	2,648	28,712	10.84	9,825	34.2
1959	6,555	59,609	9.09	21,382	35.9
1960	13,596	98,670	7.26	..	..

Table 8
(Cont'd)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
			5. Switzerland		
1937	-	-	-	-	-
1938	6	54	9.00	..	46.5
1939	4	33	8.25	16	48.5
1947	1	226	226.00	69	30.5
1948	18	384	21.33	124	32.3
1949	3	88	29.33	27	30.7
1950	3	76	25.33	24	31.6
1951	108	3,176	29.41	965	30.4
1952	60	1,065	17.75	326	30.6
1953	185	4,330	23.41	1,267	29.3
1954	410	13,008	31.73	3,662	28.2
1955	555	23,158	41.73	6,344	27.4
1956	503	11,123	22.11	3,284	29.5
1957	422	15,961	37.82	4,411	27.6
1958	881	23,745	26.95	6,817	28.7
1959	1,209	26,878	22.20	7,917	29.5
1960	805	20,738	25.76	..	..
			6. United States		
1937	3,582	67,802	18.93	..	38.6
1938	3,692	64,026	17.34	..	38.4
1939	3,464	62,084	17.92	23,831	38.4
1947	5,156	158,663	30.77	55,333	34.9
1948	1,942	73,505	37.85	22,156	30.1
1949	3,729	114,105	30.60	35,108	30.8
1950	6,130	193,298	31.53	59,496	30.8
1951	17,847	449,710	25.20	135,383	30.1
1952	34,911	735,091	21.06	218,684	29.7
1953	56,978	1,124,677	19.74	338,197	30.1
1954	49,122	1,040,741	21.19	309,149	29.7
1955	53,795	1,114,064	20.71	332,211	29.8
1956	66,433	1,346,228	20.26	402,990	29.9
1957	66,116	1,324,486	20.03	397,238	30.0
1958	72,724	1,417,347	19.49	427,061	30.1
1959	70,080	1,441,698	20.57	429,970	29.8
1960	61,569	1,318,696	21.42	..	..

(a) Excludes straw hats prior to 1947

Table 9

Imports: Caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p.,s.c.3517

Tariff Item 569a(6)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c.of Dutiable Value
		1. Total			
1937	..	79,277	..	..	27.3
1938	..	83,420	..	..	27.4
1939	..	93,382	..	25,711	27.5
1947	48,557	130,544	2.69	30,737	23.5
1948	10,646	61,973	5.82	14,246	23.0
1949	16,014	84,406	5.27	19,393	23.0
1950	22,889	140,190	6.12	34,878	24.9
1951	45,500	276,667	6.08	68,783	24.9
1952	46,463	273,759	5.89	69,825	25.5
1953	90,541	493,018	5.45	128,573	26.1
1954	113,193	613,383	5.42	160,766	26.2
1955	200,117	921,121	4.60	244,198	26.5
1956	403,097	1,197,922	2.97	316,355	26.4
1957	430,529	1,157,958	2.69	303,055	26.2
1958	400,964	1,015,842	2.53	267,419	26.3
1959	539,320	1,306,507	2.42	344,252	26.3
1960	482,942	1,295,295	2.68	..	..
		2. United Kingdom			
1937	..	20,833	..	..	20.4
1938	..	20,079	..	..	20.3
1939	..	23,057	..	4,674	20.3
1947	6,735	43,918	6.52	4,944	11.3
1948	5,470	34,580	6.32	6,716	19.4
1949	8,843	54,218	6.13	10,987	20.3
1950	9,795	51,485	5.26	10,426	20.3
1951	15,918	102,714	6.45	20,802	20.3
1952	11,885	76,755	6.46	15,487	20.2
1953	17,144	102,511	5.98	20,761	20.3
1954	22,155	115,089	5.19	23,308	20.3
1955	23,394	124,383	5.32	25,131	20.2
1956	30,362	181,272	5.97	36,773	20.3
1957	33,026	213,630	6.47	43,363	20.3
1958	30,939	164,827	5.33	33,383	20.3
1959	41,046	224,645	5.48	45,407	20.2
1960	37,303	240,636	6.45	..	..

Table 9
(Cont'd)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
			3. Italy		
1937	..	325	..	..	27.1
1938	..	148	..	..	30.0
1939	..	183	..	55	30.1
1947	169	3,258	19.28	977	30.0
1948	192	3,045	15.86	834	27.4
1949	205	2,951	14.40	811	27.5
1950	1,814	30,455	16.79	8,375	27.5
1951	2,488	22,773	9.15	6,263	27.5
1952	668	9,927	14.86	2,730	27.5
1953	2,681	36,274	13.53	9,981	27.5
1954	1,220	12,010	9.84	3,303	27.5
1955	3,546	28,556	8.05	7,853	27.5
1956	4,987	26,490	5.31	7,285	27.5
1957	4,366	30,643	7.02	8,427	27.5
1958	3,205	29,786	9.29	8,191	27.5
1959	5,423	42,448	7.82	11,808	27.8
1960	4,080	41,462	10.16	..	..
			4. Japan		
1937	..	8,220	..	..	30.1
1938	..	4,763	..	..	29.6
1939	..	5,698	..	1,694	29.7
1947	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-
1949	2,194	859	0.39	301	35.0
1950	975	835	0.86	292	35.0
1951	527	1,905	3.61	667	35.0
1952	590	2,149	3.64	752	35.0
1953	2,820	5,374	1.91	1,881	35.0
1954	12,521	24,795	1.98	7,220	29.1
1955	53,060	75,215	1.42	20,684	27.5
1956	139,519	202,691	1.45	55,740	27.5
1957	193,397	239,551	1.24	65,877	27.5
1958	177,919	238,734	1.34	65,652	27.5
1959	249,875	374,963	1.50	104,102	27.8
1960	242,395	369,253	1.52	..	..

Table 9
(Cont'd)

Year	Quantity doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as p.c. of Dutiable Value
			5. United States		
1937	..	39,959	..	..	29.8
1938	..	42,973	..	..	29.9
1939	..	58,043	..	17,394	30.0
1947	41,381	80,928	1.96	24,101	29.8
1948	3,725	16,237	4.36	4,468	27.5
1949	2,663	14,578	5.47	4,010	27.5
1950	7,597	38,235	5.03	10,511	27.5
1951	24,776	134,387	5.42	36,957	27.5
1952	31,085	171,595	5.52	47,189	27.5
1953	64,574	329,894	5.11	90,733	27.5
1954	72,208	437,242	6.06	120,268	27.5
1955	112,922	658,893	5.83	181,198	27.5
1956	221,003	737,966	3.34	202,943	27.5
1957	189,588	628,927	3.32	172,955	27.5
1958	177,463	526,921	2.97	144,908	27.5
1959	224,520	574,893	2.56	158,375	27.5
1960	171,978	511,752	2.98	..	..

Table 10

Imports: Hat sweats, cap peaks, stiffening bands for the inside of hats and caps, hatters' tips and sides when cut to shape, for hats and caps, s.c.3560

Tariff Item 569b

Year	Value		
	$ Total	$ United Kingdom	$ United States
1937	255,364	8,455	223,680
1938	175,089	6,328	149,274
1939	257,202	7,163	235,064
1947	532,050	3,672	517,990
1948	490,113	9,121	480,047
1949	477,754	7,531	466,059
1950	526,793	7,424	519,268
1951	475,842	16,201	443,053
1952	488,396	25,999	461,859
1953	432,974	16,079	412,535
1954	379,004	22,121	355,891
1955	437,619	4,514	423,058
1956	414,364	7,082	403,776
1957	510,208	5,017	487,752
1958	518,233	7,354	480,543
1959	566,644	7,282	527,970
1960	506,020	11,467	466,385

Table 11

Imports: Hat braids, not made in Canada, not exceeding six inches in width, for hat bodies or shapes,s.c.3559

Tariff Item 569c(1)

Year	Value			
	$ Total	$ Italy	$ Switzerland	$ United States
1937	303,266	8,795	171,694	105,305
1938	226,553	5,384	148,095	57,433
1939	291,815	7,428	127,647	138,023
1947	551,598	20,782	306,220	223,424
1948	285,395	28,396	150,096	105,952
1949	755,385	77,320	359,406	285,968
1950	555,374	23,419	345,294	183,226
1951	509,219	12,132	342,068	152,005
1952	602,485	8,596	463,564	129,488
1953	658,480	13,527	461,715	171,589
1954	596,951	19,883	443,986	132,967
1955	576,609	13,436	426,016	94,106
1956	475,784	19,282	347,376	106,716
1957	587,701	31,559	464,613	88,430
1958	341,010	12,117	290,118	34,363
1959	324,618	20,761	271,817	27,373
1960	363,750	23,206	275,947	54,979

Table 12

Imports: Corded ribbons for men's hats,s.c.3570

Tariff Items 569d(1) and 569d(2)

Year	Quantity lb.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.
		1. Total	
1937	..	116,256	..
1938	..	106,703	..
1939	..	122,132	..
1947	..	367,873	..
1948	..	216,724	..
1949	..	230,191	..
1950	..	224,679	..
1951	30,414	176,844	5.81
1952	36,152	185,672	5.14
1953	35,514	179,697	5.06
1954	27,797	134,743	4.85
1955	33,486	153,305	4.58
1956	38,405	174,599	4.55
1957	39,039	191,228	4.90
1958	31,898	158,129	4.96
1959	29,214	150,081	5.14
1960	24,780	126,850	5.12
		2. United States	
1937	..	103,320	..
1938	..	99,258	..
1939	..	115,320	..
1947	..	336,651	..
1948	..	209,987	..
1949	..	229,197	..
1950	..	224,679	..
1951	30,414	176,844	5.81
1952	36,152	185,672	5.14
1953	35,514	179,697	5.06
1954	27,797	134,743	4.85
1955	33,486	153,305	4.58
1956	38,405	174,599	4.55
1957	39,039	191,228	4.90
1958	31,894	158,069	4.96
1959	29,083	149,149	5.13
1960	24,636	126,149	5.12

APPENDIX B

General Statistical Data

Table 1

THE HAT AND CAP INDUSTRY

Principal Statistics

Year	Establishments No.	Employees No.	Salaries & Wages ($000)	Cost at factory of materials used ($000)	Value added by Manufacture ($000)	Value of Factory Shipments ($000)
1937	171	4,647	4,417	6,709	6,842	13,689
1938	158	4,506	4,383	5,937	6,516	12,585
1939	156	4,762	4,487	6,093	6,747	12,974
1947	169	5,167	8,287	12,746	13,846	26,814
1948	164	4,714	8,359	11,143	13,590	24,955
1949	163	4,760	9,005	11,269	14,742	26,244
1950	157	4,825	9,261	11,380	14,471	26,082
1951	159	4,835	9,797	11,549	15,519	27,292
1952	172	5,005	10,792	12,610	16,764	29,606
1953	166	4,928	11,058	11,741	17,660	29,632
1954	169	4,708	10,790	11,306	16,595	28,271
1955	165	4,561	10,536	11,659	16,778	28,695
1956	156	4,314	10,560	13,237	16,385	29,743
1957	146	4,309	10,894	13,910	16,798	30,863
1958	140	4,073	10,748	12,529	16,543	29,272
1959	130	4,017	10,960	12,799	16,986	29,965

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 2

Principal Statistics of the Hat and Cap Industry,
All Manufacturing and Other Selected Industries, 1958

Industry	Establishments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages ($000)	Cost of Materials Used ($000)	Value Added by Manufacture ($000)	Value of Factory Shipments ($000)
All Manufacturing	36,741	1,289,602	4,802,496	11,821,567	9,792,506	22,163,186
Hat and Cap Industry	140	4,073	10,748	12,529	16,543	29,272
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	48	19,434	53,515	124,741	79,581	210,292
Woollen Yarn and Cloth	93	7,411	20,639	42,430	31,103	63,344
Men's Factory Clothing	546	29,969	74,014	144,479	116,633	264,294
Pulp and Paper	128	64,084	307,416	597,805	702,951	1,394,679
Motor Vehicles	15	26,396	129,719	571,501	253,945	847,342
Primary Iron and Steel	50	30,261	148,023	250,700	304,924	590,318
Rubber Goods, including Footwear	89	19,943	76,445	128,573	174,828	308,383

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 3

THE HAT AND CAP INDUSTRY

Employment by Provinces

Year	Province	No. of Establishments	Salaried Employees	Production Workers Men	Production Workers Women	Total
1939	Nova Scotia New Brunswick & Alberta	5	25	154	59	238
	Quebec	69	423	726	1,142	2,291
	Ontario	65	342	995	690	2,027
	Manitoba	14	35	52	85	172
	British Columbia	3	5	3	26	34
	TOTAL	156	830	1,930	2,002	4,762
1947	Nova Scotia	3	25	110	32	167
	Quebec	73	330	758	1,231	2,319
	Ontario	75	334	1,100	956	2,390
	Manitoba	12	41	42	157	240
	New Brunswick, Alberta & British Columbia	6	10	12	29	51
	TOTAL	169	740	2,022	2,405	5,167
1956	Nova Scotia	3	14	64	93	171
	Quebec	76	293	587	1,236	2,116
	Ontario	61	248	663	722	1,633
	Manitoba	14)				
	Alberta	1)	46	59	289	394
	British Columbia	1)				
	TOTAL	156	601	1,373	2,340	4,314
1957	Nova Scotia	3	14	64	95	173
	Quebec	70	308	615	1,163	2,086
	Ontario	58	232	665	738	1,635
	Manitoba	13)				
	Alberta	1)	50	61	304	415
	British Columbia	1)				
	TOTAL	146	604	1,405	2,300	4,309
1958	Quebec	68	281	574	1,071	1,926
	Ontario	54	246	667	700	1,613
	Manitoba	13	43	49	269	361
	Nova Scotia	2)				
	New Brunswick	1)	18	71	84	173
	Alberta	1)				
	British Columbia	1)				
	TOTAL	140	588	1,361	2,124	4,073

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 4

THE HAT AND CAP INDUSTRY

Employment and Numbers of Plants, by Sections

Year	Hat & Cap Makers' Materials		Men's Hats		Millinery		Caps		Total	
	Plants	Employment	Plants	Empl.	Plants	Empl.	Plants	Empl.	Plants	Empl.
1937	11	522	19	1,083	80	2,179	61	863	171	4,647
1938	12	528	17	1,078	71	2,071	58	829	158	4,506
1939	8	495	19	1,339	71	2,213	58	715	156	4,762
1946	10	625	18	1,496	82	2,367	61	1,099	171	5,587
1947	7	538	18	1,437	83	2,245	61	947	169	5,167
1948	6	453	19	1,250	81	2,150	58	861	164	4,714
1949	5	358	22	1,288	80	2,222	56	892	163	4,760
1950	5	324	19	1,299	81	2,311	52	891	157	4,825
1951	5	212	18	1,259	83	2,286	53	1,078	159	4,835
1952	5	164	17	1,202	90	2,384	60	1,255	172	5,005
1953	6	347	15	961	87	2,519	58	1,101	166	4,928
1954	6	297	15	856	87	2,414	61	1,141	169	4,708
1955	6	337	12	809	88	2,356	59	1,059	165	4,561
1956	7	347	10	747	82	2,165	57	1,055	156	4,314
1957	7	377	9	684	71	2,083	59	1,165	146	4,309
1958	7	401	10	696	66	1,903	57	1,073	140	4,073
1959	8	430	9	695	62	1,864	51	1,028	130	4,017

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 5

Capital Expenditures on New Construction, Machinery,
and Equipment in the Hat and Cap Industry,
All Manufacturing and Selected Textile Industries
(Millions of Dollars)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Total 1950-1958
All Manufacturing	502.5	792.6	972.6	969.0	822.1	946.3	1,393.8	1,478.9	1,095.0	8,972.8
HAT and CAP	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	3.0
Cotton Yarn & Cloth	10.0	12.0	8.5	4.2	2.0	6.4	12.2	13.0	4.1	72.6
Synthetic Textiles	9.1	17.5	14.3	13.6	20.0	11.9	13.6	10.1	11.6	121.6
Hosiery	5.0	4.6	3.0	3.4	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.9	2.0	27.1
Knitted Goods	1.9	3.2	3.3	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.9	19.2
Narrow Fabrics	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	4.0
Clothing:										
Men's factory	1.7	2.1	2.0	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.3	19.3
Women's factory	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	12.6
Children's factory	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	4.1

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 6

Capital Expenditures on New Construction, Machinery and Equipment as a Percentage of Value Added in the Hat and Cap Industry, All Manufacturing and Selected Textile Industries
(Per Cent)

Industries	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
All Manufacturing	8.5	11.4	13.1	12.1	10.4	10.8	14.5	15.1	11.2
HAT and CAP	1.0	1.4	0.9	3.2	2.4	1.4	2.3	3.1	2.6
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	10.5	12.4	10.7	5.7	2.9	8.3	14.0	15.0	5.2
Synthetic Textiles	10.4	18.1	15.9	17.3	28.5	13.8	17.1	11.8	13.3
Hosiery	13.7	11.6	7.6	8.8	6.1	5.3	6.8	8.4	5.6
Knitted Goods	4.7	7.3	8.0	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.2	3.9
Narrow Fabrics	3.9	4.5	3.8	5.1	4.1	4.9	5.9	7.0	5.9
Men's Factory Clothing	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.1
Women's Factory Clothing	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Children's Factory Clothing	2.8	2.6	3.3	1.9	1.3	1.4	2.7	2.1	1.7

Source: Based on data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 7

Capital Expenditures Per Employee on New Construction, Machinery and Equipment in the Hat and Cap Industry, All Manufacturing and Selected Textile Industries

(dollars)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
All Manufacturing	425	630	755	730	648	729	1,030	1,088	849
HAT and CAP	31	44	31	114	83	53	88	120	108
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	373	436	369	181	103	298	556	616	211
Synthetic Textiles	508	973	907	862	1,461	770	866	662	803
Hosiery	441	407	294	322	216	194	269	332	230
Knitted Goods	136	231	253	159	126	129	131	162	155
Narrow Fabrics	134	176	162	221	171	227	247	313	276
Men's Factory Clothing	51	65	55	88	83	75	66	63	43
Women's Factory Clothing	43	57	60	48	41	49	51	56	55
Children's Factory Clothing	67	70	97	56	38	42	91	72	64

Source: Based on data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 8

THE HAT AND CAP INDUSTRY

Value of Factory Shipments, by Principal Products
($000)

Year	Caps	Men's Hats	Women's Hats	Children's Hats	Other Headwear	Fur Felt Hat Bodies	Wool Felt Hat Bodies	All Other Products	Total Shipments
1937	1,712	2,928	5,755	240	381	803	1,282	588	13,689
1938	1,475	2,669	5,728	181	272	784	1,072	404	12,585
1939	1,603	2,989	5,569	204	287	(a)	(a)	2,322	12,974
1947	3,009	8,949	9,691	336	520	1,819	(a)	2,490	26,814
1948	2,849	6,866	11,022	277	203	1,404	1,513	821	24,955
1949	3,161	7,130	12,173	357	206	1,132	1,222	863	26,244
1950	3,559	6,451	12,289	468	287	1,128	1,083	817	26,082
1951	4,684	6,676	12,582	546	237	1,056	749	762	27,292
1952	6,033	6,363	13,763	683	213	1,058	611	882	29,606
1953	5,141	6,461	13,626	825	414	1,595	619	951	29,632
1954	4,878	5,484	13,099	850	555	1,517	625	1,263	28,271
1955	4,931	5,722	12,998	847	675	1,657	609	1,256	28,695
1956	5,370	5,769	13,352	1,033	792	1,509	(a)	1,918	29,743
1957	5,308	6,345	13,360	1,040	818	1,680	(a)	2,312	30,863
1958	5,287	6,163	12,321	874	840	1,571	(a)	2,216	29,272
1959	5,250	6,283	12,871	875	747	1,526	(a)	2,412	29,965

(a) Included with "All Other Products"

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 9

Total Canadian Factory Shipments of Hats, Caps and Other Headgear, by Principal Types[(a)]
($000)

Year	Men's Hats	Women's Hats	Children's Hats	Caps	Knitted Headwear	Miscellaneous Headwear	Total
1937	2,928	5,755	240	1,713	193	381	11,210
1938	2,670	5,728	181	1,546	167	272	10,564
1939	2,989	5,569	204	1,647	189	287	10,885
1947	8,949	9,691	336	2,966	162	520	22,624
1948	6,867	11,022	277	2,835	455	203	21,659
1949	7,130	12,173	357	3,258	746	206	23,870
1950	6,451	12,289	468	3,566	684	287	23,746
1951	6,676	12,582	546	4,674	947	237	25,662
1952	6,362	13,763	683	6,139	620	213	27,780
1953	6,461	13,626	825	5,175	580	414	27,081
1954	5,483	13,099	850	5,070	737	555	25,794
1955	5,723	12,998	847	5,028	851	675	26,122
1956	5,768	13,352	1,033	5,361	920	792	27,226
1957	6,346	13,360	1,040	5,336	1,114	818	28,014
1958	6,163	12,321	874	5,220	916	840	26,334
1959	6,283	12,871	875	5,183[(b)]	901	747	26,860

(a) Total shipments of men's, women's and children's hats, caps and miscellaneous headwear by the Hat and Cap Industry; total shipments of caps other than fur by all industries; total shipments of knitted headwear by the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries

(b) Estimated from shipments by the Hat and Cap Industry

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 10

THE HAT AND CAP INDUSTRY

Factory Shipments of Men's Hats

Year	Fur Felt		Wool Felt		Straw		Cotton		Other		Total	
	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000
1937	86	2,144	50	629	25	137	-	-	2	18	163	2,928
1938	82	2,018	41	483	37	147	-	-	2	22	162	2,670
1939	96	2,193	49	624	33	155	-	-	2	17	180	2,989
1947	145	7,613	41	670	2	39	22	394	26	233	236	8,949
1948	104	5,809	27	455	(a)	(a)	19	364	26	239	176	6,867
1949	122	5,969	31	514	3	84	22	443	18	120	197	7,130
1950	108	5,171	26	434	3	86	21	376	24	384	182	6,451
1951	107	5,259	22	418	5	123	29	603	26	273	189	6,676
1952	104	5,275	19	395	6	133	9	157	28	402	166	6,362
1953	103	5,299	18	364	19	454	18	302	10	42	168	6,461
1954	88	4,462	17	328	16	417	16	161	14	115	151	5,483
1955	88	4,637	15	334	16	377	20	261	11	114	150	5,723
1956	88	4,758	18	370	10	251	7	103	18	286	141	5,768
1957	92	5,041	25	486	23	546	12	183	12	90	164	6,346
1958	89	4,933	20	471	23	542	13	124	8	93	153	6,163
1959	90	5,075	22	471	26	565	3	38	9	135	150	6,283

(a) Included with "Other"

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 11

THE HAT AND CAP INDUSTRY

Factory Shipments of Women's Hats

	Felt													
	Fur & Velour		Wool		Straw		Silk & Rayon		Velvet		Other		Total	
Year	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000
1937	58	1,328	179	2,135	115	1,824	16	173	11	167	16	128	395	5,755
1938	61	1,329	173	2,066	104	1,719	15	157	10	159	..	298	..	5,728
1939	54	1,227	178	2,101	104	1,672	13	157	8	123	..	289	..	5,569
1947	56	2,672	173	3,688	82	2,399	5	152	3	53	38	727	357	9,691
1948	59	2,969	176	4,029	97	3,280	4	121	2	57	32	566	370	11,022
1949	67	3,245	177	4,177	107	3,815	3	84	3	87	34	765	391	12,173
1950	71	3,411	159	3,308	126	4,183	5	139	12	323	36	925	409	12,289
1951	62	3,308	98	2,618	123	4,435	15	384	37	1,012	41	825	376	12,582
1952	75	3,781	90	2,438	136	5,014	12	287	43	1,200	46	1,043	402	13,763
1953	83	4,054	75	2,066	138	5,180	14	333	47	1,328	30	665	387	13,626
1954	73	3,794	76	2,009	131	5,028	9	206	50	1,390	37	672	376	13,099
1955	80	3,970	61	1,620	113	4,424	15	356	50	1,353	63	1,275	382	12,998
1956	76	3,821	54	1,429	100	4,209	23	612	51	1,506	65	1,775	369	13,352
1957	75	3,836	59	1,613	101	4,130	25	649	55	1,620	63	1,512	378	13,360
1958	80	3,986	45	1,362	80	3,515	22	618	43	1,411	62	1,429	332	12,321
1959	76	3,986	50	1,476	90	3,805	30	848	45	1,443	60	1,313	351	12,871

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 12

THE HAT AND CAP INDUSTRY

Factory Shipments of Children's Hats

Year	Fur Felt		Wool Felt		Straw		Cotton		Other		Total	
	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000
1937	*	7	13	112	12	35	6	25	9	61	40	240
1938	*	3	9	78	16	49	4	13	5	38	34	181
1939	2	20	10	97	15	42	5	14	4	31	36	204
1947	1	15	13	152	21	93	3	24	4	52	42	336
1948	1	21	10	114	7	58	3	24	6	60	26	277
1949	*	5	13	154	23	93	4	30	6	75	46	357
1950	(a)	(a)	11	172	32	207	1	15	6	74	50	468
1951	(a)	(a)	11	172	37	209	13	90	6	75	67	546
1952	(a)	(a)	8	124	40	262	17	105	19	192	84	683
1953	(a)	(a)	9	137	40	314	29	219	11	155	89	825
1954	(a)	(a)	8	104	38	318	30	223	16	205	92	850
1955	3	34	11	158	20	295	16	138	29	222	79	847
1956	3	41	9	140	30	437	13	125	34	290	89	1,033
1957	4	46	9	134	32	435	14	137	35	288	94	1,040
1958	(a)	(a)	9	144	24	330	10	102	34	298	77	874
1959	(a)	(a)	10	162	23	300	12	126	35	288	80	875

(a) Included with "Other"

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 13

THE HAT AND CAP INDUSTRY

Factory Shipments of Miscellaneous Headwear

Year	Infants' Headwear		Tams & Berets		Helmets		Other		Total	
	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000
1937	4	23	30	94	14	83	-	181	..	381
1938	27	82	21	53	9	127	5	10	62	272
1939	(a)	(a)	19	56	7	97	40	134	66	287
1947	(a)	(a)	11	131	29	162	39	227	79	520
1948	13	80	3	47	16	72	*	4	32	203
1949	(a)	(a)	6	19	18	78	17	109	41	206
1950	(a)	(a)	2	41	13	95	19	151	34	287
1951	(a)	(a)	4	51	6	55	27	131	37	237
1952	(a)	(a)	2	39	5	40	31	134	38	213
1953	(a)	(a)	6	47	6	65	38	302	50	414
1954	(a)	(a)	3	35	4	34	79	486	86	555
1955	(a)	(a)	5	44	4	42	102	589	111	675
1956	13	402	10	103	5	52	66	235	94	792
1957	62	504	2	32	4	40	47	242	115	818
1958	71	543	9	119	(a)	(a)	33	178	113	840
1959	(a)	(a)	3	23	(a)	(a)	93	724	96	747

(a) Included with "Other"

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 14

Factory Shipments of Caps by All Industries

Year	Cloth		Cotton		Leather		Sport		Uniform		Other[a]		Total	
	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000	000 doz.	$000
1937	229	1,454	21	22	13	96	-	-	7	120	..	21	..	1,713
1938	204	1,214	44	92	14	89	-	-	9	132	..	19	..	1,546
1939	187	1,237	45	58	10	77	-	-	15	225	..	50	..	1,647
1947	194	1,788	85	221	14	148	51	317	25	455	..	37	..	2,966
1948	168	1,599	75	217	5	65	62	427	24	454	12	73	346	2,835
1949	164	1,654	69	201	8	101	90	711	21	352	37	239	389	3,258
1950	165	1,901	91	257	6	92	79	670	28	551	43	95	412	3,566
1951	192	2,328	91	317	5	65	112	880	43	939	20	145	463	4,674
1952	232	2,715	81	212	12	177	127	981	68	1,849	31	205	551	6,139
1953	260	2,724	71	167	7	105	127	1,068	45	1,021	14	90	524	5,175
1954	237	2,583	106	197	6	81	123	948	43	1,014	30[b]	247	545	5,070
1955	254	2,594	98	265	5	76	128	1,171	30	785	20[b]	137	535	5,028
1956	280	2,962	140	550	8	125	140	1,027	36	624	1	73	605	5,361
1957	303	3,274	103	313	5	61	133	1,081	20	497	11	110	575	5,336
1958	283	2,914	120	335	4	75	136	1,189	26	669	4	38	573	5,220
1959[c]	297	3,037	56[d]	357[d]	2	66	127	1,100	21	577	1	25	517	5,183

(a) Excludes fur caps
(b) Estimated
(c) Shipments by Hat and Cap Industry only; an estimate of shipments by other industries has been added to the total
(d) Advertising and shop caps only

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 15

Apparent Canadian Market for Hats, Caps and other Headgear[a]
($000)

Year	Canadian Factory Shipments	Exports	Imports	Total Domestic Supply	Imports as p.c. of Domestic Supply
1937	11,210	166	620	11,664	5.3
1938	10,564	236	557	10,885	5.1
1939	10,885	226	542	11,201	4.8
1947	22,624	2,314	736	21,046	3.5
1948	21,659	1,295	427	20,791	2.0
1949	23,870	531	557	23,896	2.3
1950	23,746	211	724	24,259	3.0
1951	25,662	238	1,207	26,631	4.5
1952	27,780	177	1,460	29,063	5.0
1953	27,081	169	2,181	29,093	7.5
1954	25,794	193	2,159	27,760	7.8
1955	26,122	143	2,570	28,549	9.0
1956	27,226	162	3,082	30,146	10.2
1957	28,014	125	3,025	30,914	9.8
1958	26,334	95	3,038	29,277	10.4
1959	26,860	103	3,429	30,186	11.3

[a] Excludes fur hats and caps

Source: Based on data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 16

Apparent Canadian Market for Hats of Fur Felt[a]
($000)

Year	Canadian Factory Shipments[a]	Exports[b]	Imports[c] United Kingdom	Imports[c] United States	Imports[c] Italy	Imports[c] Other	Imports[c] Total	Total Domestic Supply	Imports as p.c. of Supply
1937	3,479	..	190	70	38	25	323	3,802	8.5
1938	3,350	..	163	68	31	16	278	3,628	7.7
1939	3,440	..	144	72	23	10	249	3,689	6.7
1947	10,300	1,876	189	139	47	6	380	8,804	4.3
1948	8,799	1,087	131	50	37	6	224	7,936	2.8
1949	9,219	424	128	65	67	13	273	9,068	3.0
1950	8,582	187	118	76	72	28	294	8,689	3.4
1951	8,567	156	146	109	67	15	337	8,748	3.9
1952	9,056	131	105	153	55	13	326	9,251	3.5
1953	9,353	113	124	163	66	13	366	9,606	3.8
1954	8,256	98	106	148	48	24	326	8,484	3.8
1955	8,607	89	97	147	41	35	320	8,838	3.6
1956	8,579	98	86	156	49	35	326	8,807	3.7
1957	8,877	70	71	115	39	28	253	9,060	2.8
1958	8,919	52	77	99	37	33	246	9,113	2.7
1959	9,061	44	94	93	20	32	239	9,256	2.6

(a) Excludes shipments of children's fur felt hats after 1949
(b) Exports of felt hats, believed to be mainly of fur
(c) Excludes imports of children's fur felt hats after 1950

Source: Based on data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 17

Apparent Canadian Market for Women's Hats of Fur Felt
($000)

Year	Canadian Factory Shipments	Imports					Total Domestic Supply	Imports as p.c. of Supply
		United States	United Kingdom	France	Other	Total		
1951	3,308	87	17	7	3	114	3,422	3.3
1952	3,781	128	13	10	*	151	3,932	3.8
1953	4,054	138	23	11	1	173	4,227	4.1
1954	3,794	133	16	19	6	174	3,968	4.4
1955	3,970	135	19	25	10	189	4,159	4.5
1956	3,821	141	10	24	20	195	4,016	4.9
1957	3,836	96	8	18	22	144	3,980	3.6
1958	3,986	77	15	15	28	135	4,121	3.3
1959	3,986	69	19	18	10	116	4,102	2.8

Source: Based on data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 18

Apparent Canadian Market for Hats of Wool Felt
($000)

Year	Canadian Factory Shipments	Imports: United Kingdom	Imports: United States	Imports: Other	Imports: Total	Total Domestic Supply	Imports as p.c. of Supply
1937	2,876	35	18	2	55	2,931	1.9
1938	2,627	30	16	3	49	2,676	1.8
1939	2,822	30	18	1	49	2,871	1.7
1947	4,510	13	35	1	49	4,559	1.1
1948	4,598	15	7	*	22	4,620	0.5
1949	4,845	15	21	4	39	4,884	0.8
1950	3,914	9	24	2	35	3,949	0.9
1951	3,208	7	39	1	47	3,255	1.4
1952	2,957	9	57	*	66	3,023	2.2
1953	2,567	6	66	1	72	2,639	2.7
1954	2,441	10	68	1	79	2,520	3.1
1955	2,112	8	95	*	103	2,215	4.7
1956	1,939	9	91	*	101	2,040	5.0
1957	2,233	9	82	2	93	2,326	4.0
1958	1,977	16	87	5	108	2,085	5.2
1959	2,091	15	83	3	101	2,192	4.6

Source: Based on data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 19

Apparent Canadian Market for Hats Other Than Felt
($000)

Year	Canadian Factory Shipments(a)	Exports	Imports(b)						Total Domestic Supply	Imports as p.c. of Supply
			United Kingdom	United States	France	Italy	Other	Total		
1937	2,769	..	30	116	12	5	*	163	2,932	5.6
1938	2,771	..	26	102	12	4	3	147	2,918	5.0
1939	2,708	..	26	113	11	2	*	152	2,860	5.3
1947	4,343	326	6	159	9	1	1	176	4,193	4.2
1948	5,246	148	10	74	12	4	19	119	5,217	2.3
1949	6,343	84	16	114	26	3	2	161	6,420	2.5
1950	7,397	14	19	193	35	5	3	255	7,638	3.3
1951	8,976	64	28	450	48	14	6	546	9,458	5.8
1952	9,414	33	26	735	23	4	6	794	10,175	7.8
1953	9,572	28	60	1,125	43	8	14	1,250	10,794	11.6
1954	9,475	47	23	1,041	38	20	19	1,141	10,569	10.8
1955	9,699	39	29	1,114	38	14	31	1,226	10,886	11.3
1956	10,555	31	28	1,346	35	12	36	1,457	11,981	12.2
1957	10,749	39	46	1,324	55	21	75	1,521	12,231	12.4
1958	9,379	32	34	1,417	102	29	86	1,668	11,015	15.1
1959	9,778	47	54	1,442	106	60	120	1,782	11,513	15.5

(a) Includes total Canadian factory shipments of hats and other headgear excluding:
Caps, Wool felt hats, Men's and women's fur felt hats, Miscellaneous headwear

(b) s.c. 3521, Hats, n.o.p. Includes hats of straw, grass or chip which were classified separately prior to 1947

Source: Based on data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 20

Apparent Canadian Market for Caps, Bonnets and Berets, n.o.p.
($000)

Year	Canadian Factory Shipments(a)	Exports(b)	Imports(c) United Kingdom	United States	Japan	Italy	Other	Total	Total Domestic Supply	Imports as p.c. of Supply
1937	2,094	..	21	40	8	*	10	79	2,173	3.6
1938	1,818	..	20	43	5	*	15	83	1,901	4.4
1939	1,934	..	23	58	6	*	6	93	2,027	4.6
1947	3,486	112	44	81	-	3	3	131	3,505	3.7
1948	3,038	59	35	16	-	3	8	62	3,041	2.0
1949	3,464	24	54	15	1	3	11	84	3,524	2.4
1950	3,853	10	51	38	1	30	20	140	3,983	3.5
1951	4,911	18	103	134	2	23	15	277	5,170	5.4
1952	6,352	13	77	172	2	10	13	274	6,613	4.1
1953	5,589	29	103	330	5	36	19	493	6,053	8.1
1954	5,625	47	115	437	25	12	24	613	6,191	9.9
1955	5,703	15	124	659	75	29	34	921	6,609	13.9
1956	6,153	34	181	738	203	26	50	1,198	7,317	16.4
1957	6,154	16	214	629	240	31	44	1,158	7,296	15.9
1958	6,060	11	165	527	239	30	56	1,016	7,065	14.4
1959	5,930	12	225	575	375	42	90	1,307	7,225	18.1

(a) Includes Caps and Miscellaneous Headwear
(b) Exports include only caps of textile material
(c) s.c. 3517, caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p.

Source: Based on data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 21

Apparent Canadian Market for Caps, Bonnets and Berets, n.o.p.
(000 dozen)

Year	Canadian Factory Shipments(a)	Exports(b)	Imports(c) United Kingdom	United States	Japan	Italy	Other	Total	Total Domestic Supply	Imports as p.c. of Supply
1948	378	7	5	4	-	*	1	11	382	2.9
1949	430	2	9	3	2	*	2	16	444	3.6
1950	446	1	10	8	1	2	2	23	468	4.9
1951	500	6	16	25	1	2	2	46	540	8.5
1952	589	1	12	31	1	1	2	46	634	7.3
1953	574	2	17	65	3	3	3	91	663	13.7
1954	631	5	22	72	13	1	5	113	739	15.3
1955	646	1	23	113	53	4	7	200	845	23.7
1956	699	2	30	221	140	5	7	403	1,100	36.6
1957	686	1	33	190	193	4	11	431	1,116	38.6
1958	686	1	31	177	178	3	12	401	1,086	36.9
1959	613	1	41	225	250	5	18	539	1,151	46.8

(a) Includes Caps and Miscellaneous Headwear
(b) Exports include only caps of textile material
(c) s.c. 3517, caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p.

Source: Based on data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 22

Estimated Canadian Market for Hat Bodies of Fur Felt
($000)

Year	Estimated Canadian Production			Exports(c)	Imports					Total Domestic Supply	Imports as p.c. of Supply
	Men's(a)	Women's(b)	Total		United Kingdom	Czecho-slovakia	Italy	Other	Total		
1947	3,714	628	4,342	389	6	1	45	55	107	4,060	2.6
1948	2,285	745	3,030	154	2	*	75	14	91	2,967	3.1
1949	2,172	612	2,784	54	4	13	120	28	165	2,895	5.7
1950	1,686	673	2,359	112	1	50	102	19	172	2,419	7.1
1951	1,639	574	2,213	38	1	83	75	26	185	2,360	7.8
1952	1,684	602	2,286	27	*	123	120	37	280	2,539	11.0
1953	1,995	684	2,679	12	1	3	279	97	380	3,047	12.5
1954	1,639	673	2,312	18	*	5	221	158	384	2,678	14.3
1955	1,667	734	2,401	39	5	84	155	180	424	2,786	15.2
1956	1,942	488	2,430	40	26	395	175	200	796	3,186	25.0
1957	2,044	563	2,607	31	14	466	168	122	770	3,346	23.0
1958	1,842	514	2,356	74	45	214	163	90	512	2,794	18.3
1959	..	401	..	60	115	204	290	107	716	..	..

(a) Average value per dozen of factory shipments multiplied by volume of production as reported by the Hat Research Foundation

(b) Value of factory shipments

(c) Exports of hoods and shapes for hats, believed to be mainly of fur felt

Source: Based on data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, except where otherwise stated

Table 23

Estimated Canadian Market for Hat Bodies of Fur Felt

(Dozens)

Year	Estimated Canadian Production			Exports(c)	Imports					Total Domestic Supply	Imports as p.c. of Supply
	Men's(a)	Women's(b)	Total		United Kingdom	Czecho-slovakia	Italy	Other	Total		
1947	152,832	32,103	184,935	24,065	255	30	4,432	3,338	8,055	168,925	4.8
1948	110,910	45,750	156,660	7,972	143	9	5,811	748	6,711	155,399	4.3
1949	129,294	41,995	171,289	2,815	136	668	9,633	1,318	11,755	180,229	6.5
1950	117,926	61,606	179,532	8,139	126	2,296	6,142	1,010	9,574	180,967	5.3
1951	108,535	39,816	148,351	2,289	62	5,454	5,485	1,002	12,003	158,065	7.6
1952	103,322	40,823	144,145	1,891	10	8,886	8,666	2,843	20,405	162,659	12.5
1953	105,018	47,605	152,623	707	41	264	21,709	6,585	28,599	180,515	15.8
1954	95,287	44,382	139,669	964	10	405	17,240	12,345	30,000	168,705	17.8
1955	95,800	47,109	142,909	1,801	203	5,007	13,064	12,341	30,615	171,723	17.8
1956	93,386	25,060	118,446	1,500	972	20,559	9,924	12,285	43,740	160,686	27.2
1957	93,316	27,304	120,620	1,013	474	20,612	8,164	5,061	34,311	153,918	22.3
1958	90,738	27,283	118,021	1,816	1,803	14,265	12,631	5,263	33,962	150,167	22.6
1959	..	22,308	..	1,519	4,494	12,040	21,085	6,052	43,671	..	..

(a) Figures for all years except 1958 supplied by the Hat Research Foundation. The figure used for 1958 was equal to shipments of men's fur felt hats plus exports of hat bodies.

(b) Factory shipments.

(c) Exports of hoods and shapes for hats, believed to be mainly of fur felt.

Source: Based on data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, except where otherwise stated.

Table 24

Apparent Canadian Market for Hat Bodies of Wool Felt
(Dozens)

Year	Canadian Factory Shipments	Imports				Total Domestic Supply	Imports as p.c. of Supply
		Italy	United States	Other	Total		
1937	290,829	12,816	77	3,787	16,680	307,509	5.4
1938	281,663	11,975	81	3,286	15,342	297,005	5.2
1939	(a)	5,787	60	2,152	7,999	..	..
1947	(a)	18	3,898	-	3,916	..	..
1948	244,869	-	398	-	398	245,267	0.2
1949	187,322	37	138	3	178	187,500	0.1
1950	152,636	10	475	-	485	153,121	0.3
1951	77,874	-	348	136	484	78,358	0.6
1952	68,806	68	1,837	1,144	3,049	71,855	4.2
1953	68,036	268	1,061	461	1,790	69,826	2.6
1954	74,028	-	728	46	774	74,802	1.0
1955	73,127	71	15	-	86	73,213	0.1
1956	(a)	53	4	67	124	..	..
1957	(a)	52	-	-	52	..	..
1958	(a)	164	-	-	164	..	..
1959	..	-	-	-	-	..	-

(a) Less than three establishments reporting

Source: Based on data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

APPENDIX C

Analysis of Imports Under Statistical Class 3521, Hats, N.O.P.

All imports classified as hats, other than men's and women's hats of fur felt and all hats of wool felt, enter under s.c. 3521, "Hats, n.o.p.". Canadian factory shipments in 1959 of most types of hats which would enter under s.c. 3521 if imported are shown in the following table.

	000 Doz.	$000
Men's Hats		
Straw	26	565
Other, mainly fabric	12	173
Women's Hats		
Straw	90	3,805
Other, mainly fabric	135	3,604
Children's Hats		
Straw	23	300
Other, mainly fabric	47	413
Knitted Headwear	79	901
Total	412	9,761

Some imports of knitted headwear might, in fact, be classified elsewhere as "caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p.". On the other hand there are some types of Miscellaneous Headwear, the statistics of which are not included in the above table, which might be classified as "hats, n.o.p." if imported. Canadian factory shipments of Miscellaneous Headwear, including infants' headwear, tams, berets, helmets and "other" were valued at $747,000 in 1959. In the absence of more information, it has been assumed that any error arising from the inclusion of all knitted headwear in the table is offset by the exclusion of all Miscellaneous Headwear.

The table shows that in 1959 about 83 per cent of the value of factory shipments of the types of hats imported under s.c. 3521 were for women and children. In addition, some of the knitted headwear was undoubtedly for women and children as well. Imports under s.c. 3521 must also have been largely for women and children. Otherwise, imports would have supplied most of the market for the types of men's hats included in the table, and the evidence at the public hearing does not support such a conclusion.

The United States has accounted for about 80 per cent of the value of imports under s.c. 3521 in recent years. United States exports to Canada under a statistical class which includes straw hats have been as follows:

Hats, Caps, Hat and Cap Bodies of straw, palm leaf, and similar fibres (Natural or man-made), New, (including harvest hats)

Year	Doz.	$	Value/doz. $
1950	5,053	86,125	17
1951	6,179	141,844	23
1952	11,272	238,342	21
1953	25,452	434,178	17
1954	19,196	452,389	24
1955	16,290	387,236	23
1956	20,780	443,071	21
1957	16,826	354,470	21
1958	38,083	477,185	13
1959	28,666	374,529	13

Since exports to Canada of certain products other than straw hats are included in these figures, it is unlikely that imports of straw hats from the United States have exceeded $400,000 annually in recent years. Deducting estimated imports of straw hats from total imports under s.c. 3521 from the United States, it would appear that imports of fabric hats from that country have risen from perhaps $125,000 in 1950 to around one million dollars in 1958 and in 1959.

No information was received by the Board about the composition of the relatively small imports from other countries under s.c. 3521. Assuming half by value were of straw, then total imports of straw hats from all countries rose from around $100,000 in 1950 to around half a million dollars in 1958 and 1959. On the same assumption, total imports of fabric hats rose from about $150,000 in 1950 to around $1,200,000 in 1958 and 1959.

Using these estimates, imports of straw hats probably supplied around 10 per cent of the market by value for men's, women's and children's straw hats in 1958 and 1959. Imports of fabric hats entering under s.c. 3521 probably supplied about 20 per cent of the value of market for such hats.

APPENDIX D

History of Tariff Items

In the following pages the rates of duty applying to products in the tariff items at present under review are traced back for a number of years. While there have been many changes in wording and classification, these are only mentioned where necessary to complete the history of rates.

Tariff Item 569

Hats, hoods and shapes of fur felt or of wool-and-fur felt, under such regulations as the Minister pay prescribe

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1948, January 1, to present:	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.
1928, to December 31, 1947:	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item 569a(1)

Hats, hoods and shapes of wool felt

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1950, May 30, to present:	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per dozen	45 cts.	90 cts.	$1.25
1937, February 26, to May 29, 1950:	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per dozen	45 cts.	90 cts.	$1.25
1935, March 23, to February 25, 1937:	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per dozen	75 cts.	$1.25	$1.25
1934, April 19, to March 22, 1935:	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per dozen	$1.00		
1928, February 17, to April 18, 1934:	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item 569a(2)

Hoods and shapes, knitted, crocheted, plaited or woven, in a single piece, and hoods and shapes of braid, not sewn, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1950, May 30, to present:	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
1935, March 23, to May 29, 1950:	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1931, June 2, to March 22, 1935:	Articles classified under following Tariff Items: 569(i) Hats, caps, hoods and bonnets, n.o.p.; hat and bonnet crowns and hat, cap and bonnet shapes, n.o.p.		
	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
	569(a) Unfinished hoods, composed of leghorn, manila, palm leaf, grass, willow or chip, not bleached or blocked		
	Free	Free	Free
	711 All goods not enumerated in this schedule or subject to any other rate of duty, and not otherwise declared free of duty, and not being goods the importation whereof is by law prohibited		
	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.

Tariff Item 569a(3)

Hoods and shapes, n.o.p.

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1935, March 23, to present: and, per dozen	22½ p.c.	30 p.c. 50 cts.	35 p.c. 50 cts.
1928, February 27, to March 22, 1935:	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item 569a(4)

Hats, n.o.p.

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1951, June 6, to present: and, per dozen	20 p.c. 75 cts.	25 p.c. $1.00	35 p.c. $1.50
1948, January 1, to June 5, 1951: and, per dozen	22½ p.c. 75 cts.	27½ p.c. $1.00	35 p.c. $1.50
1935, March 23, to December 31, 1947: and, per dozen	22½ p.c. 75 cts.	30 p.c. $1.50	35 p.c. $1.50
1928, February 17, to March 22, 1935:	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item 569a(6)

Caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p., under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1948, January 1, to present:	22½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.
1935, March 23, to December 31, 1947:	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
1933, June 10, Canada-France Trade Agreement: Berets less		30 p.c. 10 p.c.	
1928, February 17, to June 9, 1933:	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item 569b

Hat sweats, cap peaks, stiffening bands for the inside of hats and caps, hatters' tips and sides when cut to shape, and materials for use in the manufacture of such articles; all the foregoing for use in the manufacture of hats and caps

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1957, March 15, to present:	Free	Free	Free

Hat sweats, cap peaks and hatters' tips and sides for use in the manufacture of hats and caps have entered free of duty since February 17, 1928. Stiffening bands for the inside of hats and caps were made free of duty on February 26, 1937. The words, "and materials for use in the manufacture of such items" were added on March 15, 1957 but these had been provided for under drawback item 1029 since 1923.

Tariff Item 569c(1)

Hat braids, of a class or kind not made in Canada, whether woven, knitted or plaited, not exceeding six inches in width, imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of hat bodies or shapes, but not for use in the ornamentation or trimming of such bodies or shapes, under regulations prescribed by the Minister

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1936, May 2, to present:	Free	Free	Free

An item with similar wording provided free entry for braids not exceeding four inches in width from June 2, 1931 to May 1, 1936.

Tariff Item 569c(2)

Materials, of a class or kind not made in Canada, imported by manufacturers of hat braids, to be manufactured in their own factories into woven, knitted or plaited hat braids only

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1931, December 17, to present:	Free	Free	Free

Tariff Item 569d(1)

Woven fabrics, not exceeding three inches in width, made with unserrated selvages, generally known as single, double or four shot corded ribbons, imported by the manufacturers of men's hats for use exclusively in their own factories in making the bands for, or in binding the edges of, men's hats only

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1946, June 28, to present:	Free	Free	Free
1941, April 30, to June 27, 1946:	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$32\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	35 p.c.
1928, February 17, to April 29, 1941:	Free	Free	Free

The item was restricted to fabrics not exceeding two inches in width from June 28, 1946 to April 6, 1954.

Tariff Item 569d(2)

Woven fabrics, pleated or folded, sewn or not, in widths not exceeding three inches after pleating or folding, imported by manufacturers of men's hats for use in their own factories in making bands for men's hats

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1953, March 26, to present:	Free	Free	Free

Prior to March 26, 1953, there was no special provision for these products and they were classified mainly according to their fibre content.

Item 1012

Woven fabrics in the web; when used in the manufacture of linings for hats and caps, and in the manufacture of hat shapes and bonnet shapes made from buckram

1928, February 17, to present: Drawback of 99 p.c.

CANADA

Report by

THE TARIFF BOARD

Relative to the Investigation Ordered
by the Minister of Finance
respecting

[pt. 5]

HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS

Reference No. 125
(TEXTILES)

CANADA

Report by
THE TARIFF BOARD

Relative to the Investigation Ordered
by the Minister of Finance
respecting

HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS

Reference No. 125
(TEXTILES)

THE TARIFF BOARD

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B.G. Barrow Chief of Research	J.C. Leslie Secretary

The Honourable Donald M. Fleming, P.C., Q.C., M.P.
Minister of Finance
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I refer to your letter of September 24, 1957, in which you requested the Tariff Board to conduct an inquiry respecting textile products.

In conformity with Section 6 of the Tariff Board Act, I have the honour to transmit the fifth Report of the Board respecting textile products, in English and in French. This Report relates to hosiery and knitted goods. A copy of the transcript of the proceedings at the public hearings accompanies this Report.

Yours sincerely,

L. C. Audette

Chairman

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THE TARIFF BOARD

Reference No. 125

(Textiles)

In directing the Tariff Board to conduct an inquiry relative to the Textile schedule of the Customs Tariff, the Minister of Finance cited, inter alia, those items of Schedule A to the Tariff relating to Hosiery and Knitted Goods. The above-mentioned letter of reference was quoted in full in the Board's Report on Wool Fabrics, dated March 5, 1958.

Under the terms of Reference No. 125 (Textiles), the Tariff Board has already submitted its findings and recommendations respecting Wastes (of all fibres), Wool (including Tops and Noils), Wool Yarns, Wool Fabrics (Woollens and Worsteds), Cotton and Cotton Products, and Silk and Man-Made Fibres and Products (so-called Synthetics). This Report relates to Hosiery and Knitted Goods.

Hosiery and knitted goods are classified under the following tariff items: 531, 568, 568a(i), 568a(ii), 568b(2), 569a(5). In its representations before the Board, the Primary Textiles Institute proposed that these six existing tariff items be replaced by two new items. The existing and proposed tariff items are set forth on page 37 of this Report.

Public hearings were held in Ottawa from June 15 to June 19, 1959, inclusive.

A list of the Companies and Associations which made representations to the Board follows:

Representations:

British Beret Manufacturers' Association, The, London, England
Canadian Association of Consumers, Ottawa, Ont.
Canadian Importers & Traders Association Inc., Toronto, Ont.
Coated Fabrics Branch of the Textile Industry
  Allied Rubber Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
  Bemis Associates of Canada Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q.
  Canadian General-Tower Ltd., Galt, Ont.
  Canadian Industries Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
  Canadian Resins and Chemicals Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
  Daly & Morin Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
  Dominion Rubber Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
  Granby Elastic & Textiles Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
  Monsanto Oakville Ltd., Oakville, Ont.
  Service Backing & Coating Corp., Montreal, P.Q.
  Stedfast Rubber Co. (Canada) Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Coupey, M.H., & Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Henderson & Smyth Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce, The, and Hong Kong Exporters' Association, The, Hong Kong
Hosiery and Knitwear Group, The, and National Hosiery Manufacturers' Federation, The, London, England
Japanese Textile Products Exporters' Association, Osaka, Japan
National Association of Glove Manufacturers of Great Britain, The, London, England
Primary Textiles Institute, Montreal, P.Q.
Rubber Association of Canada, The, Toronto, Ont.
Schiffli Embroidery Manufacturers of Canada, The, Montreal, P.Q.
Silk & Rayon Users' Association (Inc.) The, London, England
Textile Workers Union of America, The, CLC, AFL-CIO, Hamilton, Ont.

Representatives of the following interests were present at the public hearing, but did not make submissions:

Canadian Industries Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Cobourg Matting and Carpet Co. Ltd., Cobourg, Ont.
Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, Ont.
George Morgan Gloves Limited, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Hamilton Cotton Company Limited, Hamilton, Ont.
Irish Export Promotion Board, Dublin, Ireland
Italian Embassy, Ottawa, Ont.
Mitsui and Co., Toronto, Ont.
Nichimen Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Tex-Knit Co. of Canada, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont.

PART I

—

THE INDUSTRY

Products and Producers

Products: Knitting is a very old process for making cloth. Until the Industrial Revolution it remained largely a hand operation. With the development of water, steam and later electrical power, knitting machines were developed and have become increasingly complex.

The basic process of machine knitting is essentially the same as hand knitting. It consists of forming a fabric by interlocking one or more yarns in a series of connected loops. Knitting can thus be contrasted with weaving where two series of yarns, one running lengthwise (the warp) and the other crosswise (the weft or filler) are interwoven. One of the notable differences between knitted and woven fabrics is that the former is relatively elastic, while the latter usually is tighter in construction in the sense that it has less "stretch".

The products of knitting mills are extraordinarily diversified. In large measure this reflects the versatility of the knitting process. It also results from the fact that certain sections of this industry perform tasks similar to those of the "cutting-up" and "needle" trades. Among the chief products of the industry are flat and circular knitted fabrics, circular knitted hosiery for men, women and children, ladies' seamless and full-fashioned fine hosiery, underwear and lingerie made from knitted fabrics, knitted outerwear and gloves of knitted fabrics. The following figures show the output in 1956 of these knitted products, in order of magnitude:

	Total Canadian Production	By Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries
Hosiery (all types)	$59,667,000	$58,935,000
Outerwear	50,341,000	46,600,000
Underwear	36,135,000	30,599,000
Fabrics	20,628,000	14,999,000
Gloves, knitted	986,000	986,000

Producers: As the table above shows, the great bulk of knitted goods is produced in the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries. A number of other branches of the textile industry also use knitting machines to produce knitted goods as an adjunct to their main operations. For example, at least one producer of synthetic fibres and filaments also manufactures knitted fabrics.

For statistical purposes, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics divides the knitters into two industries, the Hosiery Industry and the Knitted Goods Industry. Many of the mills do, in fact, specialize in either hosiery or in other knitted goods. On the other hand, a good number of mills produce both hosiery and other types of knitted goods. Thus, when statistics of the Hosiery Industry are examined, it should be kept in mind that they are likely to include other types of knitted goods; similarly, the statistics of the Knitted Goods Industry almost certainly include output of hosiery.

In 1957, the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries comprised 310 plants, of which 137 produced chiefly hosiery and 173 produced chiefly other types of knitted goods; the former plants had 8,733 employees and the latter 12,928. The two industries combined ranked 19th in terms of employment and 38th in terms of value of factory shipments among all manufacturing industries in Canada in 1956.

The number of plants in the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries has almost doubled during the past twenty-five years. Although most of the increase took place during the war years, there have been some additions in recent years; in 1957, for example, 24 new mills were added to the industry. Since 1949 most of the new plants have been engaged chiefly in the production of hosiery; there has been almost no change in the number of plants producing knitted goods, other than hosiery (see Table 2 of Appendix A).

The increase in the number of plants has not been accompanied by a corresponding growth in employment. This suggests that most of the plants entering these industries have been small. On the other hand, a number of the plants known to have discontinued their operations in recent years were quite large employers of labour.

The following table shows the plants in the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries in Quebec and Ontario classified by the number of employees in 1957:

	Under 100 Employees	100 Employees and Over	Total
		Number of Plants	
Hosiery:			
Quebec	69	16	85
Ontario	36	11	47
Knitted Goods:			
Quebec	67	14	81
Ontario	58	18	76

(For detail see Table 3 of Appendix A.)

Size of Industry

Employment: As in many other older manufacturing industries, which expanded and reached their present state of maturity during earlier phases of Canada's industrial development, employment in the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries has remained relatively stable during a period of rapid growth in the nation's economy. In the twenty years

between 1937 and 1957 employment increased from 20,250 to 21,661, or by 7 per cent. During the same period, employment in All Manufacturing Industries in Canada increased by 106 per cent. Thus the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries, which in 1937 gave employment to 3.1 per cent of all those engaged in manufacturing, employed 1.6 per cent of the total in 1957.

Details of employment are given in Table 4 of Appendix A; the following summary shows employment in All Manufacturing Industries; in Hosiery and Knitted Goods and in the five largest employers of manufacturing labour in 1957:

Industries	1937	1957	Per Cent Increase
All Manufacturing	660,451	1,359,061	106
HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS	20,250	21,661	7
Pulp and Paper	33,205	65,940	99
Sawmills	33,917	50,664	49
Primary Iron and Steel	14,054	35,944	156
Motor Vehicles	14,946	33,193	122
Smelting and Refining	11,570	29,613	156

Output: The value of factory shipments by the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries has more than tripled during the past twenty years. During the same period, there has been more than a sixfold increase in the value of shipments by All Manufacturing Industries in Canada. These differing rates of growth again reflect the fact that the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries were mature industries prior to World War II. In 1937, Hosiery and Knitted Goods made up approximately 1.5 per cent of the value of factory shipments of All Manufacturing Industries; by 1957, they accounted for less than 1 per cent of the total.

Details of output are shown in Tables 5 and 6 of Appendix A; the following summary shows output for All Manufacturing, for Hosiery and Knitted Goods and for the six manufacturing industries with the largest output in 1957.

	1937		1957	
Industries	Factory Shipments $'000	Value Added(1) $'000	Factory Shipments $'000	Value Added(1) $'000
All Manufacturing	3,625,460	1,508,925	22,183,594	9,822,085
HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS	52,856	25,654	172,162	84,148
Pulp and Paper	226,245	106,002	1,411,934	693,476
Petroleum Products	98,454	13,602	1,376,559	496,690
Smelting and Refining	318,278	101,808	1,280,146	450,666
Motor Vehicles	134,810	41,273	948,597	282,786
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	181,419	31,955	907,088	181,609
Primary Iron and Steel	74,581	33,841	704,566	344,566

(1) Factory shipments minus materials, fuel and electricity

Regional Aspects

Quebec: In 1957, about two-thirds of the hosiery plants and one-half of the knitted goods plants were located in Quebec; the number of plants has increased appreciably in recent years. Approximately 0.6 per cent of the province's labour force was employed in hosiery and knitting mills. Almost half of this employment in knitting was in the Metropolitan Montreal area, where it made up 0.6 per cent of the local labour force. The concentration of mills in Montreal reflects the fact that many of the smaller mills wish to be close to their main market, in order that the proprietors may supervise production and administration in the plant, and keep in close touch with their customers for the purposes of styling and selling. The industry also employs sizeable numbers in half a dozen other areas; in Sherbrooke, for example, there were about 1,500 employed in knitting mills in 1957.

Ontario: Ten years ago, more than half of the hosiery and knitted goods plants were located in Ontario. During the intervening period many plants have ceased operations and employment has dropped sharply. Hosiery and knitting mills employed 0.5 per cent of all those engaged in manufacturing in the province in 1957. The industry is now mainly located in the smaller cities and towns, whereas formerly a considerable portion of it was established in Hamilton, where wages and many other costs are relatively high. While for many industries the higher costs in the larger urban centers are more than offset by other important advantages, such as access to water transportation or proximity to markets, these factors do not benefit the knit goods industry to nearly the same extent. Because of this shift, the industry has expanded in one or two small towns, such as Woodstock. In Woodstock and Paris, the industry is the major employer in manufacturing activities. In most other towns where knitting mills are located, the industry employs well under 2 per cent of the local labour force.

Other Provinces: In 1957, there were seven knitting establishments in the Maritimes, nine in the Prairie Provinces and five in British Columbia. For details see Tables 7 and 8 of Appendix A.

Materials Used

In 1957, the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries used textile fibres, yarns, fabrics, laces, dyestuffs, chemicals, packaging and other materials having a value of $88,782,158. Yarns form by far the largest component of materials used. Unlike other major sectors of the textile industry, the knitting mills purchase most of their yarn requirements. Some firms do spin yarns but their output is small in relation to the total usage by the industry. For this reason, the knitters are very important customers of mills producing cotton, wool and synthetic yarns.

It is interesting to note that consumption of wool yarn has fallen sharply since 1948. This decline results, in part, from the fact that orlon and nylon now compete directly with wool in certain applications; in addition, the trend to lighter fabrics has caused less wool to be used than formerly was the case. Since most yarns are dutiable, domestic users — whether buying imported or domestic yarns — pay more for them than do their principal non-Canadian competitors.

Chief Yarns Used: The Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries

	1948		1957	
	lbs. ('000)	Value ($'000)	lbs. ('000)	Value ($'000)
Cotton	20,457	17,346	18,735	16,699
Rayon	3,602	3,513	2,711	2,159
Nylon	1,755	7,164	5,530	19,055
Wool	12,733	20,785	6,331	12,939
Orlon	-	-	3,326	8,842

Total Yarns Spun by the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries, 1957
('000 pounds)

Worsted Oil	Worsted Dry	Woollen	Cotton	Other
733	4	3,047	651	350

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Investment, Labour and Output

The Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries, as a whole, are labour intensive industries; they make relatively great use of human labour and relatively little use of machinery. This is not to say that in certain operations machinery is not extensively used; for example, the knitting rooms of hosiery mills usually contain large numbers of knitting machines. However, knitting machines seldom produce a finished product. A great deal of hand labour is generally required to prepare the product for sale. Circular hosiery, once it leaves the machine, must be looped, boarded and unboarded, paired, inspected, labelled and packed by hand. Similarly, in making most garments, cloth — after it comes from the knitting machine — must be patterned, cut, batched and the pieces for each garment must be sewn together in a number of individual operations. Once the garment is sewn together, it must be inspected, labelled, packaged, again largely by hand. In addition, setting up and operating the knitting machines also requires a considerable amount of labour.

A high proportion of the processes of this industry is performed by human labour rather than by machinery; value added(1) per worker is well below that of most other manufacturing industries.

Capital Expenditures: During the period 1950-57 inclusive, the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries spent $42 million on new construction, machinery and equipment. This compares with capital expenditures by All Manufacturing of $7,879 million, by Pulp and Paper of $1,046 million, by Petroleum Products of $540 million, by Non-ferrous Metal Smelting of $533 million, and by Primary Iron and Steel of $381 million.

(1) Value added = value of factory shipments minus materials, fuel and electricity

Capital expenditures by the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries per dollar of value added have been well below the average for manufacturing industries. In 1957, for example, capital expenditures by All Manufacturing Industries were equal to about 15 per cent of value added, while that of the Hosiery Industry amounted to about 8 per cent and that of the Knitted Goods Industry to about 4 per cent (see Tables 9, 10 and 11 of Appendix A).

Labour Content: For All Manufacturing Industries in Canada the labour content of factory shipments was 22 per cent in 1957; for hosiery it was 35 per cent and for knitted goods it was 26 per cent. With two exceptions, the labour content of the products of the leading manufacturing industries was well under that for hosiery and knitted goods (see Table 12 of Appendix A).

Output: In 1957 the value added per employee was approximately $3,900 in the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries. From this amount salaries, wages, overhead and profits had to be paid. For All Manufacturing Industries, value added per employee was $7,227; for some industries the value added per employee was far above the average (Petroleum $34,714). Among the leading industries of Canada, the value added per employee in the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries was the lowest outside of the textile group (see Table 13 of Appendix A).

Hourly Earnings: Since the value added per employee in the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries is well below the average for manufacturing industry generally, it is not surprising that hourly earnings in these industries are well below the average for manufacturing. In 1957, average hourly earnings in the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries were $1.01 as compared with an average of $1.61 for manufacturing industry generally. In fact, earnings in these two industries are about the lowest in manufacturing.

Average Hourly Earnings

	1938			1957		
	Men	Women	Both	Men	Women	Both
All Manufacturing	0.45	0.27	0.42	1.75	1.05	1.61
Hosiery and Knitted Goods	0.39	0.27	n.a.	1.29	0.85	1.01

(see Table 14 of Appendix A.)

It is interesting to note that the discrepancy between earnings in All Manufacturing and in the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries has increased since 1938.

In Quebec, average hourly earnings in the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries are lower than in Ontario; also the differential between earnings in this industry and the average industrial wage is less in Quebec than in Ontario.

Average Hourly Earnings, 1957

	Quebec			Ontario		
	Men	Women	Both	Men	Women	Both
All Manufacturing	1.60	0.99	1.45	1.84	1.11	1.70
Hosiery and Knitted Goods	1.26	0.84	0.99	1.36	0.94	1.06

(see Tables 15 and 16 of Appendix A.)

PART II

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PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND THE DOMESTIC MARKET

General

In total, Canadians are now spending three times as much on hosiery and knitted goods as they did before the war. By far the largest percentage increase has taken place in expenditures on knitted fabrics, followed by knitted outerwear, underwear, gloves and hosiery. In nearly all cases, the bulk of the increase in consumption has been supplied from expanding domestic production. Thus, roughly 85 per cent of the total market, by value, for hosiery and knitted goods is supplied by domestic producers and imports supply a minor share of the market for most of the volume items, such as fabrics, underwear, outerwear and hosiery. Imports of these products are largely from the United Kingdom and from the United States. To some extent these imports consist of items which domestic producers have not been able to produce in sufficient quantities to satisfy the market, e.g. women's seamless stockings.

Imports have, however, captured the major share of the market for some of the smaller volume products such as knitted gloves, mitts and berets. Japan is the chief supplier of the gloves and mitts while the berets come principally from the United Kingdom.

Production by the industry increased appreciably during the war years (from $58 million in 1939 to $88 million in 1945) and continued to expand during the post-war period (to $172 million in 1957). Like most Canadian industries, the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries were very active during the post-war years in supplying the large backlog of demand which had accumulated during the period of wartime shortages. This high level of activity continued during the years 1948-50, when import controls were in effect in Canada as an exchange conservation measure. In 1951, the year following the removal of import controls, production increased by more than $23 million. Following 1951, the value of output declined only very moderately, although other segments of the textile industry found it necessary to curtail production to levels well below the peaks reached during the period of import controls. It was not until 1954, when a general slow-down of business activity was superimposed on the world-wide textile depression, that the value of output of knitted goods fell appreciably — and even then to a much lesser extent than, for example, that of cotton textiles. Although the value of output declined, it is probable that the volume of production did not decrease at all. Rather, it would appear that the volume of output remained at the previous peak levels, or close to them, and the reduction in value of output was due entirely to lower prices. Price reductions were common to the entire textile industry at that time and resulted from the return of world fibre prices to more normal levels following the end of the Korean conflict.

All of the above indicates that the demand for knitted goods has been strong, in contrast with the soft market for many other types of textiles. This would indicate that knitted textiles have been put to new uses, in some cases at the expense of other types of textiles.

Hosiery

Compared with pre-war years, the Canadian market for hosiery of all types has increased by about 60 per cent, from 7 million dozen pairs a year in 1935-39, to 11 million dozen pairs in 1952-56. Most of this increase has been supplied by domestic knitters whose output increased from 6.6 million dozen pairs annually prior to the war, to just under 10 million dozen pairs in recent years. Domestic producers at present hold slightly under 90 per cent of the entire Canadian market for hosiery.

Most of the increase in the market for hosiery — especially during the 1950's — has been due to a growth in the use of ladies' fine hosiery, from 3.3 million dozen pairs in 1950 to more than 5 million dozen pairs in 1956. Consumption of men's, children's and the other types of women's hosiery has remained stable at about 6.5 million dozen pairs.

The growth in demand for ladies' fine hosiery has been accompanied by an increase in the domestic output of this product, from 2,873,000 dozen pairs in 1947 to 4,655,000 dozen pairs in 1956. Imports of ladies' fine hosiery, which supply approximately 10 per cent of the total demand, consist largely of seamless nylon stockings; most imports are from the United Kingdom and the United States. Domestic producers apparently have not as yet been able to meet the rapidly increasing demand for this type of stocking. Existing machinery for the production of ladies' fine seamless hosiery is being operated to capacity and many firms have machines on order. Many knitters said that the present shortage might last some time because, in their opinion, the switch in consumer preference from full-fashioned to seamless hosiery would continue for several years. This means, of course, that many mills which produce full-fashioned hosiery would continue to have excess capacity.

Domestic producers supply almost 90 per cent of the market for hosiery, other than ladies' fine hosiery. In the past, the domestic producers held even more than 90 per cent of the Canadian market, by volume. The increase in imports has taken place in hosiery made from cotton and synthetic fibres; the United Kingdom and the United States are the only two sizeable suppliers. Imports of wool hosiery have been fairly constant over the years; it was agreed by domestic producers that wool hosiery from the United Kingdom sold largely on a quality basis.

Knitted Outerwear

Total Canadian production of knitted outerwear has increased from $8.7 million a year before the war to about $44 million in recent years. Sweaters, cardigans and pullovers, the principal items in this

category, account for about two-thirds of the total value of knitted outerwear.

Imports of outerwear have increased in value from about $900,000 annually before the war to $10 million in recent years; this is approximately 18 per cent of the total market. Cotton and wool clothing account for the bulk of imported outerwear; the United Kingdom and the United States are the principal suppliers. Imports from Japan are smaller than those from the United States or the United Kingdom; they have, however, been increasing and in 1958 were valued at $1,200,000.

Production of knitted headwear has increased from $189,000 (52,000 dozen) annually before the war, to $741,000 (81,000 dozen) in recent years. This includes berets, which are not reported separately. The only Canadian manufacturer of berets estimates, however, that the domestic market for berets is about 20,000 dozen a year of which, he states, approximately one-half is imported. Official figures show that imports of berets have increased from some 2,000 dozen a year before the war to about 13,000 dozen now. The United Kingdom is the principal supplier.

Domestic producers informed the Board that imported T-shirts, particularly those from Japan, are a serious threat to their own production. Statistics for domestic production are available only to the end of 1957; these show an increase in total output from 322,000 dozen in 1951 to 775,000 dozen in 1957. Since there are no published statistics for imports of T-shirts, the Board conducted a special survey of imports during 1958. This survey indicated that approximately 303,000 dozen cotton T-shirts, valued at $688,000, were imported from Japan in 1958. The following table shows estimated imports and actual Canadian production:

	Actual Canadian Production				Estimated Imports from Japan, 1958
	1954	1955	1956	1957	
doz.	598,000	635,000	802,000	775,000	303,000
$	5,499,000	6,372,000	7,505,000	7,830,000	688,471

The Board's survey of imports showed that a high percentage of imported men's and boys' cotton T-shirts were valued at about $2.00 per dozen for duty purposes. After duty (35 per cent), the price (before transportation, insurance, brokerage and other charges) would be $2.70 per dozen. Certain large domestic producers stated that they sold their cheapest line of men's T-shirts for $5.50 per dozen, and their cheapest line of boys' T-shirts for $4.70 per dozen. It is difficult to make accurate comparisons, however, since there may be considerable differences in quality and in marketing practices. For example, domestic producers filed with the Board an imported T-shirt and one of their own manufacture; it appeared to the Board that the domestic shirt was of superior quality. This, in part, would tend to offset the differential in price.

Available evidence thus shows that in recent years domestic production of the principal items of outerwear has continued to grow

in volume and in value. Although there has been an increase in imports beginning about 1950, it would appear that so far this has failed to have an appreciable effect on overall output. With the exception of berets, domestic producers have continued to hold by far the greater portion of the domestic market.

Knitted Underwear

The Canadian market for knitted underwear has more than doubled since before the war, and is now valued at about $34 million annually, compared with $15 million in 1935-39; domestic producers hold about 97 per cent of this market. The United Kingdom and the United States are the chief suppliers of imported underwear.

Knitted Fabrics

The Canadian market for knitted fabrics (excluding those produced by the knitters for their own use) increased ninefold, from about $2.4 million a year in 1935-39 to $21.4 million in 1952-56. About 90 per cent of the increase in consumption was supplied from domestic production, which expanded from an average of $2.3 million annually before the war to an average of $19.3 million in recent years. The remaining 10 per cent of the increase was supplied by imports. Most of the imports are from the United States and consist chiefly of knitted fabrics of cotton or man-made fibres. The United Kingdom is the only other important supplier. Total imports amounted to $4.3 million in 1958. Imports increased in 1957 and 1958; however, the value of factory shipments by the domestic industry was also higher in 1957.

The growth in demand for knitted fabrics of man-made fibres, particularly for tricot knit fabrics of viscose, acetate(1) and nylon, account for a major portion of the expansion of the market for knitted goods in post-war years. Of little importance during the 1930's, knitted fabrics of man-made fibres now represent more than a half of the total value of Canadian production of fabrics knitted for sale. Production of knitted fabrics of cotton and wool has remained stable: in part this is probably due to the fact that production of glove fabrics and canvas shoe linings has declined owing to import competition, chiefly in the form of footwear and gloves.

Knitted Gloves and Mitts

The domestic market for knitted gloves and mitts (including those cut and sewn from knitted fabric) has increased from about 275,000 dozen pairs in 1947-49, to about 500,000 dozen pairs in 1954-56. Over the same period, domestic production diminished from 230,000 dozen pairs to 130,000 dozen pairs. Imports have thus not only taken up all of the increase resulting from the expansion of the market; they have also taken over a substantial portion of the market previously supplied from domestic sources. Japan and Hong Kong are the chief suppliers of imported gloves.

(1) Classified as rayon by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Labour represents a relatively high proportion of the cost of producing knitted gloves and mitts. In order to meet import competition, domestic glove manufacturers have been forced to switch production to more expensive types of gloves. Domestic producers are relatively better able to produce such gloves since they are usually more highly styled and made of more costly material.

Although knitted gloves were once an important item of production for a considerable number of domestic knitters, they constituted a relatively small proportion of total output of the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries even in 1951, when knitted glove output was at its peak. In that year the value of knitted glove output was approximately 1.6 per cent of the industries' total output; this compares with about 0.5 per cent in recent years.

Most Recent Trend in Imports from Japan: From the foregoing, it would appear that imports from Japan have been appreciable only with respect to T-shirts and gloves and mitts. The Board has obtained the most up-to-date statistics available from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for all statistical items which provide for knitted goods (see Appendix F). These statistics show imports from Japan for the first four months of 1959 and for similar periods in 1957 and 1958. They indicate that shipments of Japanese knitted cotton clothing are holding fairly steady. However, imports of knitted wool clothing and knitted clothing of man-made fibres have been increasing appreciably during 1959, although in relation to the Canadian market such imports are small. Lastly, imports of gloves, which already have the major share of the market, were larger in 1959 than in 1958, although smaller than in 1957.

PART III

FINANCIAL POSITION

The Board has obtained financial information from two sources. First, the Department of National Revenue publishes annual financial information respecting "All Manufacturing Companies" and companies comprising the "Hosiery, Knit Goods and Lingerie Industries". Secondly, the Board obtained audited financial statements from sixteen of the largest public companies in the "Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries".

The Department of National Revenue included 239 incorporated companies in its summary of the Hosiery, Knit Goods and Lingerie Industries. This coverage is somewhat smaller than that of the industries as defined by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics since it does not include unincorporated firms. The sixteen firms covered by the Board's special survey represented approximately 35 p.c. of total sales by the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries in 1958.

These various sets of financial figures, which are reproduced as Appendix G, show the following:

(1) In the aggregate the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries appear to have realized profits in all years from 1949 to 1958, inclusive, with the exception of 1954.

(2) In recent years, profits in "All Manufacturing" and in Hosiery and Knitted Goods have been much lower than during the early 1950's.

(3) Profits realized by the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries are well below the level of profits in All Manufacturing Industries.

(4) In 1956, there were 144 firms which realized profits and 95 which incurred losses.

(5) Inventories carried by the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries, particularly those carried by the larger firms, are much greater in relation to sales than those carried by All Manufacturing Industries.

(6) The funded debt and bank loans of the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries appear to be substantial. This is confirmed by the fact that in 1956, total interest paid by these industries amounted to 21½ per cent of profits after tax, compared to 8.2 p.c. paid out by All Manufacturing Industries.

(7) In spite of heavy borrowings, the industry has paid out sizeable amounts in dividends. In fact, a number of companies have used a major portion of annual profits to pay dividends, with the result that when they needed capital they had to borrow.

(8) It will be noted from the figures on the following page that the sixteen larger public firms are less profitable than the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries as a whole and much less profitable than All Manufacturing. These larger firms carry very heavy inventories, which is a costly procedure (inventory in relation to sales is shown in detail in the Appendix G). In part, the relatively large interest charges paid by many of the knitters may result from having to finance these inventories. While the larger firms, as a whole, are less profitable than the entire industry, some of them are very profitable.

Net Profits (after taxes) as Percentages of Net Worth

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
All Manufacturing	13.6	16.0	14.6	10.9	10.6	8.2	10.1	10.2	n.a.	n.a.
Hosiery & Knit Goods	16.5	14.3	8.8	5.2	3.4	-1.1	2.2	5.3	n.a.	n.a.
Sample of 16 Knitters	9.2	9.4	7.1	1.4	0.7	-3.0	-0.1	5.1	6.1	3.7

Profits before Bond Interest and Income Tax as Percentages of Net Capital Employed

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
All Manufacturing	21.4	26.2	27.4	22.4	19.9	15.2	18.6	18.3	n.a.	n.a.
Hosiery & Knit Goods	23.9	27.7	15.4	11.2	6.0	1.4	4.3	9.3	n.a.	n.a.
Sample of 16 Knitters	14.5	14.8	10.8	7.1	3.8	-0.9	2.0	9.1	9.5	7.7

For more detail see Appendix G

PART IV

PROBLEMS OF CANADIAN PRODUCERS

In the introductory section of its submission to the Board the Primary Textiles Institute states that -

> "The industry is not one of those that must justify their existence by nearness to sources of raw materials, by special climatic conditions, or some other quality particular to one country or product. The fact is that no one country is uniquely endowed to produce knitted goods. ---- Canada is as well situated and as well able as any country to produce knitted goods of any type, variety or quality. Indeed it is doubtful if any other country produces more varied and more specialized knitted products than Canada does."

It would appear to the Board, however, that a number of countries are in a position to produce knitted goods at lower costs than Canada. In fact, the industry's submission goes on to state that this is the case. It points out that the prerequisites to low cost production are: A supply of cheap labour; low cost raw materials (largely yarns); low overhead; specialization of output; and long production runs. The submission asserts that the Canadian industry is at a disadvantage vis-a-vis at least some major foreign competitor in each of these factors.

In this connection, the Primary Textiles Institute's submission says on page 15:

> "The industry is vulnerable, even to the point of destruction, to the competition of foreign goods. These goods are made under conditions that would be unacceptable in Canada, or under circumstances that could not be duplicated for economic reasons, or under wage scales that would be illegal in Canada."

These latter statements appear to contradict the previously quoted assertion that "... Canada is as well situated and as well able as any country to produce knitted goods ...". With the exception of gloves, mitts and berets, imports supply a relatively small portion of the market for knitted goods and there is little evidence, if any, that they will capture a major share in the future. Furthermore, representatives of the domestic industry stated that certain imports supplement domestic output. It would appear, therefore, that while some countries have some advantages in the production of knitted goods, the existing rates of duty have been sufficient, with the exceptions noted, to prevent imports from taking over a major share of the Canadian market.

Labour Costs

The industry urged upon the Board that their most serious difficulties resulted from the low wage rates paid in certain countries, especially Japan and other countries of Asia. Thus, at page 27 and 28 of the Primary Textiles Institute's submission it is stated:-

> "--- all other problems are trivial as against the problem of national differences in the labour portion of knit-goods costs --- there can be no doubt that it /labour/ forms the main way for a foreign competitor consistently to undersell a Canadian mill. Also, when, as is usually the case, it is the result of lower wage-rates, it forms almost the only basis that permits of some quantitative appraisal of duty requirements."

Official statistics show, however, that 75 p.c. of imports of hosiery and knitted products originate in the United Kingdom or the United States, which are not usually considered to be the "low wage" or "cheap labour" areas. The remaining 25 p.c. of imports originate in other countries, including Japan.

Imports of Hosiery and Knitted Goods, by Principal Sources, 1958

	United Kingdom	United States	Other	Total
	(per cent of total value)			
All Knitted Products	37	38	25	100
Knitted Fabrics	11	88	1	100
Hosiery	57	40	3	100
Knitted Underwear	57	32	11	100
Knitted Outerwear	45	25	30	100
Berets	69	1	30	100
Gloves, Knitted & Woven	5	13	82	100

(For details see Appendix E).

In respect of the United Kingdom, representatives of the Canadian industry stated that an important portion of imports from that country, for example woollen hosiery, sweaters and underwear, compete on the basis of traditional high quality. Such products are often priced well above the domestic products. In the case of ladies' seamless fine hosiery, imports from the United Kingdom supplement domestic production since Canadian producers have been operating their equipment at full capacity and are still unable to supply the volume demanded by consumers. It is true that the United Kingdom has captured about half of the small Canadian market for berets. The proportion of labour in the cost of making berets is lower than that of many other knitted goods, which do not enter Canada; this suggests that there are reasons other than cheap labour which, in part at least, make this trade possible.

Following the line of thought advocated by domestic producers in their submission, it would be logical to believe that the greater the labour content contained in a product, the larger the volume of imports from low wage countries. In fact, this is often not the case. For example, on the basis of cost breakdowns supplied by Canadian producers, the labour content in T-shirts — which are imported from Japan in sizeable quantities — is considerably less than that in many other knitted goods which are not imported. In the case of gloves, however, the labour content is relatively high and the Japanese have been successful in capturing a major part of this market. On the other hand, the United States — where wage rates are probably the highest in the world — exports types of knitted hosiery that have a high labour content.

From the available evidence it would appear that there is no consistent relationship between the proportion of labour cost in a knitted product and the volume of imports into Canada. Furthermore, it appears fairly clear that whatever the effects of low wage rates may be, in the case of the bulk of imports of knitted goods into Canada other factors are of equal or greater importance at present.

In the following paragraphs, some of these other factors are examined.

Material Costs

The industry contends that costs of materials are higher in Canada than abroad by the amount of the duty applicable to such materials (page 27 of the Primary Textiles Institute's submission). Yarns account for by far the largest portion of the cost of materials.

There is very little doubt that, on balance, yarn prices are higher in Canada than in the United Kingdom and the United States. It is difficult to say, however, whether this is true of other countries as well; in the absence of such information, the industry's assumption that prices of such materials would be higher in Canada than in most other competing countries, by the amount of the Canadian duty, appears to be reasonable. Rates of duty on different types of yarns vary considerably; however, it would appear that, on the average, they amount to about 20 p.c.

Cost information submitted to the Board by the industry indicates that raw materials (including yarns and findings) account, on the average, for about 50 p.c. of the factory cost of hosiery and knitted goods. It would thus appear that, as a result of higher costs of raw materials, total factory costs of hosiery and knitted goods made in Canada would tend to be about 10 p.c. higher, on the average.

Variety and Short Runs

At the beginning of this chapter the following sentence from the domestic producers' submission was quoted -

"Indeed it is doubtful if any other country produces more varied and more specialized knitted products than Canada does".

Further in the submission, the industry again comments on this aspect of their operations:-

"Most Canadian knitters are forced to run a variety they themselves deplore in order to sustain their plants at a reasonable total level of output".

The Board understands that the problems of variety and short runs apply to most types of domestic production, other than staple lines, which are also of considerable importance to the industry. In order to obtain a rough indication of the magnitude of these problems, the Board has made a detailed study of certain production costs of circular knitted dress hosiery, other than ladies' fine hosiery. This product has been selected because it is an important item of production for the industry and also because a considerable amount of information was available concerning costs as they relate to variety and length of run. All of the following relates, therefore, directly to circular knitted dress hosiery.

In Canada, a large hosiery mill may produce as many as 300 different patterns or styles of circular knitted dress hosiery. Representatives of the domestic industry stated that a mill of comparable size in the United States would produce many fewer styles.

The Board has been informed by large domestic producers that this great variety is necessary because the Canadian market demands a wide variety of styles of dress hosiery. Since the market is not large, the potential volume for any one style is usually limited. Therefore, in order to keep a large number of knitting machines operating it is necessary to produce an extensive range of styles.

Each of the three or four larger knitters maintains its own sales organization, which sells to wholesale and retail outlets. In order to meet the demands of these customers for a wide selection of hosiery, producers said that it was necessary to offer a complete line.

It is understood that the smaller producers of circular knit dress hosiery in Canada do not attempt to produce a complete line of hosiery nor do they maintain large sales staffs. Instead, they tend to specialize in particular lines, which they sell to wholesale houses and to large departmental and chain retail outlets. The Board has been told that, in many instances, the smaller producers knit to order, whereas the larger firms produce for stock.

Industry spokesmen said that in the United States the market was sufficiently large to permit much longer production runs, per style, than in Canada. As a consequence, it is possible for mills in that country to specialize on a relatively few styles. These mills then sell their output to wholesale houses which purchase a number of styles from several knitters, thus they are able to offer a complete line to retail outlets.

The problem of short runs is closely related to that of variety: production of a great variety of styles for a market of limited size will inevitably make the output of some styles very small. From information given to the Board by the domestic industry it would appear that the production in Canada of most styles of dress hosiery ranges from 500 doz. pairs to about 2,000 doz. pairs. Domestic producers stated that to the best of their knowledge, the average length of run in the United States was considerably greater; one industry representative said that according to his information, production of less than 5,000 dozen pairs per style was considered to be uneconomical by many mills in the United States.

Industry representatives claim that the disadvantages of variety and of the resulting short production runs fall under three main headings:

(1) Costs of machine change-overs - these are fixed charges which must be amortized over a production run;

(2) The cost of maintaining inventories of a wide variety of styles;

(3) Losses on "seconds" and "clear-outs".

Details of these costs are given below, including estimates by the industry and the Board of the higher costs resulting from short runs.

(1) Costs of machine change-over: These are of two types;

(a) those costs which arise only once for each pattern or style. These include the cost of obtaining the design, preparing the knitting specifications, making the blueprint of the pattern, cutting the discs and running off sales samples;

(b) those costs which are incurred whenever a knitting machine is changed over to a different pattern. These include the cost of labour and overhead involved in the change-over. Of considerable importance are the higher costs, per unit of output, which result from the reduced rate of output and the higher level of material costs during the "running-in" period. In other words, the number of dozen pairs produced per day is less when the machine is being adjusted or "run-in" and the proportion of waste, rejects and seconds is higher. During this "running-in" period labour and overhead charges are not reduced in proportion to the reduction in the rate of output.

(2) Cost of maintaining inventories: The industry contends that a great variety of styles requires that many more items be kept in stock at one time; consequently, inventories — and the costs of maintaining them — will be higher in proportion to total sales than when but a few styles are offered.

(3) Losses arising out of the disposal of "seconds" and "clear-outs" at reduced prices: Industry representatives pointed out that when production runs per style are short, "seconds" represent a higher proportion of output than when runs are longer. As mentioned above, this is so because during "run-in" time the knitting machine tends to produce more "seconds" than after it has "settled down" to normal operations. As "run-in" time on a machine is the same irrespective of the volume of output, "seconds" tend to represent a progressively smaller proportion as the length of run increases. Furthermore, with higher and more varied inventories a larger proportion of output is usually cleared at reduced prices when styles become outmoded.

An estimate prepared by the industry shows that a Canadian producer might have a disadvantage in each of the above costs as follows:

Disadvantage in:	P.C. of Selling Price in the U.S.A.
(1) Cost of machine change-over	7.5
(2) Cost of maintaining inventories	4.5
(3) Loss on sale of "seconds" and "clear-outs"	12.0
DISADVANTAGE IN ABOVE FACTORS	24.0

The above estimate was made by the industry in the following manner: First, it was assumed that the wholesale selling prices of hosiery in the United States are 25 p.c. lower than those in Canada. Second, the actual number of styles of hosiery produced by a major Canadian mill was stated and the total production in 1958 of these styles was given, showing sales disposition as prime quality, seconds or clear-outs. Third, it was assumed that the average length of run per style in a hosiery mill in the United States is 5,000 dozen pairs. This figure was then divided into the total production of the Canadian mill to give a hypothetical number of styles of a mill in the United States producing the same total volume. Fourth, the number of machines required by the mill in the United States to produce this hypothetical range of styles was estimated. Fifth, the total annual cost of change-overs to the mill in the United States was then calculated using the cost experience of the Canadian mill as a basis. Sixth, the excess of the change-over costs in Canada over those in the United States was expressed as a percentage of the assumed value of sales of the mill in the United States.

The industry's estimate of greater costs of maintaining inventories in Canada is based on its assumption that inventories in Canada are 20 p.c. greater in relation to sales volume than in the United States.

Estimated differences in losses due to sales of "seconds" and "clear-outs" are based on the assumption that such sales in both countries are at one-third off the price for prime quality hosiery.

The assumption that "seconds" and "clear-outs" represent a smaller proportion of output in the United States is based on the experience of Canadian mills who find that as length of runs increases the proportion that has to be cleared diminishes.

With respect to the same elements of cost, the Board's estimate yielded the following results:

(1) If there were to be a five-fold increase in the length of run of the more representative types of hosiery, Canadian hosiery mills would effect savings in change-over costs ranging from 2.0 p.c. to 8.0 p.c. of their factory cost.

(2) While it appears that Canadian hosiery mills maintain inventories equal to about one-half of their annual sales, the Board has not obtained any evidence regarding the inventory policies of manufacturers in the United States. In the absence of such evidence, the Board used the industry's contention that competing mills in the United States keep inventories equal to about one-fifth of their annual output. On the basis of these assumptions, the savings to the United States mill is taken to be equivalent to about 4.5 p.c. of the Canadian factory cost.

(3) The Board has obtained information from Canadian producers of hosiery regarding clearances of styles from production runs of different lengths. This shows that the percentage of production which is sold at reduced prices gradually declines from about 30 p.c., when the length of run is under 500 dozen pairs, to 4 p.c. when the length of run reaches 1,700 dozen pairs and over. Using the actual experience on representative types of hosiery, it would appear that the savings due to lower clearances on longer runs would range from zero to 6 p.c. of Canadian factory cost.

The following is a summary of what appear to be the disadvantages, resulting from greater variety and short runs, which Canadian producers of dress hosiery face vis-a-vis manufacturers in the United States. In the absence of any evidence regarding the level of prices in the United States, the Board has expressed the disadvantages in terms of Canadian factory cost.

Disadvantage in:	as P.C. of Canadian Factory Cost Range		
Cost of machine change-over, including "seconds"	2.0	-	8.0
Cost of maintaining inventories	4.5	-	4.5
Loss on sale of "clear-outs"	nil	-	6.0
	6.5	-	18.5

The above estimates pertain to styles of hosiery which are said by domestic manufacturers to be typical of production in their plants. They indicate that the cost disadvantages of variety and short runs range from 6½ p.c. to 18 p.c. of factory cost. When the 10 p.c. disadvantage due to higher costs of yarns in Canada is taken into account, then the estimated disadvantages faced by

Canadian producers, vis-a-vis knitters in the United States, increase to between $16\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and $28\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. of factory cost. There are, of course, other cost factors relating to overhead and labour respecting which the Board was not in a position to make comparisons.

The above comparisons, by both the Industry and the Board, relate to Canada and the United States. Many of the comparisons would, however, also appear to be valid in relationship to producers of hosiery in the United Kingdom. It has already been mentioned that yarn costs are probably about 20 p.c. greater in Canada. In reply to a request by the Tariff Board, detailed information respecting the variety of styles and length of runs in hosiery mills in the United Kingdom was made available by the National Hosiery Manufacturers' Federation (of the United Kingdom). While this information shows that considerable variations exist from mill to mill, on the average the variety per mill is much less than in Canada while the length of runs is considerably greater. The average number of styles and the length of run per mill in the United Kingdom are shown below:

Average per Mill per Annum	Mills producing up to 100,000 doz. per annum	Mills producing 100,000 to 200,000 doz. per annum	Mills producing over 200,000 doz. per annum
No. of styles	34	70	87
Length of run (doz.)	3,490	4,555	6,780

This compares with average runs in three of the largest Canadian mills of from 500 to 2,000 dozen pairs per style.

Despite the fact that the above estimates by the Industry and the Board indicate that Canadian producers probably face cost disadvantages vis-a-vis non-Canadian producers of hosiery, imports have captured a very small share of the Canadian market for such hosiery. In 1956, for example, imports of circular knitted dress hosiery from all countries supplied only 12 p.c. of the market.

To a considerable extent, the relative smallness of imports reflects the height of existing effective rates of duty, which range from 15.7 p.c. to 22.7 p.c. British Preferential and from 35.6 p.c. to 43.3 p.c. Most Favoured Nation. <u>These existing Most Favoured Nation rates appear to more than cover the estimated disadvantages in the above-mentioned elements of cost as calculated by the Board; they are also above the cost disadvantages as estimated by the domestic industry.</u>

Internal Competition

Apart from imports, it would appear that there is a considerable amount of competition between domestic knitters.

There are indications that the smaller mills may have a number of cost advantages over the larger mills. In many of these smaller concerns, which are sole proprietorships or partnerships, the overhead tends to be low because the owner usually performs the function of salesman, production supervisor, office and personnel

manager and stylist. Further, the financial statistics contained in this report show that the large firms have a lower rate of inventory turnover than do the smaller firms. These statistics also show that in most years the smaller firms appear to be more profitable than are the larger ones. This may indicate that the smaller firms produce largely to order or that they tend to produce "style" goods to a greater extent. In any event, their inventory expenses are not as high proportionately as those of the larger firms.

The fact that domestic producers hold a large share of the market, that there is a great multitude of firms in the industry, and that there are many firms which do not appear to be profitable would indicate that domestic competition, as much as import competition, has caused difficulties for many producers.

PART V

PROPOSALS BY THE INDUSTRY

The Primary Textiles Institute has proposed the existing six tariff items covering hosiery and knitted goods be replaced by two new items, as follows:

PROPOSED ITEMS

		British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
A.	Knitted garments, knitted fabrics and knitted goods	20%	35%	45%
	and, per lb.	-	-	30¢
	but not less than, per lb.	30¢	50¢	60¢
B.	Knitted socks and stockings, knitted gloves and mitts, knitted headwear including knitted and fulled berets	20%	27½%	35%
	and, per dozen prs. or articles	30¢	$1.20	$1.50

PRESENT ITEMS

		British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
531	Knitted fabric wholly of cotton, in the web, imported by manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	10%	20%	25%
568	Knitted garments, knitted underwear and knitted goods, n.o.p.	20%	35%	45%
	and, per lb.	-	-	30¢
568a	Socks and Stockings:			
	(i) Of wool	20%	27½%	35%
	and, per dozen pairs	30¢	$1.20	$1.50
	(ii) N.o.p.	17½%	17½%	35%
	and, per dozen pairs	-	75¢	$1.50
568b(2)	Gloves and mitts of all kinds, n.o.p.	20%	25%	45%
569a(5)	Berets of wool, knitted and fulled	22½%	22½%	35%
	and, per dozen	-	50¢	65¢

PART VI

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSALS

The industry's submission is that

"These changes in the schedule would be in the interest of logic, simplicity, equity and ease of customs administration".

"It may then seem strange that our proposals as to tariffs are as modest as they are. While the recommendations we have made are crucial, it remains a fact that, as they stand, they constitute in the main little more than a rational grouping of the present knit-goods tariff items. This would correct certain anomalies and repair certain discriminatory situations. Nevertheless, and in spite of what we have said as to relative costs, it remains a fact that the proposed schedules leave more than two-thirds of the industry's products with the same protection, or lack thereof, that they now have.

"This is far from implying that the suggested added protection for the other one-third would be adequate, or that the industry is complacent about the present tariff status of the two-thirds. It would have been logical to request the higher rates to which our earlier calculations would lead had we not been confronted with the dilemma we mentioned earlier, i.e. the problems and injustices that arise when the same rate has to serve on goods from both Great Britain and India in one instance, and the United States and Hong Kong or Japan in another -- On the other hand to treat British and U.S. goods fairly, as the proposed rates do, would be to leave the Canadian knitting industry open to destruction by foreign exporters and Canadian importers. In the rapidly evolving situation, British Preference, a major principle of Canadian tariff structure, has lost its significance. The rate differentials intended to favour the United Kingdom, have little or no such effect in the face of exports from other countries."

The existing and the proposed rates of duty, expressed as percentages of average values (ad valorem equivalents) of actual imports, are shown in the table at the end of this section. However, where specific rates of duty apply, the ad valorem equivalents on individual products vary according to their value. Thus, for higher priced articles, the ad valorem equivalents will be below the averages shown in the table. On the other hand, for lower priced goods, such as children's clothing and work clothing, the ad valorem equivalents will be higher than the averages shown and in some cases very much higher.

Item 531 - Cotton knitted fabric for the manufacture of rubber footwear

The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that tariff item 531 be deleted. This item was introduced in 1928 and provides for the entry of "Knitted fabric wholly of cotton, in the web, imported by manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories" at rates of 10 p.c. British Preferential and 20 p.c. Most Favoured Nation. Under the P.T.I.'s proposals, such fabric would become dutiable at rates of 20 p.c., but not less than 30 cts. per lb. under the British Preferential and 35 p.c. but not less than 50 cts. per lb. under the Most Favoured Nation.

The P.T.I.'s submission contains the following statement:

> "Whatever the original reason for this item --- there now appears little reason for its continuance. As far as we are aware no such fabric is imported. It is supplied by Canadian knitters or is made by the rubber companies themselves."

The representative of the Rubber Association of Canada informed the Board that Canadian rubber footwear manufacturers used some 450,000 pounds of knitted fabrics annually, that only one footwear producer has knitting facilities, that the others purchase their requirements from domestic knitters, and that the footwear industry is experiencing serious competition from imports. He expressed a fear that an increase in duties might increase the cost of knitted fabrics to domestic footwear manufacturers and add to their difficulties.

Item 568 - Fabrics

In 1956, fabrics imported from all countries supplied only 12.6 p.c. of the knitted fabrics sold in Canada. In relation to the total of knitted fabrics used, which includes that produced by knitters for their own use, the proportion supplied by imports would be smaller.

The Table at the end of this section shows that on the basis of the average value of imports of knitted fabrics, the proposed minimum specific rate would not apply to imports from the United States, which is the principal supplier, although there might be some low priced imports to which it would apply. The industry's proposal would, however, increase substantially the rates of duty applying to knitted fabrics imported from the United Kingdom. Imports from the United Kingdom and Japan are small.

Item 568 - Underwear

The proposals by the industry apparently would increase the duties applicable to imports of cotton underwear from Japan, which have been small.

Item 568 - Outerwear

Japan would be affected by the proposed 50 cent minimum duty. The ad valorem equivalent rates resulting from the application of the specific minimum rates to imports from Japan would range, on the average, from 35 p.c. to 58 p.c.

In the case of cotton T-shirts, for example, the proposed duties average 38 p.c. on infants' and children's T-shirts, 52 p.c. on women's and girls' T-shirts and 50 p.c. on men's and boys' T-shirts. These averages are based on information obtained by the Board in the special survey referred to on page 19.

Item 568a - Socks and stockings

The industry's proposal is to apply the present rates on wool hosiery to imports of all types of hosiery. The result would be to increase substantially the levels of protection, as follows:

Ad Valorem Equivalents of Present and Proposed Rates of Duty on Hosiery

	Applicable to Imports from: 1. The United Kingdom		2. The United States	
	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed
	(Per cent)			
Women's & children's, cotton	15.8	26.8	43.0	68.3
Men's & boys', cotton	15.8	27.8	38.6	61.2
Women's, nylon	15.8	23.5	29.8	47.2
Men's, synthetic	15.8	22.4	35.2	55.9
Other synthetic	15.8	28.8	37.2	59.0

Imports now supply a little over 10 p.c. of the Canadian market for all types of hosiery. The United Kingdom and the United States are the only important suppliers.

Woollen socks and stockings and ladies' fine nylon stockings are principal items of hosiery imports from the United Kingdom. The industry's proposals contemplate no change in the rate of duty on woollen hosiery. Duties on ladies' fine nylon hosiery would be increased from 15.8 p.c. to approximately 23.5 p.c. The Board has been informed that at present the domestic industry is not able to supply the demand for seamless nylon stockings, although it is producing to its full capacity. While imports of cotton socks from the United Kingdom are not large, it is proposed by domestic producers that the British Preferential duty be increased, in ad valorem terms, from 15.8 p.c. to about 26.8 p.c. A sample of imports of cotton socks from the United Kingdom shows that more than 60 p.c. were valued at $3.00 or less per dozen. The proposed duty would amount to 30 p.c. ad valorem on socks valued at $3.00 and would be higher for those valued at less than $3.00 per dozen.

Socks and stockings imported from the United States supply approximately 5 p.c. of the domestic market. Under the industry's proposal, the rates applicable to such imports would range from 47 p.c. on women's nylons to 68 p.c. on women's and children's cotton socks and stockings. The Board's survey of imports shows that 25 p.c. of the cotton socks and stockings were valued at $2.00 or less per dozen pairs. The proposed duty would exceed 85 p.c. ad valorem when applied to this type of article. Socks of synthetic fibres for men would also bear a relatively high rate of duty under the proposals. The survey of imports showed that more than 40 p.c. of such socks were valued at $3.00 or less per dozen; the proposed duty would, therefore, exceed 65 p.c. ad valorem when applied to imports of this type of sock.

Item 568b(2) - Gloves and Mitts

The domestic industry proposed that knitted gloves should be removed from existing tariff item 568b(2), Gloves and mitts of all kinds, n.o.p., and placed under their proposed item B. This would raise the ad valorem equivalent of the rate under the British Preferential tariff from 18.0 p.c. to approximately 21.5 p.c., and that under the Most-Favoured-Nation tariff from 25.0 p.c. to the following:

Ad Valorem Equivalents

	U.S.A.	Japan	Hong Kong
Cotton gloves	53.8	62.9	
Wool gloves		63.9	68.3
Synthetic fibre gloves	39.4	67.5	63.6

During the period 1949-1954 imports of knitted gloves, largely from Japan, captured the major share of the Canadian market for this type of glove, forcing many glove makers to cease their operations. One domestic glove maker testified before the Board that rates of duty in excess of 100 p.c. would be required to give him adequate protection. This contention appears to be substantiated by exhibits placed in the hands of the Board.

Item 569a(5) - Berets

In the industry's submission, it was proposed that the British Preferential rate applicable to berets be increased from 22½ p.c. to 20 p.c. and 30 cts. per dozen. During the course of the hearing the only Canadian beret manufacturer proposed that the preferential rate should be 20 p.c. and 60 cts. per dozen. On the basis of the average value of imported berets in 1958, the latter proposal would result in an ad valorem equivalent under the British Preferential tariff of 28.4 p.c. and under the Most-Favoured-Nation of 59 p.c.

The Canadian manufacturer stated that the greatest competition is probably in a 9½ beret, which he said was sold by United Kingdom producers f.o.b. plant for about $3.57. He computed the laid-down cost on entry into Canada using his proposed rates of duty, as follows:

Price of U.K. product	$3.57 per dozen
Proposed duty (less 10 p.c.)	1.18
	4.75
Sales tax (10 p.c.)	.47
	5.22
Sundry charges to land	.23
Net cost to importer	$5.45

The Board was told that the laid-down price as calculated above was still well below the price at which the Canadian producer sells at a loss to retail outlets. At present, berets account for only a small portion of this manufacturer's annual volume of sales.

Ad Valorem Equivalents of Duties on Hosiery and Knitted Goods under the Present and Proposed(1) Tariff Schedules

Present Item No.	PROPOSED ITEM A		Value per Unit(2) $/unit	British Preferential(3) Present	British Preferential(3) Proposed(1)	Most-Favoured-Nation Present	Most-Favoured-Nation Proposed(1)	Imports - 1958 B.P. $	Imports - 1958 M.F.N. $
				Per cent ad valorem					
	Fabrics:								
531	Cotton, for rubber boots	-	-	10.0	20.0	20.0	35.0	Nil	Nil
568	Cotton	U.K.	1.12/lb.	18.0	26.8			278,353	
		U.S.	1.58/lb.			35.0	35.0		1,528,588
		Total						278,353	1,819,631
568	Silk	U.S.	10.11/lb.			35.0	35.0		252*
568	Wool	U.K.	3.11/lb.	18.0	18.0			108,760	
		U.S.	3.46/lb.			35.0	35.0		362,836
		Total						108,760	370,744
568	Synthetic	U.K.	1.24/lb.	18.0	24.2			86,343	
		U.S.	2.99/lb.			35.0	35.0		1,850,946
		Total						86,343	1,870,608
	Underwear:								
568	Cotton	U.K.	2.08/lb.	18.0	18.0			376,959	
		U.S.	2.26/lb.			35.0	35.0		170,535
		Japan	1.22/lb.			35.0	41.0		24,330
		Total						379,030	241,758
568	Silk	U.K.	23.74/lb.	18.0	18.0			719*	

*1957; not reported separately in 1958.

Present Item No.	PROPOSED ITEM A		Value Per Unit(2) $/unit	British Preferential(3) Present	British Preferential(3) Proposed(1)	Most-Favoured-Nation Present	Most-Favoured-Nation Proposed(1)	Imports - 1958 B.P. $	Imports - 1958 M.F.N. $
				Per cent ad valorem					
568	Wool	U.K.	3.26/lb.	18.0	18.0			198,688	
		Total						198,688	29,580
568	Synthetic	U.K.	2.68/lb.	18.0	18.0			75,643	
		U.S.	3.58/lb.			35.0	35.0		175,479
		Japan	1.80/lb.			35.0	35.0		37,859
		Total						75,643	216,329
	Outerwear:								
	Cotton Clothing:								
568	Infants' & Children's	U.K.	2.73/lb.	18.0	18.0			134,046	
		U.S.	3.01/lb.			35.0	35.0		132,767
		Japan	1.23/lb.			35.0	40.7		208,298
		Total						134,046	414,731
568	Women's & girls'	U.K.	2.83/lb.	18.0	18.0			67,262	
		U.S.	3.47/lb.			35.0	35.0		176,116
		Japan	1.22/lb.			35.0	41.0		78,660
		Total						67,262	292,093
568	Men's & boys'	U.K.	2.25/lb.	18.0	18.0			138,827	
		U.S.	2.51/lb.			35.0	35.0		190,331
		Japan	1.04/lb.			35.0	48.1		563,536
		Total						151,326	849,799
568	Wool Shawls (4)	U.K.	3.34/lb.	18.0	18.0			50,803	
		Total						50,803	18,203

PROPOSED ITEM A

Present Item No.			Value Per Unit(2) $/unit	British Preferential(3) Present (Per cent ad valorem)	British Preferential(3) Proposed(1) (Per cent ad valorem)	Most-Favoured-Nation Present (Per cent ad valorem)	Most-Favoured-Nation Proposed(1) (Per cent ad valorem)	Imports - 1958 B.P. $	Imports - 1958 M.F.N. $
	Wool Clothing:								
568	Infants' & children's	U.K.	4.76/lb.	18.0	18.0			317,153	
		U.S.	4.48/lb.			35.0	35.0		26,546
		Japan	2.58/lb.			35.0	35.0		16,975
		Total						317,153	191,191
568	Women's & girls'	U.K.	7.99/lb.	18.0	18.0			3,069,983	
		U.S.	5.95/lb.			35.0	35.0		292,155
		Japan	3.66/lb.			35.0	35.0		236,202
		Total						3,070,345	1,688,234
568	Men's & boys'	U.K.	6.12/lb.	18.0	18.0			844,401	
		U.S.	3.91/lb.			35.0	35.0		49,871
		Japan	4.16/lb.			35.0	35.0		65,296
		Total						844,401	380,999
	Clothing of Synthetic Textile Fibre:								
568	Infants' & children's	U.K.	2.89/lb.	18.0	18.0			7,618	
		U.S.	4.33/lb.			35.0	35.0		63,982
		Japan	.98/lb.			35.0	51.0		6,784
		Total						7,618	76,807
568	Women's & girls'	U.K.	4.90/lb.	18.0	18.0			40,554	
		U.S.	4.68/lb.			35.0	35.0		984,553
		Japan	2.31/lb.			35.0	35.0		9,771
		Total						40,554	1,061,859
568	Men's & boys'	U.K.	2.58/lb.	18.0	18.0			20,925	
		U.S.	2.99/lb.			35.0	35.0		158,581
		Japan	.86/lb.			35.0	58.1		31,491
		Total						20,925	211,705

Present Item No.	PROPOSED ITEM B		Value Per Unit(2) $/unit	British Preferential(3) Present	British Preferential(3) Proposed(1)	Most-Favoured-Nation Present	Most-Favoured-Nation Proposed(1)	Imports - 1958 B.P. $	Imports - 1958 M.F.N. $
				Per cent ad valorem					
	Socks & Stockings:								
	Cotton:								
568a(ii)	Women's & children's	U.K.	3.07/doz. pr.	15.8	26.8	43.0	68.3	219,480	
		U.S.	2.94/doz. pr.						221,854
		Total						219,480	260,725
568a(ii)	Men's & boys'	U.K.	2.75/doz. pr.	15.8	27.8	38.6	61.2	35,951	
		U.S.	3.56/doz. pr.						347,505
		Total						35,951	351,187
568a(ii)	Silk	U.K.	32.25/doz. pr.	15.8	18.8	18.9	29.8	19,492	
		U.S.	51.79/doz. pr.						199,114
		Total						19,492	199,635
568a(i)	Wool	U.K.	5.76/doz. pr.	22.7	22.7			1,291,441	
		Total						1,291,441	28,202
568a(ii)	Nylon, women's	U.K.	4.91/doz. pr.	15.8	23.5	29.8	47.2	1,556,177	
		U.S.	6.08/doz. pr.						764,301
		Total						1,566,177	835,084
568a(ii)	Synthetic Textile Fibre: Men's	U.K.	6.13/doz. pr.	15.8	22.4	35.2	55.9	79,621	
		U.S.	4.23/doz. pr.						468,152
		Total						79,621	501,084
568a(ii)	Other	U.K.	2.49/doz. pr.	15.8	28.8	37.2	59.0	90,405	
		U.S.	3.81/doz. pr.						253,992
		Total						90,405	261,784

PROPOSED ITEM B

Present Item No.		Country	Value Per Unit(2) $/unit	British Preferential(3) Present	British Preferential(3) Proposed(1)	Most-Favoured-Nation Present	Most-Favoured-Nation Proposed(1)	Imports - 1958 B.P. $	Imports - 1958 M.F.N. $
				Per cent ad valorem					
	Gloves & Mitts(4):								
568b(2)	Cotton	U.K.	7.68/doz. pr.	18.0	21.5			89,218	
		U.S.	4.56/doz. pr.			25.0	53.8		121,691
		Japan	3.39/doz. pr.			25.0	62.9		231,845
		Total						95,231	679,553
568b(2)	Wool	U.K.	8.05/doz. pr.	18.0	21.4			37,656	
		Hong Kong	2.94/doz. pr.			25.0	68.3		317,881
		Japan	3.30/doz. pr.			25.0	63.9		604,892
		Total						37,656	1,072,486
568b(2)	Synthetic Textile Fibre	U.K.	10.76/doz. pr.	18.0	20.5			27,023	
		U.S.	10.09/doz. pr.			25.0	39.4		159,427
		Hong Kong	3.32/doz. pr.			25.0	63.6		441,967
		Japan	3.00/doz. pr.			25.0	67.5		429,074
		Total						31,032	1,342,254
569a(5)	Berets:	U.K.	5.18/doz.	20.3	28.4			41,359	
		France	3.81/doz.			35.6	59.0		5,829
		Total						41,359	18,671

(1) As proposed by the Primary Textiles Institute
(2) Average value of imports during the three year period 1956-58
(3) Includes the direct shipment discount, when applicable
(4) Knitted and fabric

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In the past ten years, the hosiery and knitted goods industries have fared rather better than most other sectors of the textile industry although not as well as all manufacturing industries in Canada considered together. This may not be entirely unrelated to the fact that the rates of duty on hosiery and knitted goods generally are greater than those on the products of the other sectors of the textile industry.

It may be due, in some measure, to the wide diversity of the products of the knitting industry and to the fact that most of these products are ready for sale to the consumer, whereas most products of the other sectors of the textile industry are fabricated into consumer products by the cutting up and needle trades. In addition, many of the products of the knitting industry come from smaller mills which are in an excellent position to keep abreast with changes in consumer preferences. It would seem also that the knitting industry has gained substantially in some fields traditionally supplied by woven fabrics and has retained most of its own traditional markets as well.

Whatever the reasons, the fact is that the hosiery and knitted goods industries have held a much greater share of the Canadian market for their products, except one or two, than have the other major sectors of the textile industry for theirs.

The submission of the Primary Textiles Institute deals at some length with wage rates and their relation to costs in Canada and in other countries. The submission states that "problems and injustices arise when the same rate has to serve on goods from both Great Britain and India, in one instance, and the United States and Hong Kong or Japan in another". This demonstrates, in the view of the Primary Textiles Institute, the need for "direct and flexible control of imports", as well as for tariff revision. As a matter of fact, in 1958, 38 per cent by value of the total imports of hosiery and knitted goods into Canada came from the United States, 37 per cent from the United Kingdom and 25 per cent from other countries. While undoubtedly wage rates have a significant bearing on costs, it would seem that with respect to imports of most knitted goods other factors are of equal or greater importance.

The Primary Textiles Institute suggested that the existing basket item, 568, be carried forward with some clarification in wording and the addition of a provision that the duty be not less than 30 cents a pound under the British Preferential Tariff and 50 cents a pound under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. This proposed minimum specific duty on knitted garments, knitted fabrics, and knitted goods, n.o.p., would affect only the less costly of these knitted products. On imports from the United States it would have little effect; on imports from the United Kingdom it would affect, principally, knitted fabrics; and it would increase substantially the duties on imports from Japan,

Hong Kong and certain other countries. Its adoption would almost certainly be regarded as discriminatory by the countries most affected.

In addition, the Primary Textiles Institute proposed that the rates of duty now applicable on socks and stockings of wool be made applicable to all socks and stockings, knitted gloves and mitts, and knitted headwear. This proposal would result in very substantial increases in the rates of duty on many classes of socks and stockings which, especially under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff, are already unusually high when expressed in ad valorem terms. It would also result in substantial increases in the British Preferential rates on gloves, mitts and berets and would more than double the Most-Favoured-Nation rates on most of these items.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Tariff Item 531 — Knitted fabric wholly of cotton, in the web, imported by manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.

In recent years there do not appear to have been any imports under this item and the Primary Textiles Institute proposed that it be dropped from the Tariff. On the other hand, the representative of the rubber footwear manufacturers made strong representations against its elimination on the grounds that this might result in an increase in cost to those rubber footwear manufacturers who purchase their requirements of this fabric.

The Board recommends that this item be retained without change.

2. Tariff Item 568 — Knitted garments, knitted underwear and knitted goods, n.o.p.

Canadian producers supply a very large proportion of the market for most of the goods covered by this tariff item. The Board was informed by several producers that they were experiencing competition principally from other domestic producers and not from imports.

In the wording of the item, the Primary Textiles Institute proposed that the reference to underwear be dropped and that a reference to fabrics be inserted. The Board finds merit in this proposal and recommends that the item be revised, solely for purposes of clarification, to read as follows:

Knitted garments, knitted fabrics and knitted goods, n.o.p.

The minimum specific duty proposed by the Primary Textiles Institute would apparently have little effect on imports under the British Preferential Tariff. On imports under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff, in certain instances, it would result in duties which, in the view of the Board, would be excessive.

With regard to the present rates of duty under this item, the British Preferential rate is as high as it is on most other fabrics while the Most-Favoured-Nation rate is, for the most part, higher than it is on other fabrics and clothing.

In these circumstances the Board recommends that the British Preferential rate remain unchanged and that the Most-Favoured-Nation rate be reduced from 35 p.c. to 32½ p.c.

The item recommended by the Board would read as follows:

Knitted garments, knitted fabrics and knitted goods, n.o.p.

British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
20 p.c.	$32\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	45 p.c. and 30 cts. per pound.

3. Tariff Item 568a — Socks and stockings:-

(i) Of wool.
(ii) N.o.p.

Part (i) of this item covers socks and stockings of wool, imports of which have been almost exclusively from the United Kingdom. The Primary Textiles Institute did not propose any change in the existing rates of duty nor is any change recommended by the Board. With respect to the wording of the item, the Board recommends that it be changed to read: "Wholly or in chief part, by weight, of wool". This change is proposed solely for clarification; the Board understands that, since 1937 at least, the Department of National Revenue has administered the item as though it did so read.

Part (ii) of this item covers socks and stockings, other than wool. With the exception of ladies' seamless hosiery, imports are chiefly from the United States.

The Primary Textiles Institute's proposal that the existing rates on socks and stockings of wool apply to all socks and stockings would have the effect of doubling the amount of duty on a significant portion of imports coming from Most-Favoured-Nation countries.

The Board considers that the specific component of the present duty imposes an excessive burden on imports of the less expensive socks and stockings, such as "bobby" socks and infants' and children's socks and stockings.

The Board recommends therefore that the present specific duty of 75 cents per dozen pairs under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff in part (ii) of this item be reduced to 60 cents per dozen pairs.

The item recommended by the Board would read as follows:

Socks and stockings:-

(i) Wholly or in chief part, by weight, of wool

	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per dozen pairs	30 cts.	$1.20	$1.50

(ii) N.o.p.

	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per dozen pairs		60 cts.	$1.50

4. Tariff Item 568b -- (2) Gloves and mitts of all kinds, n.o.p.

The only evidence placed before the Board respecting this item pertained to ladies' dress gloves; it was to the effect that rates of duty in excess of 100 per cent would be required to give "adequate" protection. In these circumstances the Board recommends no change in this item.

5. Tariff Item 569a -- (5) Berets of wool, knitted and fulled.

Berets of different sorts are provided for in tariff item 569a(5) and in 569a(6). The latter item is scheduled for hearing in January 1960; consequently, the Board is making no recommendation with respect to item 569a(5) at this time.

Acting Chairman

Member

Member

Ottawa, November 16, 1959

GENERAL STATISTICS

OF

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES

Table 1

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES
Firms Classified by Type of Product, 1957

Type of Product	(1) Most Important Product of	(2) Secondary Product of	(3) TOTAL FIRMS	(4) Also Produce Other Knitted Products
	Number of Firms			
Outerwear	108	22	130	46
Underwear	17	11	28	24
Fabrics	23	13	36	20
Hosiery:				
Circular	69	19	88	42
Ladies' Fine:				
Full-fashioned	43	12	55	32
Seamless	15	37	52	44
Gloves:				
Knitted*	2	5	7	7
Fabric	-	1	1	1
Other**	13	41	54	43

*Includes gloves knitted in one piece, as well as gloves cut from knitted fabric and sewn
**Includes custom knitting, dyeing and finishing

Notes: Col. 1 shows the number of firms, whose most important product - in value terms - is of the type indicated

Col. 2 shows other firms producing the product indicated, but for whom it is not the most important item of output. Many firms are included in both Cols. 1 and 2 since they produce more than one product

Col. 3 shows the total number of firms producing each product

Col. 4 shows the number of firms which, in addition to the product indicated, produce other of the knitted goods listed in the table

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 2

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES

Principal Statistics

Year	Establishments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages $'000	Value added by Manufacture $'000	Value of Factory Shipments $'000
Hosiery and Knitted Goods					
1935	163	18,511	14,253	22,689	46,390
1936	168	19,429	15,120	24,338	49,469
1937	171	20,250	16,229	25,654	52,856
1938	174	20,031	16,154	25,713	49,505
1939	174	21,312	17,778	29,458	57,670
1947	262	26,511	35,647	66,851	127,838
1948	271	27,634	42,807	77,807	148,556
1949	290	26,442	43,949	76,672	143,019
1950	293	25,255	44,142	75,853	146,226
1951	295	25,188	49,000	83,523	169,720
1952	288	23,234	48,963	80,619	162,821
1953	294	24,413	52,421	81,264	160,792
1954	297	21,622	47,578	75,755	150,819
1955	296	21,658	47,208	77,466	155,187
1956	286	21,913	49,638	81,159	165,150
1957	310	21,661	50,217	84,148	172,162
Hosiery					
1949	113	11,353	20,194	35,080	54,810
1950	121	11,329	21,150	36,442	58,027
1951	124	11,311	23,499	39,814	66,229
1952	123	10,198	23,683	39,402	62,426
1953	122	10,569	24,830	38,595	62,510
1954	130	9,705	23,187	34,615	58,477
1955	127	9,266	21,378	33,688	57,993
1956	123	8,930	21,901	35,338	60,629
1957	137	8,733	21,692	34,489	62,057
Knitted Goods					
1949	177	15,089	23,754	41,592	88,210
1950	172	13,926	22,991	40,131	88,199
1951	171	13,877	25,501	43,709	103,491
1952	165	13,036	25,280	41,217	100,395
1953	172	13,844	27,591	42,669	98,282
1954	167	11,917	24,391	41,140	92,341
1955	169	12,392	25,830	43,778	97,194
1956	163	12,983	27,737	45,821	104,520
1957	173	12,928	28,525	49,659	110,105

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES
Size of Plants in Terms of Employment*, 1957

The Hosiery Industry:

No. of Employees	Quebec		Ontario	
	No. of Plants	No. of Employees	No. of Plants	No. of Employees
1 - 9	20	94	9	32
10 - 29	26	469	13	242
30 - 59	15	736	8	379
60 - 99	8	602	6	474
100 - 139	7	808	nil	-
140 - 199	4	645	6	1,060
200 and over	5	1,668	5	1,339
Total	85	5,022	47	3,526

(continued)

Table 3
(concluded)

Size of Plants in Terms of Employment*, 1957

The Knitted Goods Industry:

No. of Employees	Quebec		Ontario		Other Provinces		Canada	
	No. of Plants	No. of Employees	No. of Plants	No. of Employees	No. of Plants	No. of Employees	No. of Plants	No. of Employees
1 - 9	21	102	11	52	5	22	37	176
10 - 19	15	204	9	143	3	40	27	387
20 - 39	10	291	22	616	3	93	35	1,000
40 - 59	13	606	6	362**	1	***	20	968
60 - 79	3	188	5	354	-	-	8	542
80 - 99	5	426	5	524**	1	***	11	950
100 - 199	8	955	10	1,443	-	-	18	2,398
200 - 299	-	-	2	974**	2	***	4	974
300 - 349	3	944	4	1,284	-	-	7	2,228
350 and over	3	1,576	2	1,665**	1	***	6	3,241
Total	81	5,292	76	6,214	16	1,358	173	12,864

*Excluding Head Office Employees
**Includes employment in Other Provinces
***Included with employment in Ontario

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 4

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES
Employment, Compared with Certain Other Primary Textiles, All Manufacturing and Leading Manufacturing Industries

Industries	1937		1950		1957		P.C. increase
	No.	P.C. of Total	No.	P.C. of Total	No.	P.C. of Total	1957 over 1937
All Manufacturing	660,451	100.0	1,183,297	100.0	1,359,061	100.0	105.8
HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS	20,250	3.1	25,255	2.1	21,661	1.6	7.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	19,160	2.9	26,967	2.3	21,131	1.6	10.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	9,464	1.4	13,394	1.1	9,150	0.7	- 3.3
Synthetic textiles and silk	10,246	1.6	17,955	1.5	15,251	1.1	48.8
Pulp and paper	33,205	5.0	52,343	4.4	65,940	4.9	98.6
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	11,570	1.8	19,863	1.7	29,613	2.2	155.9
Petroleum products	5,137	0.8	10,056	0.8	14,308	1.1	178.5
Motor vehicles	14,946	2.3	29,355	2.5	33,193	2.4	122.1
Slaughtering and meat packing	13,070	2.0	20,522	1.7	25,091	1.8	92.0
Primary iron and steel	14,054	2.1	29,051	2.5	35,944	2.6	155.8
Sawmills	33,917	5.1	58,722	5.0	50,664	3.7	49.4
Butter and cheese	16,583	2.5	21,022	1.8	20,384	1.5	22.9
Miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies	-	-	19,246	1.6	27,610	2.0	43.5*
Rubber goods, including footwear	13,035	2.0	21,812	1.8	22,178	1.6	70.1
Railway rolling stock	21,496	3.3	29,257	2.5	27,909	2.1	29.8

*1957 over 1950

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 5

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES

Value of Factory Shipments, Compared with Certain Other Primary Textiles, All Manufacturing and Leading Manufacturing Industries

Industries	1937		1950		1957	
	$'000	P.C. of Total	$'000	P.C. of Total	$'000	P.C. of Total
All Manufacturing	3,625,460	100.0	13,817,526	100.0	22,183,594	100.0
HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS	52,856	1.5	146,226	1.1	172,162	0.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	72,114	2.0	257,384	1.9	218,903	1.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	34,347	0.9	109,058	0.8	89,068	0.4
Synthetic textiles and silk	27,871	0.8	147,048	1.1	163,810	0.7
Pulp and paper	226,245	6.2	954,138	6.9	1,411,934	6.4
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	318,278	8.8	669,883	4.8	1,280,146	5.8
Petroleum products	98,454	2.7	511,516	3.7	1,376,559	6.2
Motor vehicles	134,810	3.7	675,867	4.9	948,597	4.3
Slaughtering and meat packing	181,419	5.0	757,043	5.5	907,088	4.1
Primary iron and steel	74,581	2.1	340,540	2.5	704,566	3.2
Sawmills	104,850	2.9	496,948	3.6	555,688	2.5
Butter and cheese	124,935	3.4	330,709	2.4	469,852	2.1
Miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies	n.a.	-	170,735	1.2	381,079	1.7
Rubber goods, including footwear	74,264	2.0	239,185	1.7	326,091	1.5
Railway rolling stock	93,855	2.6	194,286	1.4	386,722	1.7

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 6

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES

Value Added by Manufacture, Compared with Certain Other Primary Textiles, All Manufacturing and Leading Manufacturing Industries

Industries	1937		1950		1957	
	$'000	P.C. of Total	$'000	P.C. of Total	$'000	P.C. of Total
All Manufacturing	1,508,925	100.0	5,942,058	100.0	9,822,085	100.0
HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS	25,654	1.7	75,853	1.3	84,148	0.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	27,981	1.9	95,310	1.6	86,853	0.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	13,000	0.9	41,085	0.7	34,063	0.3
Synthetic textiles and silk	16,407	1.1	87,763	1.5	85,274	0.9
Pulp and paper	106,002	7.0	511,143	8.6	693,476	7.1
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	101,808	6.7	202,712	3.4	450,666	4.6
Petroleum products	13,602	0.9	107,371	1.8	496,690	5.1
Motor vehicles	41,273	2.7	284,785	4.8	282,786	2.9
Slaughtering and meat packing	31,955	2.1	107,701	1.8	181,609	1.8
Primary iron and steel	33,841	2.2	154,542	2.6	344,566	3.5
Sawmills	46,727	3.1	239,225	4.0	237,700	2.4
Butter and cheese	31,991	2.1	74,354	1.3	112,484	1.1
Miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies	n.a.	-	94,668	1.6	190,815	1.9
Rubber goods, including footwear	41,797	2.8	134,062	2.3	176,456	1.8
Railway rolling stock	35,573	2.4	79,756	1.3	140,476	1.4

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES
Employment by Provinces

The Hosiery Industry:

Year	Province	No. of Plants	Total Employees	Production Workers Male	Production Workers Female	Production Workers Total
1949	Quebec	56	5,510	2,092	2,854	4,946
	Ontario	52	5,540	1,775	3,061	4,836
	Nova Scotia)	2				
	Alberta)	1	303	77	204	281
	British Columbia)	2				
	CANADA	113	11,353	3,944	6,119	10,063
1953	Quebec	64	5,283	2,080	2,607	4,687
	Ontario	50	5,073	1,806	2,645	4,451
	Nova Scotia)	1				
	New Brunswick)	1				
	Saskatchewan)	1	186	89	84	173
	Alberta)	1				
	British Columbia	4	27	7	13	20
	CANADA	122	10,569	3,982	5,349	9,331
1955	Quebec	73	5,218	1,976	2,688	4,664
	Ontario	48	3,856	1,423	1,918	3,341
	Nova Scotia)	2				
	New Brunswick)	1				
	Saskatchewan)	1	192	88	81	169
	Alberta)	1				
	British Columbia)	1				
	CANADA	127	9,266	3,487	4,687	8,174
1956	Quebec	73	5,212	1,914	2,800	4,714
	Ontario	45	3,529	1,214	1,884	3,098
	Nova Scotia)	2				
	New Brunswick)	1				
	Alberta)	1	189	82	86	168
	British Columbia)	1				
	CANADA	123	8,930	3,210	4,770	7,980
1957	Quebec	85	5,029	1,759	2,763	4,522
	Ontario	47	3,560	1,154	1,960	3,114
	Nova Scotia)	2				
	New Brunswick)	1				
	Manitoba)	1	144	65	66	131
	British Columbia)	1				
	CANADA	137	8,733	2,978	4,789	7,767

(continued)

Employment by Provinces

The Knitted Goods Industry:

Year	Province	No. of Plants	Total Employees	Production Workers Male	Production Workers Female	Production Workers Total
1949	Nova Scotia)	3	935	231	632	863
	New Brunswick)	1				
	Quebec	69	4,974	1,577	2,799	4,376
	Ontario	93	8,743	2,028	5,898	7,926
	Manitoba	6	210	35	148	183
	Alberta)	3	227	34	168	202
	British Columbia)	2				
	CANADA	177	15,089	3,905	9,645	13,550
1953	Nova Scotia	3	734	183	509	692
	Quebec	75	4,991	1,341	3,008	4,349
	Ontario	83	7,652	1,705	5,033	6,738
	Manitoba	5	187	24	136	160
	Alberta	3	32	3	21	24
	British Columbia	3	248	37	187	224
	CANADA	172	13,844	3,293	8,894	12,187
1955	Nova Scotia	3	648	164	443	607
	Quebec	74	4,975	1,300	2,989	4,289
	Ontario	83	6,443	1,390	4,310	5,700
	Manitoba	3	68	7	45	52
	Alberta	3	22	4	12	16
	British Columbia	3	236	32	182	214
	CANADA	169	12,392	2,897	7,981	10,878
1956	Newfoundland)	1	907	244	610	854
	Nova Scotia)	3				
	Quebec	74	5,278	1,267	3,339	4,606
	Ontario	75	6,428	1,314	4,419	5,733
	Manitoba	4	78	8	49	57
	Alberta	3	20	3	12	15
	British Columbia	3	272	35	213	248
	CANADA	163	12,983	2,871	8,642	11,513
1957	Newfoundland)	1	940	218	657	875
	Nova Scotia)	3				
	Quebec	81	5,338	1,307	3,366	4,673
	Ontario	76	6,232	1,252	4,233	5,485
	Manitoba	3	87	17	50	67
	Alberta	5	48	6	31	37
	British Columbia	4	283	33	223	256
	CANADA	173	12,928	2,833	8,560	11,393

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES

Regional Distribution of Plants, Employment and Earnings in 1957

	Establishments	Employees		Salaries & Wages	Population 1956	Est. Labour Force: 1956
	No.	No.	P.C. of Est. Labour Force	($'000)	No.	No.
Province of Quebec:					4,628,000	1,615,000
Hosiery	85	5,029	0.3	12,230		
Knitted Goods	81	5,338	0.3	11,544		
Total	166	10,367	0.6	23,774		
City of Montreal:					1,109,439	483,700
Hosiery	22	1,266	0.3	3,128		
Knitted Goods	58	2,650	0.5	5,934		
Total	80	3,916	0.8	9,062		
Montreal Metropolitan Area:					1,680,965	723,300
Hosiery	31	1,801	0.2	4,605		
Knitted Goods	61	2,674	0.4	5,996		
Total	92	4,475	0.6	10,601		
Victoriaville Area:					62,465	20,900
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	5	457	2.2	992		
St. Jean Area:					64,870	25,000
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	10	503	2.0	1,308		
St. Hyacinthe Area:					74,426	26,300
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	7	649	2.5	1,613		
Sherbrooke Area:					141,758	49,600
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	14	1,458	2.9	3,407		
Trois Rivieres Area:					128,515	44,900
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	8	358	0.8	605		
Joliette Area:					100,143	33,400
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	7	369	1.1	942		
All Other Areas:					-	-
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	23	2,098	-	4,306		

(continued)

Table 8
(continued)

	Establishments	Employees		Salaries & Wages	Population 1956	Est. Labour Force: 1956
	No.	No.	P.C. of Est. Labour Force	($'000)	No.	No.
Province of Ontario:					5,405,000	2,147,000
Hosiery	47	3,560	0.2	9,189		
Knitted Goods	76	6,232	0.3	14,184		
Total	123	9,792	0.5	23,373		
City of Toronto:					667,706	334,500
Hosiery	10	411	0.1	973		
Knitted Goods	29	1,685	0.5	4,229		
Total	39	2,096	0.6	5,202		
Toronto Metropolitan Area:					1,536,400	700,400
Hosiery	14	634	0.1	1,601		
Knitted Goods	33	1,902	0.3	4,764		
Total	47	2,536	0.4	6,365		
Brampton Area:					48,850	19,100
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	4	119	0.6	245		
Galt Area:					41,168	18,400
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	4	233	1.3	435		
Guelph Area:					68,917	27,800
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	3	180	0.6	441		
Hamilton Area:					357,740	154,500
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	7	1,425	0.9	3,444		
Kitchener Area:					107,606	47,800
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	7	382	0.8	1,017		
London Area:					189,317	79,000
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	9	1,009	1.3	3,093		
Perth Area:					16,267	5,800
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	4	368	6.3	990		

(continued)

Table 8
(concluded)

	Establishments	Employees		Salaries & Wages	Population 1956	Est. Labour Force: 1956
	No.	No.	P.C. of Est. Labour Force	($'000)	No.	No.
Prescott Area:					25,187	9,300
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	3	120	1.3	349		
St. Catharines Area:					102,964	42,600
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	3	359	0.8	1,004		
Simcoe Area:					47,000	17,900
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	4	72	0.4	164		
Stratford Area:					52,135	20,100
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	4	185	0.9	493		
Walkerton Area:					44,749	15,100
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	3	135	0.9	271		
All Other Areas:*					-	-
Hosiery & Knitted Goods	21	2,669	-	5,062		

* Includes, among others, Paris and Woodstock

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Department of Labour

Table 9

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES
Capital Expenditures on New Construction, Machinery and Equipment,
Compared with All Manufacturing and Leading Manufacturing Industries
(Millions of Dollars)

Industries	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Total 1950-1957
All Manufacturing	502.5	792.6	972.6	969.0	822.1	946.3	1,393.8	1,478.9	7,877.8
HOSIERY	5.0	4.6	3.0	3.4	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.9	25.2
KNITTED GOODS	1.9	3.2	3.3	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.1	17.2
Pulp and paper	68.6	108.9	115.6	91.9	69.0	118.3	239.7	234.4	1,046.4
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	16.1	40.4	62.3	67.1	47.2	74.8	99.4	125.3	532.6
Petroleum products	24.1	49.1	60.1	65.8	82.6	99.0	78.3	81.0	540.0
Motor vehicles	10.8	17.7	32.0	54.1	25.8	30.0	26.1	15.8	212.3
Slaughtering and meat packing	5.4	5.8	7.8	6.9	9.8	6.6	13.1	12.2	67.6
Primary iron and steel	6.9	50.3	72.9	49.9	33.5	34.5	61.7	71.0	380.7
Sawmills	20.7	23.8	18.4	16.5	18.9	24.2	23.6	20.2	166.3
Butter and cheese	8.6	8.5	9.5	10.8	11.9	12.9	13.4	13.1	88.7
Misc. electrical apparatus and supplies	4.1	8.5	12.2	9.5	9.8	11.7	21.4	23.9	101.1
Rubber goods, incl. footwear	4.7	7.9	10.0	15.2	15.7	15.1	13.9	17.0	99.5
Railway rolling stock	4.1	4.5	10.6	9.4	6.4	4.0	7.1	8.2	54.3

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 10

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES

Capital Expenditures on New Construction, Machinery and Equipment as a Per Cent of Value Added, Compared with All Manufacturing and Leading Manufacturing Industries

(Per cent)

Industries	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
All Manufacturing	8.5	11.4	13.1	12.1	10.4	10.8	14.5	15.1
HOSIERY	13.7	11.6	7.6	8.8	6.1	5.3	6.8	8.4
KNITTED GOODS	4.7	7.3	8.0	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.2
Pulp and paper	13.4	16.0	19.8	15.3	10.8	19.7	32.6	33.8
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	7.9	15.4	23.4	21.6	13.4	16.9	19.5	27.8
Petroleum products	22.4	9.9	33.7	41.2	26.7	26.5	17.6	16.3
Motor vehicles	3.8	6.5	12.0	19.8	14.6	11.1	8.7	5.6
Slaughtering and meat packing	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.5	6.2	3.7	7.6	6.7
Primary iron and steel	4.5	24.0	31.2	23.0	15.4	11.8	17.5	20.6
Sawmills	8.9	8.8	7.0	6.1	7.2	8.2	8.4	8.5
Butter and cheese	11.6	10.3	10.5	11.3	12.0	12.5	13.2	11.6
Misc. electrical apparatus and supplies	4.3	7.1	10.0	6.7	6.7	7.4	10.7	12.5
Rubber goods, incl. footwear	11.2	4.9	6.2	8.8	10.5	8.1	7.0	9.6
Railway rolling stock	5.1	3.8	7.3	6.1	5.5	3.9	5.3	5.8

Source: Based on figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 11

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES

Average Capital Expenditures on New Construction, Machinery and Equipment per Employee, Compared with All Manufacturing and Leading Manufacturing Industries

(dollars)

Industries	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
All Manufacturing	425	630	755	730	648	729	1,030	1,088
HOSIERY	441	407	294	322	216	194	269	332
KNITTED GOODS	136	231	253	159	126	129	131	162
Pulp and paper	1,311	1,900	2,000	1,579	1,134	1,902	3,633	3,555
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	811	1,771	2,532	2,672	1,812	2,615	3,229	4,231
Petroleum products	2,397	4,627	5,154	5,549	6,621	7,421	5,623	5,661
Motor vehicles	368	581	1,029	1,641	923	897	744	476
Slaughtering and meat packing	263	277	341	301	426	277	531	486
Primary iron and steel	238	1,506	2,083	1,428	1,161	1,061	1,712	1,975
Sawmills	353	381	302	271	332	413	413	399
Butter and cheese	409	407	465	522	578	631	666	643
Misc. electrical apparatus and supplies	213	400	570	419	415	502	808	866
Rubber goods, incl. footwear	215	343	463	673	751	689	601	767
Railway rolling stock	140	135	294	265	219	157	253	294

Source: Based on figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 12

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES
Salaries and Wages as Per Cent of Value of Factory Shipments, Compared with All Manufacturing and Leading Manufacturing Industries
(Per Cent)

Industries	1937	1950	1955	1957
All Manufacturing	19.9	20.1	21.2	21.7
HOSIERY	30.7	36.4	36.9	35.0
KNITTED GOODS		26.1	26.6	25.9
Pulp and paper	21.6	17.7	20.0	21.6
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	5.7	8.8	9.8	11.2
Petroleum products	8.4	6.0	5.5	6.0
Motor vehicles	16.4	14.0	14.8	15.2
Slaughtering and meat packing	9.4	7.2	10.3	10.0
Primary iron and steel	26.7	25.1	26.0	24.3
Sawmills	25.9	22.4	23.7	24.1
Butter and cheese	12.6	12.7	13.3	13.1
Miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies	26.6	29.0	25.3	27.9
Rubber goods, incl. footwear	18.9	22.7	22.9	25.5
Railway rolling stock	31.1	37.8	35.1	26.5

Source: Based on figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 13

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES

Value Added per Employee, Compared with All Manufacturing, Certain Other Primary Textiles and Leading Manufacturing Industries

CANADA
(dollars)

Industries	1937	1950	1953	1955	1957
All Manufacturing	2,285	5,022	6,021	6,741	7,227
HOSIERY	) 1,267	(3,217	3,652	3,636	3,949
KNITTED GOODS	)	(2,882	3,082	3,533	3,841
Cotton yarn and cloth	1,460	3,534	3,045	3,439	4,110
Woollen yarn and cloth	1,374	3,067	3,368	3,731	3,723
Synthetic textiles and silk	1,601	4,888	4,998	5,584	5,591
Pulp and paper	3,192	9,765	10,309	11,089	10,517
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	8,799	10,206	12,351	15,514	15,219
Petroleum products	2,648	10,677	13,460	27,989	34,714
Motor vehicles	2,761	9,701	8,298	8,065	8,519
Slaughtering and meat packing	2,445	5,248	6,642	7,549	7,238
Primary iron and steel	2,408	5,320	6,207	8,976	9,586
Sawmills	1,378	4,074	4,416	5,068	4,692
Butter and cheese	1,929	3,537	4,628	5,042	5,518
Misc. electrical apparatus and supplies	2,571	4,919	6,255	6,831	6,911
Rubber goods, incl. footwear	3,207	6,146	7,640	8,535	7,956
Railway rolling stock	1,655	2,726	4,335	4,029	5,033

Source: Based on figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 14

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES
Average Hourly Earnings, Compared with All
Manufacturing and Leading Manufacturing Industries

CANADA
(dollars)

Industries	1938*			1950**			1957**		
	Men	Women	Both	Men	Women	Both	Men	Women	Both
All Manufacturing	0.45	0.27	0.42	1.14	0.73	1.07	1.75	1.05	1.61
HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS	0.39	0.27	n.a.	0.99	0.66	0.78	1.29	0.85	1.01
Pulp and paper	0.55	0.27	0.54	1.23	0.76	1.22	2.06	1.26	2.04
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	0.62	--	0.62	1.23	--	1.22	2.09	--	2.09
Petroleum products	0.84	--	n.a.	1.36	--	1.36	2.24	--	2.23
Motor vehicles	0.84	0.58	0.83	1.46	1.07	1.46	2.09	1.94	2.09
Slaughtering and meat packing	0.48	0.33	n.a.	1.22	0.91	1.17	1.78	1.30	1.69
Primary iron and steel	0.56	0.31	0.56	1.29	0.99	1.29	2.20	1.82	2.20
Sawmills	0.28	n.a.	n.a.	1.05	0.88	1.05	1.51	1.25	1.50
Butter and cheese	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.86	0.60	0.83	1.30	0.97	1.26
Miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies	0.48	0.33	n.a.	1.27	0.92	1.18	1.81	1.29	1.66
Rubber goods, inc. footwear	0.49	0.30	n.a.	1.22	0.82	1.12	1.79	1.20	1.67
Railway rolling stock	0.68	0.47	0.68	1.17	--	1.17	1.79	--	1.79

* Annual Average
** Week ending October 31
-- Number too small to be significant

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 15

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES
Average Hourly Earnings, Compared with All Manufacturing and Leading Manufacturing Industries

QUEBEC
(dollars)

Industries	1938*			1950**			1957**		
	Men	Women	Both	Men	Women	Both	Men	Women	Both
All Manufacturing	0.40	0.26	0.36	1.03	0.68	0.94	1.60	0.99	1.45
HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS	0.37	0.25	0.31	0.96	0.59	0.74	1.26	0.84	0.99
Pulp and Paper	0.53	0.21	0.52	1.18	0.68	1.17	1.99	1.15	1.98
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	0.59	--	0.59	1.10	--	1.10	2.00	--	2.00
Petroleum products	0.73	--	0.73	1.35	--	1.35	2.29	--	2.29
Miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies	0.49	0.31	0.44	1.17	0.93	1.10	1.68	1.28	1.56
Slaughtering and meat packing	0.40	0.28	0.38	1.15	0.80	1.11	1.64	1.05	1.54
Clothing, women's factory	0.46	0.29	0.33	1.26	0.72	0.81	1.70	1.00	1.12
Cotton yarn and cloth	0.33	0.26	0.31	0.93	0.79	0.88	1.25	1.09	1.21
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	0.38	0.27	0.31	1.16	0.92	1.02	1.79	1.47	1.59
Clothing, men's factory	0.46	0.26	0.33	1.03	0.65	0.77	1.42	0.92	1.07
Railway rolling stock	0.75	0.50	0.75	1.17	--	1.17	1.80	--	1.80
Furniture	0.36	0.29	0.35	0.86	0.71	0.85	1.20	0.99	1.19

*Annual Average
**Week ending October 31
--Number too small to be significant

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 16

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES
Average Hourly Earnings, Compared with All Manufacturing and Leading Manufacturing Industries

ONTARIO
(dollars)

Industries	1938* Men	1938* Women	1938* Both	1950** Men	1950** Women	1950** Both	1957** Men	1957** Women	1957** Both
All Manufacturing	0.49	0.30	0.45	1.21	0.78	1.13	1.84	1.11	1.70
HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS	0.42	0.28	0.33	1.04	0.73	0.83	1.36	0.94	1.06
Motor Vehicles	0.85	0.58	0.84	1.48	1.08	1.47	2.12	1.94	2.12
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	0.62	--	0.62	1.29	--	1.29	2.18	--	2.18
Primary iron and steel	0.61	0.33	0.61	1.36	1.05	1.36	2.31	--	2.30
Pulp and paper	0.64	0.32	0.63	1.23	0.84	1.22	2.08	1.41	2.07
Petroleum products	0.72	0.44	0.72	1.39	--	1.38	2.25	1.90	2.25
Slaughtering and meat packing	0.49	0.35	0.47	1.23	0.90	1.17	1.75	1.28	1.65
Motor vehicle parts	0.58	0.37	0.55	1.31	0.99	1.26	1.92	1.47	1.86
Rubber goods, including footwear	0.57	0.33	0.51	1.31	0.90	1.23	1.92	1.28	1.83
Sheet metal products	0.49	0.38	0.48	1.16	0.83	1.11	1.84	1.36	1.77
Miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies	0.47	0.34	0.45	1.32	0.93	1.21	1.88	1.31	1.72
Furniture	0.40	0.29	0.40	0.98	0.72	0.96	1.41	1.12	1.39

*Annual Average
**Week ending October 31
--Number too small to be significant

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 17

Wholesale Price Indexes

1935-39 = 100

Year	Hosiery and Knitted Goods, Chiefly Wool	Cotton Knitted Goods
1935	96.9	101.0
1936	96.4	100.7
1937	101.5	102.9
1938	101.3	101.0
1939	103.0	100.5
1947	167.8	176.7
1948	199.3	219.0
1949	210.7	230.8
1950	208.9	236.7
1951	279.0	252.0
1952	263.5	240.7
1953	241.7	239.1
1954	235.1	224.0
1955	230.9	218.7
1956	230.9	221.9
1957	231.7	226.5
1958	233.0	230.7
1959 Jan.	232.9	230.7
Feb.	232.9	230.7
Mar.	234.0	230.7
Apr.	236.2	232.7

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

FACTORY SHIPMENTS

OF

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES

1935-39 and 1947-57

*1950-57, only

Table 1

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES:
Value of Factory Shipments, by Principal Products
($'000)

Principal Products	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
Hosiery	19,851	21,405	24,311	25,034	28,330	54,613	62,089	59,094
Knitted outerwear	7,959	8,554	8,989	8,290	9,327	24,963	28,801	28,886
Knitted underwear	12,608	13,266	13,431	11,282	12,937	22,562	28,975	29,731
Knitted fabrics	1,700	1,469	1,749	1,230	1,788	8,913	9,102	9,297
Knitted and fabric gloves	148	246	304	286	389	2,658	2,668	2,056
Other knitted and woven goods	1,028	998	1,130	1,117	1,187	2,805	3,876	4,555
All other products	3,096	3,531	2,942	2,266	3,712	11,324	13,045	9,400
TOTAL	46,390	49,469	52,856	49,505	57,670	127,838	148,556	143,019

(continued)

Table 1
(concluded)

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES:
Value of Factory Shipments, by Principal Products
($'000)

Principal Products	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Hosiery	61,841	71,784	66,126	64,240	59,012	57,503	58,935	58,570
Knitted outerwear	31,721	36,631	37,409	39,924	39,605	42,210	46,600	52,544
Knitted underwear	25,833	30,943	27,499	27,807	25,069	27,699	30,599	28,579
Knitted fabrics	10,933	11,782	15,005	13,607	12,386	12,232	14,999	17,163
Knitted and fabric gloves	2,343	3,285	2,618	1,766	1,722	1,398	1,144	1,528
Other knitted and woven goods	4,131	5,189	5,287	5,206	4,449	4,500	4,563	4,490
All other products	9,424	10,106	8,877	8,242	8,576	9,645	8,310	9,288
TOTAL	146,226	169,720	162,821	160,792	150,819	155,187	165,150	172,162

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 2

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES:
Factory Shipments of Hosiery, by Type of Fibre
('000)

Type of Fibre		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
Cotton and cotton mixtures	doz. pr.	1,828	1,822	2,008	1,780	1,953	2,873	3,042	2,931
	$	3,264	3,239	3,235	2,769	3,350	9,061	10,990	9,731
Silk and silk mixtures	doz. pr.	1,958	2,199	2,509	2,940	3,309	62	47	62
	$	10,351	11,631	13,202	15,473	17,374	596	489	701
Artificial silk and artificial silk mixtures	doz. pr.	590	530	646	575	715	1,009	696	519
	$	1,402	1,310	1,439	1,191	1,460	5,656	3,408	2,559
Wool and wool mixtures	doz. pr.	1,150	1,253	1,636	1,467	1,600	2,599	2,723	2,291
	$	3,302	3,646	4,902	4,419	4,870	16,123	18,364	15,501
Cashmere	doz. pr.	141	194	134	138	135			
	$	615	733	553	549	420			
Merino and merino mixtures	doz. pr.	122	90	113	92	69	Not reported separately		
	$	314	212	273	221	134			
Worsted from oil spun yarn	doz. pr.	172	197	195	112	183			
	$	599	627	695	412	683			
Nylon	doz. pr.	-	-	-	-	-	2,286	2,924	3,166
	$	-	-	-	-	-	23,177	28,838	30,602
Not specified	doz. pr.	2	1	5	-	13	-	-	-
	$	4	7	12	-	39	-	-	-
TOTAL	doz. pr.	5,963	6,286	7,246	7,104	7,977	8,829	9,432	8,969
	$	19,851	21,405	24,311	25,034	28,330	54,613	62,089	59,094

(continued)

Table 2
(concluded)

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES:
Factory Shipments of Hosiery, by Type of Fibre
('000)

Type of Fibre		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Cotton and cotton mixtures	doz. pr.	3,225	3,524	3,033	2,722	1,997	1,994	1,860	1,820
	$	10,775	11,981	9,463	8,036	6,252	6,072	5,830	6,189
Silk and silk mixtures	doz. pr.	50	34	20	30	24	24	11	12
	$	506	418	269	372	265	289	158	146
Rayon and rayon mixtures	doz. pr.	328	262	262	313	240	166	152	178
	$	1,545	1,573	1,183	1,126	885	590	502	641
Wool and wool mixtures	doz. pr.	2,325	2,236	2,088	1,799	1,924	1,734	1,878	1,628
	$	17,013	18,104	15,839	13,514	12,664	12,067	12,659	11,451
Nylon	doz. pr.	3,313	4,038	4,454	4,939	5,468	5,693	6,257	6,646
	$	32,002	39,358	39,061	41,032	38,941	38,477	39,766	40,055
Not specified	doz. pr.	-	15	29	11	1	1	2	10
	$	-	350	311	160	5	8	20	88
TOTAL	doz. pr.	9,241	10,109	9,886	9,814	9,654	9,612	10,160	10,294
	$	61,841	71,784	66,126	64,240	59,012	57,503	58,935	58,570

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 3

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES:
Factory Shipments of Hosiery, by Kind
('000)

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Cotton and cotton mixtures:									
Men's seamless:									
Work socks	doz. pr.	232	221	132	89	106	110	101	96
	$	756	833	502	325	483	525	479	466
Fine socks	doz. pr.	250	270	216	181	172	164	151	251
	$	1,257	1,488	1,071	707	569	546	597	1,018
Other (anklets, sport, etc.)	doz. pr.	374	408	252	254	134	149	181	104
	$	1,464	1,886	1,219	1,092	562	621	668	450
Women's seamless:									
Full length stockings	doz. pr.	290	306	266	210	208	184	138	106
	$	1,248	1,365	1,182	953	849	762	548	418
Other (anklets, sport, etc.)	doz. pr.	530	490	438	368	346	265	228	544
	$	1,316	1,095	1,085	876	902	665	604	1,730
Children's seamless:									
Full length stockings	doz. pr.	295	365	477	458	280	399	359	184
	$	1,059	1,427	1,185	1,153	1,006	1,191	1,176	627
Golfers	doz. pr.	67	78	71	57	14	17	19	20
	$	296	360	234	194	46	62	77	99
Other (½ length, anklets, etc.)	doz. pr.	1,095	1,311	1,136	1,052	665	662	658	472
	$	2,534	2,816	2,582	2,260	1,353	1,485	1,524	1,065
Full fashioned (all types)	doz. pr.	92	74	45	53	72	44	25	44
	$	841	710	403	476	482	216	156	316

(continued)

Factory Shipments of Hosiery, by Kind (continued)
('000)

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Silk and silk mixtures:									
Seamless and full fashioned	doz. pr.	49	34	20	30	24	24	11	12
	$	505	419	269	372	265	289	158	146
Rayon and rayon mixtures:									
Men's seamless	doz. pr.	50	56	66	55	48	33	27	33
	$	252	300	334	240	234	167	140	169
Women's seamless	doz. pr.	62	64	92	114	78	51	35	36
	$	220	559	301	334	207	135	96	109
Children's seamless	doz. pr.	129	98	66	113	87	68	81	82
	$	338	308	217	303	215	161	186	166
Full fashioned	doz. pr.	88	44	37	31	28	13	9	27
	$	733	406	331	250	229	126	79	198
Nylon:									
Seamless	doz. pr.	287	504	741	938	1,232	1,666	2,186	2,950
	$	2,131	3,754	5,108	5,549	6,938	9,636	12,616	16,476
Full fashioned	doz. pr.	3,026	3,535	3,713	4,001	4,235	4,027	4,070	3,696
	$	29,871	35,604	33,954	35,483	32,003	28,841	27,151	23,578

(continued)

Factory Shipments of Hosiery, by Kind (concluded)
('000)

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Wool and wool mixtures:									
Men's seamless:									
Work socks	doz. pr.	677	822	785	564	511	516	573	438
	$	3,776	6,246	5,466	3,585	2,872	2,837	3,177	2,474
Fine socks	doz. pr.	717	636	562	425	468	491	527	463
	$	6,797	5,980	5,266	4,406	4,356	4,465	4,491	4,132
Other (anklets, sport, etc.)	doz. pr.	353	351	308	334	340	295	380	386
	$	3,220	3,197	2,553	2,782	2,533	2,438	2,816	2,988
Women's seamless:									
Full length stockings	doz. pr.	69	65	45	52	49	48	48	48
	$	661	619	411	483	521	438	394	371
Other (anklets, sport, etc.)	doz. pr.	105	74	72	73	102	85	62	53
	$	480	366	426	330	446	311	346	263
Children's seamless:									
Full length stockings	doz. pr.	179	112	110	128	111	104	77	54
	$	895	722	662	777	681	627	478	305
Golfers	doz. pr.	115	100	125	103	122	93	89	72
	$	707	609	703	597	609	507	449	395
Other (½ length, anklets, etc.)	doz. pr.	110	76	82	120	221	103	123	113
	$	484	365	351	553	646	444	509	523
Hosiery, (not specified)	doz. pr.	-	15	29	11	1	1	2	10
	$	-	350	311	160	5	8	20	88
TOTAL	doz. pr.	9,241	10,109	9,886	9,814	9,654	9,612	10,160	10,294
	$	61,841	71,784	66,126	64,240	59,012	57,503	58,935	58,570

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 4

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES:
Factory Shipments of Knitted Outerwear
('000)

		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
Sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, etc.*	doz.	339	490	499	505	623	917	1,118	1,142
	$	5,043	5,822	6,012	5,831	7,156	20,407	23,441	22,627
Knitted suits and dresses	doz.	34	43	54	32	17	1	1	5
	$	1,307	1,449	1,456	958	523	192	230	364
Bathing suits	doz.	54	57	63	60	68	52	48	67
	$	827	888	958	959	1,044	1,223	1,180	1,662
Infants' knitgoods, all kinds	doz.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41	42	254	263	308
	$	303	173	235	242	254	1,893	2,273	2,835
Scarves and mufflers	doz.	4	4	14	12	15	48	29	22
	$	16	25	75	67	97	443	270	222
Headwear	doz.	59	62	52	43	44	24	68	93
	$	197	197	193	167	189	162	455	746
Other knitted outerwear	doz.	35	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	266	-	60	66	64	643	952	430
TOTAL	doz.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	7,959	8,554	8,989	8,290	9,327	24,963	28,801	28,886

(continued)

Table 4
(concluded)

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES:
Factory Shipments of Knitted Outerwear
('000)

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, etc.*	doz.	1,263	957	878	963	843	1,049	1,188	1,396
	$	24,205	24,711	24,137	25,345	25,213	30,984	34,329	40,549
T-shirts	doz.	**	269	258	306	379	405	496	477
	$	**	3,321	3,378	3,540	3,667	4,051	4,568	4,260
Jerseys, sweat shirts, etc.	doz.	**	19	40	45	85	65	52	73
	$	**	422	659	877	921	725	671	1,051
Knitted suits and dresses	doz.	3	7	13	14	9	6	11	8
	$	336	768	1,943	2,402	1,401	496	753	597
Bathing suits	doz.	74	60	44	59	52	77	65	63
	$	2,278	2,150	1,740	2,277	1,858	1,937	2,120	1,945
Infants' knitgoods, all kinds	doz.	304	308	352	370	318	367	299	258
	$	3,109	3,465	3,502	4,113	5,428	2,769	2,850	2,495
Scarves and mufflers	doz.	24	16	33	29	20	26	22	23
	$	287	234	510	296	228	234	179	175
Headwear	doz.	87	82	61	57	64	118	105	112
	$	684	947	620	580	737	851	920	1,114
Other knitted outerwear	doz.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	822	613	920	494	152	163	210	358
TOTAL	doz.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	31,721	36,631	37,409	39,924	39,605	42,210	46,600	52,544

*For breakdown by type of fibre see Table 5
**Included under "Other knitted outerwear"

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 5

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES:
Factory Shipments of Sweaters, Cardigans and Pullovers, by Type of Fibre
('000)

Type of Fibre		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
Wool	doz.	n.a.	389	349	390	483	611	795	775
	$	n.a.	5,254	5,041	5,121	6,307	17,080	19,766	18,392
Cotton	doz.	n.a.	78	138	99	121	239	256	300
	$	n.a.	391	800	484	612	2,021	2,350	2,885
Artificial silk	doz.	n.a.	**	**	**	8	13	7	17
	$	n.a.	**	**	**	69	302	96	201
Other	doz.	n.a.	23	12	16	11	54	60	50
	$	n.a.	177	171	226	168	1,004	1,229	1,149
TOTAL*	doz.	339	490	499	505	623	917	1,118	1,142
	$	5,043	5,822	6,012	5,831	7,156	20,407	23,441	22,627

(continued)

Table 5
(concluded)

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES:
Factory Shipments of Sweaters, Cardigans and Pullovers, by Type of Fibre

Type of Fibre		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Wool and wool mixtures	doz.	807	684	622	723	633	711	630	Not Comparable
	$	18,601	20,577	19,961	21,010	20,857	22,464	18,254	
Cotton	doz.	357	204	171	141	91	87	77	
	$	3,778	2,201	2,017	1,719	1,018	891	848	
Rayon	doz.	31	20	29	30	20	4	5	
	$	280	504	715	415	328	71	106	
Nylon	doz.	37	42	56	**	**	51	52	
	$	768	1,168	1,425	**	**	1,008	1,542	
Orlon	doz.	**	**	**	**	**	130	327	
	$	**	**	**	**	**	4,788	9,888	
Other	doz.	31	7	***	69	99	66	97	
	$	778	261	19	2,201	3,010	1,762	3,691	
TOTAL*	doz.	1,263	957	878	963	843	1,049	1,188	1,396
	$	24,205	24,711	24,137	25,345	25,213	30,984	34,329	40,549

*Shown also with Knitted Outerwear in Table 4
**Included under "Other"
***Less than 500

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 6

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES:
Factory Shipments of Knitted Underwear, by Type of Fibre
('000)

Type of Fibre		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
Cotton and cotton mixtures	doz.	1,535	1,710	1,702	1,562	1,799	1,814	2,254	2,196
	$	6,806	7,106	7,400	6,215	7,229	13,477	19,601	20,595
Merino and merino mixtures	doz.	109	118	125	121	147	-	-	-
	$	1,397	1,430	1,615	1,526	1,855	-	-	-
Silk and silk mixtures	doz.	25	25	15	28	*	405	415	517
	$	249	197	106	198	*	2,457	2,862	3,525
Artificial silk and artificial silk mixtures	doz.	559	530	391	465	355			
	$	2,109	2,039	1,483	1,741	1,343			
All wool and wool mixtures	doz.	180	260	215	171	247	325	291	260
	$	1,918	2,462	2,381	1,602	2,355	6,628	6,512	5,611
Not specified	doz.	20	2	113	-	25	-	-	-
	$	129	32	446	-	155	-	-	-
TOTAL**	doz.	2,428	2,645	2,561	2,347	2,573	2,544	2,960	2,973
	$	12,608	13,266	13,431	11,282	12,937	22,562	28,975	29,731

(continued)

Table 6
(concluded)

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES:
Factory Shipments of Knitted Underwear, by Type of Fibre
('000)

Type of Fibre		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Cotton and cotton mixtures	doz.	1,891	2,082	2,219	2,461	2,320	2,626	3,251	2,563
	$	16,609	21,372	18,874	20,865	17,545	18,854	21,722	18,615
Rayon and rayon mixtures	doz.	444	450	468	351	361	449	399	366
	$	2,962	2,888	2,654	2,459	2,378	2,760	2,301	1,891
Nylon and nylon mixtures	doz.	n.a.	15	25	23	45	69	66	86
	$	n.a.	174	228	161	352	563	476	648
Wool and wool mixtures	doz.	162	150	120	83	83	78	89	60
	$	4,713	4,954	3,867	2,954	2,725	2,937	3,113	2,430
Not specified	doz.	135	132	216	204	230	346	368	753
	$	1,549	1,555	1,876	1,368	2,069	2,585	2,987	4,995
TOTAL	doz.	2,632	2,829	3,048	3,122	3,039	3,568	4,173	3,828
	$	25,833	30,943	27,499	27,807	25,069	27,699	30,599	28,579

*Included under not specified
**Includes woven underwear until 1939

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 7

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES:
Factory Shipments of Knitted Underwear, by Kind
('000)

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Men's and youths':									
Combinations:									
Cotton or chiefly cotton	doz.	247	251	226	228	211	221	225	189
	$	5,249	6,331	5,032	5,550	4,605	5,007	5,424	4,626
Rayon or chiefly rayon	doz.	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
	$	91	28	20	32	35	43	39	18
Wool or chiefly wool	doz.	78	62	54	32	35	33	34	30
	$	2,905	2,593	2,307	1,687	1,512	1,740	1,755	1,559
Shirts:									
Cotton or chiefly cotton	doz.	219	341	326	453	358	428	550	497
	$	1,800	3,887	3,079	3,444	2,680	3,112	3,784	3,759
Rayon or chiefly rayon	doz.	5	3	28	3	4	3	3	2
	$	91	27	84	28	46	42	19	24
Wool or chiefly wool	doz.	25	33	26	16	15	17	19	17
	$	821	1,309	752	483	459	521	557	463
Drawers:									
Cotton or chiefly cotton	doz.	97	113	116	167	143	141	171	169
	$	1,115	2,103	1,644	2,027	1,630	1,692	2,236	2,251
Wool or chiefly wool	doz.	21(1)	13(1)	14	11	11	11	13	13
	$	718	589	477	340	397	367	406	408
Shorts:									
Cotton or chiefly cotton	doz.	309	329	363	468	428	544	773	703
	$	2,092	2,466	2,537	3,275	2,971	3,549	4,128	3,923
Other	doz.	7	9	6	13	12	8	7	4
	$	83	109	95	184	152	87	77	57

(continued)

Factory Shipments of Knitted Underwear, by Kind (continued)
('000)

		1950	1951	1952	1953		1954	1955	1956	1957
Boys':										
Combinations:										
Cotton or chiefly cotton	doz.	95	91	80	86	)	79	69	74	65
	$	1,252	1,429	1,167	1,312	)	1,104	994	1,175	1,077
Wool or chiefly wool	doz.	9	3	3	1	)				
	$	175	75	81	32	)				
Shirts:										
All fabrics	doz.	90	62	63	76		94	124	147	132
	$	851	422	438	399		449	524	595	625
Drawers:										
All fabrics	doz.	16	14	25	40		40	47	65	75
	$	106	123	201	297		296	382	494	616
Shorts:										
Cotton or chiefly cotton	doz.	63(2)	65	85	95		124	150	209	194
	$	301	317	380	437		581	626	746	731
Total Men's, Youths' & Boys'	doz.	1,285	1,391	1,416	1,691		1,556	1,798	2,292	2,091
	$	17,650	21,808	18,294	19,527		16,917	18,686	21,435	20,137

(continued)

Factory Shipments of Knitted Underwear, by Kind (continued)
('000)

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Women's and misses':									
Combinations:									
Cotton or chiefly cotton	doz.	6	6	45	28	1	15	33	30
	$	59	55	260	212	28	166	154	139
Rayon or chiefly rayon	doz.	2	2	1					
	$	38	35	19					
Wool or chiefly wool	doz.				1				
	$				16				
Drawers:									
Cotton or chiefly cotton & Wool or chiefly wool	doz.	1	1	85	1	1	14	2	2
	$	22	21	496	19	18	132	36	37
Bloomers, panties, etc.:									
Cotton or chiefly cotton	doz.	158	176	233	183	188	177	278	260
	$	1,123	1,183	1,314	1,145	1,166	1,060	1,381	1,385
Rayon or chiefly rayon	doz.	382	374	339	316	299	421	377	341
	$	2,408	2,480	2,131	2,182	2,014	2,507	2,115	1,805
Wool or chiefly wool	doz.	21	16	12	8	7	7	13	11
	$	373	386	292	154	131	139	226	211
Nylon	doz.	-	15	25	23	45	69	66	86
	$	-	174	228	161	352	564	476	648
Vests:									
Cotton or chiefly cotton	doz.	127	148	134	113	114	119	135	107
	$	685	1,002	850	816	741	759	770	636
Rayon or chiefly rayon	doz.	27	26	48	21	19	22	17	23
	$	236	181	242	156	144	168	128	342
Wool or chiefly wool	doz.	15	13	12	9	8	8	9	
	$	263	278	293	175	155	162	158	
Other	doz.	12	2	-	2	-	5	3	4
	$	138	22	-	12	-	59	36	101

(continued)

Factory Shipments of Knitted Underwear, by Kind (continued)
('000)

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Girls' (sizes 8-14x):									
Combinations:									
Cotton or chiefly cotton	doz.	17	4	3	2	1	2	2	3
	$	103	55	39	19	16	13	13	19
Wool or chiefly wool	doz.	(3)	(4)	2(1)	-	-	-	-	-
	$			7	-	-	-	-	-
Drawers:									
Cotton or chiefly cotton	doz.	2	15)	10(1)	(2	2	(5)	(5)	(5)
	$	11	71)	53	(13	13			
Wool or chiefly wool	doz.	(3)	-)		(-	-	-	-	-
	$		-)		(-	-	-	-	-
Bloomers, panties, etc.:									
Cotton or chiefly cotton	doz.	75	86	82	114	106	99	136	152
	$	404	407	390	496	448	415	546	580
Rayon or chiefly rayon	doz.	17	24	23)	17	(6)	18	13	(15
	$	93	88	83)	62	(23)	43	52	(56
Wool or chiefly wool	doz.	6	7	1)		(4)			(8(6)
	$	89	120	6)		(21)			(51
Vests:									
Cotton or chiefly cotton	doz.	62	74	81	88	77	75	82	66
	$	287	358	379	415	370	345	372	314
Rayon or chiefly rayon	doz.	1	2	3	1)	1	10	(7)	1
	$	4	7	10	3)	10	53	5	12
Wool or chiefly wool	doz.	2	1	(7)	1)				
	$	22	16	5	7)				
Other	doz.	2	(4)	1	4	1	2	1	-
	$	32		5	17	2	8	8	-
Total Women's, Misses' and Girls'	doz.	935	992	1,140	934	880	1,063	1,167	1,109
	$	6,390	6,939	7,102	6,080	5,652	6,593	6,476	6,336

(continued)

Factory Shipments of Knitted Underwear, by Kind (continued)
('000)

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Children's (sizes 2-6x) and infants':									
Combinations:									
Cotton or chiefly cotton	doz.	19	20	9	14	4	5	5	3
	$	114	124	56	81	23	40	54	39
Wool or chiefly wool	doz.	2(1)	-			-			
	$	24	-			-			
Drawers and panties:									
Cotton or chiefly cotton	doz.	177	190	226	243	327	432	416	418
	$	526	693	750	779	1,170	1,205	1,118	1,124
Rayon or chiefly rayon	doz.	8	10	11	7	14	25	6	10
	$	39	44	45	40	50	78	32	30
Wool or chiefly wool	doz.	3	2	1	(7)	(7)			2(6)
	$	29	25	17	3	5			19
Vests:									
Cotton or chiefly cotton	doz.	180	197	217	220	236	239	274	194
	$	879	1,069	1,054	1,137	1,131	1,071	1,204	884
Rayon or chiefly rayon	doz.	16	9	16	1	17	-	-	
	$	134	33	38	19	66	-	-	
Wool or chiefly wool	doz.		13	10	5	4	2	2	
	$		152	115	57	45	8	10	
Other garments	doz.	7	4	1	4	1	4	11	1
	$	48	27	8	32	9	18	268	10
Total Children's & Infants'	doz.	412	445	491	494	603	707	714	628
	$	1,793	2,167	2,083	2,148	2,499	2,420	2,686	2,106
Other knitted underwear	doz.	-	1	1	3	(7)	(7)	(7)	-
	$	-	29	20	52	1	(7)	2	-
TOTAL ALL UNDERWEAR	doz.	2,632	2,829	3,048	3,122	3,039	3,568	4,173	3,828
	$	25,833	30,943	27,499	27,807	25,069	27,699	30,599	28,579

(continued)

Factory Shipments of Knitted Underwear, by Kind (concluded)

(1) Includes some rayon or chiefly rayon
(2) Contains some other fabrics
(3) Included with "Other"
(4) Included with "Other knitted underwear"
(5) Included with "Combinations of cotton or chiefly cotton"
(6) Includes some nylon or chiefly nylon
(7) Less than 500

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 8

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES:
Factory Shipments of Knitted Fabrics
('000)

		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
Jersey Cloths:									
Cotton	lb.	n.a.	534	n.a.	347	439	2,731	2,562	2,234
	$	n.a.	303	343	164	217	2,668	3,036	2,720
Wool	lb.	n.a.	388	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,115	638	566
	$	236	266	196	137	146	2,111	1,241	1,753
Artificial silk	lb.	613	n.a.	n.a.	*	554	1,501	1,565	1,612
	$	597	n.a.	n.a.	*	513	1,851	2,217	2,448
Other	lb.	n.a.	215	n.a.	451	98	205	143	27
	$	238	189	490	390	68	245	297	128
Total jersey cloths	lb.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,552	4,908	4,439
	$	1,071	758	1,029	691	944	6,875	6,791	7,049
Glove and shoe linings	lb.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	293	409	1,756	1,390	1,258
	$	170	137	199	127	236	1,646	1,846	1,722
Stockinette	lb.	806	795	673	807	1,070	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	391	495	439	369	549	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Wristing, tubing and skirting	lb.	153	180	152	94	127	349	390	349
	$	68	79	82	43	59	392	465	526
TOTAL	lb.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	1,700	1,469	1,749	1,230	1,788	8,913	9,102	9,297

(continued)

Table 8
(concluded)

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES:
Factory Shipments of Knitted Fabrics
('000)

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Cotton	lb.	2,591	2,476	3,214	2,979	3,180	2,954	2,938	3,724
	$	3,310	3,426	4,059	3,591	3,888	3,612	3,593	4,109
Wool	lb.	1,061	369	543	446	610	390	312	262
	$	2,130	1,402	1,530	1,385	1,309	1,138	1,091	892
Rayon	lb.	823	677	733	442	448	497	511	901
	$	1,301	964	831	596	597	676	742	1,366
Nylon	lb.	161	711	1,292	1,231	1,096	1,229	1,353	1,998
	$	927	2,848	6,620	5,304	4,451	5,318	7,113	8,078
Glove and shoe linings	lb.	1,210	1,059	788	1,405	1,130	564	690	615
	$	1,583	1,744	1,192	2,008	1,481	654	797	707
Wristing, tubing and skirting	lb.	475	464	457	465	419	532	569	616
	$	1,189	907	773	723	660	834	866	1,005
Other knitted fabrics	lb.	468	162	-	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
	$	493	491	-	-	-	-	797	1,006
TOTAL	lb.	6,789	5,918	7,027	6,968	6,883	6,166	n.a.	n.a.
	$	10,933	11,782	15,005	13,607	12,386	12,232	14,999	17,163

*Included under "Other Jersey Cloths"

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 9

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES:
Factory Shipments of Knitted and Fabric Gloves
('000)

		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
Knitted Gloves:									
Dress	doz. pr.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37	53	247	241	156
	$	"	"	"	178	306	1,874	1,783	1,220
Work and other	doz. pr.	"	"	"	28	31	8	18	11
	$	"	"	"	108	83	29	65	45
Total knitted gloves	doz. pr.	"	"	"	65	84	255	259	168
	$	"	"	"	286	389	1,903	1,848	1,265
Fabric gloves	doz. pr.	"	"	"	n.a.	n.a.	118	120	103
	$	"	"	"	n.a.	n.a.	755	820	791
TOTAL GLOVES	doz. pr.	63	75	86	65	84	373	379	271
	$	148	246	304	286	389	2,658	2,668	2,056

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Knitted Gloves:									
Dress	doz. pr.	187	265	175	111	78	71	74	48
	$	1,500	2,421	1,510	964	597	573	654	574
Work and other	doz. pr.	46	36	77	36	34	45	62	49
	$	210	247	479	172	182	236	331	268
Total knitted gloves	doz. pr.	233	301	252	147	112	116	136	97
	$	1,710	2,668	1,989	1,136	779	809	986	842
Fabric gloves	doz. pr.	74	65	62	71	96	40	18	54
	$	633	617	629	630	943	589	158	686
TOTAL GLOVES	doz. pr.	307	366	314	218	208	156	154	151
	$	2,343	3,285	2,618	1,766	1,722	1,398	1,144	1,528

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 10

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES:
Factory Shipments of Other Knitted and Woven Goods
('000)

		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
Kimonos, dressing gowns, etc.	doz.	3	1	4	13	10	7	4	8
	$	59	28	41	97	88	338	268	332
Nightdresses	doz.	21	11	17	19	22	16	21	24
	$	196	130	177	216	256	550	735	753
Pyjamas	doz.	22	13	15	15	12	2	7	11
	$	227	188	189	176	147	41	146	268
Underslips	doz.	65	82	95	86	117	118	136	150
	$	546	652	723	628	696	1,876	2,727	3,202
TOTAL	doz.	111	107	131	133	161	143	168	193
	$	1,028	998	1,130	1,117	1,187	2,805	3,876	4,555

(continued)

Table 10
(concluded)

THE HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS INDUSTRIES:
Factory Shipments of Other Knitted and Woven Goods
('000)

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Kimonos, dressing gowns, etc.	doz.	5	2	7	3	3	4	3	2
	$	259	126	379	150	169	203	158	106
Nightdresses	doz.	26	25	29	25	24	22	26	22
	$	760	865	808	884	902	790	889	807
Pyjamas	doz.	25	38	37	52	31	35	41	48
	$	730	1,023	1,067	1,171	749	848	1,024	1,299
Sleepers	doz.	28	48	50	46	56	61	66	47
	$	385	749	619	624	748	759	795	580
Underslips	doz.	100	101	105	97	73	80	75	72
	$	1,997	2,427	2,414	2,377	1,881	1,900	1,697	1,698
TOTAL	doz.	184	214	228	223	187	202	211	191
	$	4,131	5,189	5,287	5,206	4,449	4,500	4,563	4,490

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

TOTAL CANADIAN SHIPMENTS

OF

HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS

1935-39 and 1947-56

---

*1950-56, only

Table 1

Total Canadian Shipments of Hosiery, by Type of Fibre
('000)

Type of Fibre		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
Cotton and cotton mixtures	doz. pr.	1,828	1,822	2,008	1,780	1,953	2,873	3,042	2,931
	$	3,264	3,239	3,235	2,769	3,350	9,061	10,990	9,731
Silk and silk mixtures	doz. pr.	2,087	2,347	2,689	2,940	3,309	62	47	62
	$	11,132	12,518	14,273	15,473	17,374	596	489	701
Artificial silk and artificial silk mixtures	doz. pr.	688	648	765	680	831	1,009	696	443
	$	1,597	1,534	1,668	1,387	1,676	5,656	3,408	2,122
Wool and wool mixtures	doz. pr.	1,150	1,253	1,636	1,467	1,601	2,617	2,723	2,293
	$	3,302	3,646	4,902	4,419	4,870	16,193	18,364	15,528
Cashmere	doz. pr.	141	194	134	138	135	Not reported separately		
	$	615	733	553	549	420			
Merino and merino mixtures	doz. pr.	123	90	113	92	69			
	$	318	212	273	221	134			
Worsted from oil spun yarn	doz. pr.	172	197	195	112	183			
	$	599	627	695	412	683			
Nylon	doz. pr.	-	-	-	-	-	2,286	2,924	3,242
	$	-	-	-	-	-	23,177	28,838	31,039
Not specified	doz. pr.	n.a.	14	21	24	32	n.a.	n.a.	55
	$	10	35	50	76	114	612	424	375
TOTAL	doz. pr.	6,189	6,565	7,561	7,233	8,113	8,847	9,432	9,026
	$	20,837	22,544	25,649	25,306	28,621	55,295	62,513	59,496

(continued)

Table 1
(concluded)

Total Canadian Shipments of Hosiery, by Type of Fibre
('000)

Type of Fibre		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Cotton and cotton mixtures	doz. pr.	3,225	3,524	3,033	2,722	1,997	1,994	1,860
	$	10,775	11,981	9,463	8,036	6,252	6,072	5,830
Silk and silk mixtures	doz. pr.	49	34	20	30	24	24	11
	$	506	418	269	372	265	289	158
Rayon and rayon mixtures	doz. pr.	328	261	261	313	240	166	152
	$	1,540	1,573	1,183	1,126	885	590	501
Wool and Wool mixtures	doz. pr.	2,325	2,236	2,088	1,800	1,924	1,734	1,878
	$	17,013	18,104	15,839	13,514	12,664	12,067	12,659
Nylon	doz. pr.	3,313	4,039	4,454	4,939	5,468	5,693	6,256
	$	32,002	39,358	39,061	41,032	38,941	38,477	39,766
Not specified	doz. pr.	91	167	74	55	574	175	139
	$	654	1,204	447	315	1,016	691	753
TOTAL	doz. pr.	9,331	10,261	9,930	9,859	10,227	9,786	10,296
	$	62,490	72,638	66,262	64,395	60,023	58,186	59,667

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 2

Total Canadian Shipments of Hosiery, by Kind
('000)

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Cotton and cotton mixtures:								
Men's seamless:								
Work socks	doz. pr.	232	221	132	89	106	111	101
	$	756	833	502	325	483	524	479
Fine socks	doz. pr.	250	270	216	181	172	164	151
	$	1,258	1,488	1,071	707	569	546	597
Other (anklets, sports, etc.)	doz. pr.	374	407	252	254	134	149	181
	$	1,464	1,886	1,219	1,092	562	621	668
Women's seamless:								
Full length stockings	doz. pr.	290	306	266	210	208	184	138
	$	1,248	1,365	1,182	953	849	762	548
Other (anklets, sports, etc.)	doz. pr.	530	490	438	368	346	265	228
	$	1,316	1,095	1,085	876	902	665	604
Children's seamless:								
Full length	doz. pr.	295	365	477	459	280	399	359
	$	1,060	1,427	1,185	1,153	1,006	1,191	1,177
Golfers	doz. pr.	67	78	71	57	14	17	19
	$	297	360	234	194	46	62	77
Other	doz. pr.	1,095	1,311	1,136	1,052	665	662	658
	$	2,534	2,816	2,582	2,260	1,353	1,485	1,524
Full fashioned (all types)	doz. pr.	92	74	45	53	72	44	25
	$	841	710	403	476	481	216	156

(continued)

Total Canadian Shipments of Hosiery, by Kind (continued)
('000)

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Silk and silk mixtures:								
Seamless and full fashioned	doz. pr.	49	34	20	30	24	24	11
	$	506	418	269	372	265	289	158
Rayon and rayon mixtures:								
Men's seamless	doz. pr.	50	56	66	55	48	33	27
	$	253	300	334	240	234	167	140
Women's seamless	doz. pr.	62	64	92	114	78	51	35
	$	221	559	301	334	207	135	97
Children's seamless	doz. pr.	129	98	66	113	87	68	81
	$	339	308	217	303	215	161	186
Full fashioned	doz. pr.	87	44	37	31	28	13	9
	$	728	406	331	249	229	126	79
Nylon:								
Seamless	doz. pr.	286	504	741	938	1,232	1,666	2,186
	$	2,131	3,754	5,108	5,549	6,938	9,636	12,616
Full fashioned	doz. pr.	3,026	3,535	3,713	4,001	4,235	4,027	4,070
	$	29,871	35,604	33,954	35,483	32,003	28,841	27,151

(continued)

Total Canadian Shipments of Hosiery, by Kind (concluded)
('000)

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Wool and wool mixtures:								
Men's seamless:								
Work socks	doz. pr.	677	821	785	564	512	516	573
	$	3,766	6,246	5,466	3,584	2,872	2,837	3,177
Fine socks	doz. pr.	717	636	562	425	468	491	527
	$	6,798	5,980	5,266	4,406	4,356	4,465	4,491
Other (anklets, etc.)	doz. pr.	353	351	308	334	341	295	380
	$	3,221	3,197	2,553	2,782	2,532	2,438	2,816
Women's seamless:								
Full length	doz. pr.	69	65	45	52	49	48	48
	$	661	619	411	483	521	438	394
Other (anklets, etc.)	doz. pr.	105	74	72	73	102	85	62
	$	480	366	426	330	446	311	346
Children's seamless:								
Full length	doz. pr.	179	112	110	129	111	104	76
	$	895	722	662	777	681	627	478
Golfers	doz. pr.	115	100	125	103	122	93	89
	$	707	609	703	597	609	507	449
Other (anklets, etc.)	doz. pr.	110	76	82	120	221	103	123
	$	484	365	351	553	646	444	509
Hosiery, (not specified)	doz. pr.	91	167	74	55	574	175	139
	$	654	1,204	447	315	1,016	691	753

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 3

Total Canadian Shipments of Knitted Outerwear
('000)

		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
Sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, etc.	doz.	330	502	510	500	n.a.	945	1,137	1,218
	$	5,019	5,960	6,137	5,865	7,157	20,738	23,653	22,937
Suits and dresses, knitted, women's and children's	doz.	47	45	56	34	17	1	1	5
	$	1,455	1,515	1,509	968	523	192	230	364
Bathing suits*	doz.	54	57	70	60	68	52	48	67
	$	827	888	958	959	1,044	1,223	1,181	1,662
Infants' knit goods, all kinds	doz.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41	42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	427	181	238	242	254	1,919	2,540	3,037
Scarves and mufflers*	doz.	4	4	14	12	15	48	29	22
	$	16	25	74	67	98	443	270	222
Headwear*	doz.	59	62	52	43	44	24	68	93
	$	197	197	193	167	189	162	455	746
Other knitted outerwear*	doz.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	n.a.	n.a.	60	36	52	643	952	430
TOTAL	doz.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	7,941	8,766	9,169	8,304	9,317	25,320	29,281	29,398

(continued)

Table 3
(concluded)

Total Canadian Shipments of Knitted Outerwear
('000)

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, etc.	doz.	1,267	1,010	898	1,012	847	1,062	1,191
	$	24,289	25,110	24,408	25,749	25,289	31,176	34,416
Shirts, T-shirts**	doz.	n.a.	323	421	617	598	635	802
	$	n.a.	3,726	4,802	6,030	5,499	6,372	7,505
Sweat shirts, jerseys, etc.**	doz.	n.a.	19	67	81	101	76	78
	$	n.a.	422	967	1,353	1,093	892	1,270
Suits and dresses, knitted women's and children's	doz.	3	7	14	14	9	6	11
	$	337	768	1,954	2,402	1,401	496	753
Bathing suits*	doz.	74	60	44	59	52	77	65
	$	2,278	2,151	1,740	2,277	1,858	1,937	2,120
Infants' knitgoods, all kinds	doz.	n.a.	n.a.	352	370	318	383	305
	$	3,110	3,465	3,502	4,113	5,428	2,847	2,968
Scarves and mufflers*	doz.	24	16	33	29	20	26	22
	$	287	234	510	296	228	234	179
Headwear*	doz.	85	80	61	57	64	118	105
	$	673	937	620	579	737	851	920
Other knitted outerwear*	doz.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	822	613	920	468	152	163	210
TOTAL	doz.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	31,796	37,426	39,423	43,267	41,685	44,968	50,341

*As reported by the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries, only
**Not reported separately until 1951; in previous years included with shirts of all types

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 4

Total Canadian Shipments of Knitted Underwear
('000)

Type of Fibre		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
Cotton and Cotton Mixtures	doz.	1,611	1,844	1,844	1,725	1,968	1,814	2,253	2,194
	$	6,999	7,610	7,867	6,712	7,907	13,477	19,601	20,583
Merino and merino mixtures	doz.	109	118	125	121	147	*	*	*
	$	1,397	1,431	1,616	1,526	1,855	*	*	*
Silk and silk mixtures	doz.	66	56	57	50	25)	405	415	517
	$	592	542	501	434	142)	2,457	2,862	3,524
Artificial silk and artificial silk mixtures	doz.	699	730	805	785	773)			
	$	2,709	2,896	2,871	3,031	3,322)			
All wool and wool mixtures	doz.	180	259	215	170	249	325	291	260
	$	1,918	2,462	2,381	1,602	2,369	6,628	6,512	5,611
Not specified	doz.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	3	728	1,094	939
	$	409	38	101	39	9	3,257	4,629	4,184
TOTAL**	doz.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,859	3,165	3,272	4,053	3,910
	$	14,024	14,979	15,337	13,344	15,604	25,819	33,604	33,902

(continued)

Table 4
(concluded)

Total Canadian Shipments of Knitted Underwear
('000)

Type of Fibre		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Cotton and cotton mixtures	doz.	2,295	2,581	2,627	2,932	2,803	3,130	3,853
	$	18,231	23,430	20,740	22,906	20,420	22,051	25,231
Rayon and rayon mixtures	doz.	1,078	1,126	1,091	1,115	1,538	1,642	1,583
	$	5,521	5,515	5,089	5,386	6,109	7,152	6,269
Nylon and nylon mixtures	doz.	n.a.	62	129	162	234	164	222
	$	n.a.	573	1,326	1,196	1,148	1,322	1,367
Wool and wool mixtures	doz.	212	166	139	84	89	80	90
	$	5,679	5,586	4,420	2,969	2,744	2,945	3,122
Not specified	doz.	54	38	39	25	39	11	17
	$	454	297	292	248	396	125	146
TOTAL	doz.	3,639	3,973	4,025	4,318	4,703	5,027	5,765
	$	29,885	35,401	31,867	32,705	30,817	33,595	36,135

*Included with "All wool and wool mixtures"
**Includes woven underwear until 1939

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 5

Total Canadian Shipments of Knitted Fabrics
('000)

		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
Jersey cloth	lb.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,315	*	n.a.	n.a.
	$	988	1,419	1,088	801	1,008		n.a.	n.a.
Stockinette	lb.			n.a.	1,058	1,318	*	1,257	1,055
	$			562	487	676		1,380	1,197
Cotton, not specified	lb.							2,091	1,690
	$							2,456	2,033
Rayon	lb.							1,562	n.a.
	$		Not	available				2,217	5,612
Wool	lb.							626	694
	$							1,224	2,136
Linings, glove and shoe	lb.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,258
	$	189	175	230	161	264	1,666	1,955	1,721
Silk and artificial silk knitted goods	lb.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	649	861	583	403	503	3,235	2,439	n.a.
Tubing and wristing	lb.	153	180	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	363	390	435
	$	68	79	87	54	81	426	465	554
Other knitted fabrics	lb.	-	-	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	-	-	-	-	-	5,966	976	496
TOTAL	lb.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	1,894	2,534	2,550	1,906	2,532	11,293	13,112	13,749

(continued)

Table 5
(concluded)

Total Canadian Shipments of Knitted Fabrics
('000)

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Cotton stockinette**	lb.	1,206	892	1,522	1,434	1,270	1,127	1,303
	$	1,449	1,130	1,898	1,506	1,449	1,294	1,507
Cotton, not specified	lb.	1,563	1,738	1,852	1,773	2,149	1,945	1,753
	$	2,111	2,540	2,400	2,393	2,767	2,498	2,272
Rayon	lb.	n.a.	n.a.	4,534	3,378	3,959	3,314	n.a.
	$	5,269	5,151	5,609	4,305	3,934	4,422	4,131
Wool	lb.	1,061	370	n.a.	1,082	n.a.	923	n.a.
	$	2,130	1,402	2,006	2,398	1,629	2,113	1,883
Nylon	lb.	161	711	1,313	1,231	1,390	1,647	2,290
	$	927	2,848	6,695	5,304	4,987	6,141	8,221
Linings, glove and shoe	lb.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,404	1,130	564	690
	$	2,054	1,825	1,257	2,066	1,481	654	797
Tubing and wristing	lb.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	523	419	786	n.a.
	$	1,231	935	790	739	660	904	955
Other knitted fabrics	lb.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	1,068	693	14	806	385	282	862
TOTAL	lb.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	$	16,239	16,524	20,669	19,517	17,292	18,308	20,628

*Included with "Other knitted fabrics"
**Includes meat wrap

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 6

Total Canadian Shipments of Knitted Gloves and Mitts
('000)

		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1947	1948	1949
KNITTED GLOVES AND MITTS	doz. pr.	n.a.	n.a.	86	58	84	256	260	168
	$	n.a.	n.a.	304	232	389	1,906	1,873	1,265

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
KNITTED GLOVES AND MITTS	doz. pr.	267	301	253	147	119	126	136
	$	1,836	2,670	1,992	1,135	855	916	986

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

APPARENT CANADIAN MARKETS

FOR

HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS

Table 1

Hosiery of All Types

Apparent Domestic Disappearance

Year	Canadian Shipments	Imports U.K.	Imports U.S.	Imports Total	Exports	Apparent Domestic Disappearance	Canadian Shipments to Domestic Market as p.c. of Domestic Disappearance
	Thousands of dozen pairs						p.c.
1935	6,189	97	1	99	337	5,951	98.3
1936	6,565	110	1	112	466	6,211	98.2
1937	7,561	128	1	131	530	7,162	98.2
1938	7,233	135	2	137	561	6,809	98.0
1939	8,113	125	1	128	557	7,684	98.3
1947	8,847	322	391	759	412	9,194	91.7
1948	9,432	370	78	450	306	9,576	95.3
1949	9,026	277	55	332	133	9,225	96.4
1950	9,331	473	38	512	186	9,657	94.7
1951	10,261	388	252	640	141	10,760	94.0
1952	9,930	463	488	952	87	10,795	91.2
1953	9,859	547	740	1,293	73	11,079	88.3
1954	10,227	439	654	1,103	77	11,253	90.2
1955	9,786	534	593	1,153	56	10,883	89.4
1956	10,296	703	500	1,238	41	11,493	89.2
1957	10,294*	821	461	1,323	43	11,574	88.6
1958	n.a.	717	503	1,258	31	n.a.	n.a.

*Shipments by Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries only

Source: Based on data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Hosiery, by Principal Types

Apparent Domestic Supply

(Thousands of dozen pairs)

Ladies' Fine

Year	Canadian Shipments	Imports	Apparent Domestic Supply	Canadian Shipments as p.c. of Domestic Supply
1935	2,187	1	2,188	100.0
1936	2,447	1	2,448	100.0
1937	2,682	1	2,683	100.0
1938	2,999	2	3,001	100.0
1939	3,310	1	3,311	100.0
1947	2,873	124	2,997	95.9
1948	3,136	31	3,167	99.0
1949	3,258	48	3,306	98.5
1950	3,254	54	3,308	98.4
1951	3,687	213	3,900	94.5
1952	3,815	505	4,320	88.3
1953	4,115	554	4,669	88.1
1954	4,403	417	4,820	91.3
1955	4,325	426	4,751	91.0
1956	4,655	452	5,107	91.1
1957	4,859	666	5,525	87.9

All Other than Ladies' Fine

Year	Canadian Shipments	Imports	Apparent Domestic Supply	Canadian Shipments as p.c. of Domestic Supply
1935	4,002	98	4,100	97.6
1936	4,118	111	4,229	97.4
1937	4,880	130	5,010	97.4
1938	4,233	136	4,369	96.9
1939	4,802	128	4,930	97.4
1947	5,973	636	6,609	90.4
1948	6,297	420	6,717	93.7
1949	5,769	285	6,054	95.3
1950	6,075	458	6,533	93.0
1951	6,573	428	7,001	93.9
1952	6,116	447	6,563	93.2
1953	5,743	738	6,481	88.6
1954	5,823	686	6,509	89.5
1955	5,461	726	6,187	88.3
1956	5,641	784	6,425	87.8
1957	5,435	656	6,091	89.2

Source: Submission by the Primary Textiles Institute, Table H 5, page 103

Table 3

Knitted Underwear

Apparent Domestic Supply

Year	Canadian Shipments	Imports U.K.	Imports U.S.	Imports Total	Apparent Domestic Supply	Canadian Shipments as p.c. of Domestic Supply
		Thousands of dollars				p.c.
1935	14,024	217	2	227	14,251	98.4
1936	14,979	311	2	324	15,303	97.9
1937	15,337	327	2	347	15,684	97.8
1938	13,344	241	3	256	13,600	98.1
1939	15,604	232	11	260	15,864	98.4
1947	25,819	1,200	3,238	4,575	30,394	84.9
1948	33,604	1,984	585	2,616	36,220	92.8
1949	33,902	1,453	179	1,647	35,549	95.4
1950	29,885	1,073	154	1,241	31,126	96.0
1951	35,401	932	178	1,143	36,544	96.9
1952	31,867	744	204	960	32,827	97.1
1953	32,705	815	367	1,205	33,910	96.4
1954	30,817	716	243	971	31,788	96.9
1955	33,595	607	245	898	34,493	97.4
1956	36,135	675	264	1,023	37,158	97.2
1957	n.a.	800	352	1,259	n.a.	n.a.
1958	n.a.	651	367	1,141	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Based on data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 4

Knitted Fabrics

Apparent Domestic Supply

Year	Canadian Shipments	Imports U.K.	Imports U.S.	Imports Total	Apparent Domestic Supply	Canadian Shipments as p.c. of Domestic Supply
		Thousands of dollars				p.c.
1935	1,895	88	26	114	2,009	94.3
1936	2,534	98	40	139	2,673	94.8
1937	2,550	164	35	200	2,750	92.7
1938	1,906	84	42	127	2,033	93.7
1939	2,532	150	63	215	2,747	92.2
1947	11,293	802	2,197	3,030	14,323	78.8
1948	13,112	913	786	1,701	14,813	88.5
1949	13,748	505	381	887	14,635	93.9
1950	16,239	584	207	793	17,032	95.3
1951	16,524	580	481	1,064	17,588	93.9
1952	20,669	689	1,087	1,777	22,446	92.1
1953	19,517	626	1,416	2,051	21,568	90.5
1954	17,292	391	1,190	1,592	18,884	91.6
1955	18,308	473	1,631	2,122	20,430	89.6
1956	20,628	415	2,557	2,982	23,610	87.4
1957	n.a.	472	2,815	3,304	n.a.	n.a.
1958	n.a.	474	3,742	4,256	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Based on data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 5

Knitted Gloves and Mitts

Apparent Domestic Supply

Year	Canadian Shipments of Knitted Gloves and Mitts	Imports of Wool Gloves and Mitts* Japan	Imports of Wool Gloves and Mitts* Hong Kong	Imports of Wool Gloves and Mitts* Total	Apparent Domestic Supply	Canadian Shipments as p.c. of Domestic Supply
	Thousands of dozen pairs					p.c.
1947	256	-	-	28	284	90.1
1948	260	13	-	19	279	93.2
1949	168	82	-	91	259	64.9
1950	267	37	1	56	323	82.7
1951	301	76	-	99	400	75.2
1952	253	80	2	116	369	68.6
1953	147	137	23	209	356	41.3
1954	119	213	16	274	393	30.3
1955	126	297	25	368	494	25.5
1956	136	321	70	450	586	23.2
1957	97**	255	106	422	519	18.7
1958	n.a.	174	116	320	n.a.	n.a.

*From 1951 to 1957, s.c. 3320; prior to 1951, s.c. 3515 "Gloves, mitts and mittens, n.o.p." The Industry has informed the Board that imports of wool gloves and mitts are almost entirely knitted. Some of the cotton and synthetic gloves imports may also be knitted; these cannot be segregated and are not included above.

**Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industries only.

Source: Based on data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

IMPORTS

OF

HOSIERY AND KNITTED GOODS

TABLE		
	1	Hosiery and Knitted Goods by Tariff Items and by Statistical Items
	2 - 6	Summary of Imports, by Principal Types
	7 - 10	Knitted Fabrics
	11 - 15	Knitted Underwear
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	28 - 36	Hosiery
	37 - 40	Gloves and Mitts, of All Types
	41	Berets

Note: In Tables 7 to 41, the figures showing volume and value of imports relate to calendar years. Duties as per cent of total values and of dutiable values in the period 1935-38, relate to fiscal years ending March 31, 1936-39.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 1

Hosiery and Knitted Goods by Tariff Items and by Statistical Items

Tariff Item				Statistical Item
531	Knitted fabric wholly of cotton, in the web, imported by manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories			3045*
	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	
568	Knitted garments, knitted underwear and knitted goods, n.o.p.			3045* 3067 3072 3073
	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	45 p.c. & 30¢ lb.	3074 3222 3245 3283 3321* 3323 3327 3328 3329 3371 3385 3386 3387 3388 3514 3524 3525
568a	Socks and stockings:			
	(i) Of wool			3322
	20 p.c. & 30¢ doz. pr.	27½ p.c. & $1.20 doz. pr.	35 p.c. & $1.50 doz. pr.	
	(ii) N.o.p.			3062 3063
	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c. & 75¢ doz. pr.	35 p.c. & $1.50 doz. pr.	3244 3376 3378 3379

Tariff Item					Statistical Item
568b	(2) Gloves and mitts of all kinds, n.o.p.				3064 3320 3380
		20 p.c.	25 p.c.	45 p.c.	3515
569a	(5) Berets of wool, knitted and fulled				3516
		$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. & 50¢ doz.	35 p.c. & 65¢ doz.	

*Includes other tariff items

Table 2

Imports of Knitted Fabrics*
('000)

Year	United Kingdom	United States	Other	TOTAL
		Volume in Pounds		
1935	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1936	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1937	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1938	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1939	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1947	308	804	9	1,121
1948	371	317	**	688
1949	252	164	**	416
1950	340	70	**	410
1951	238	185	1	424
1952	276	510	**	786
1953	299	683	3	985
1954	241	583	3	827
1955	334	814	6	1,154
1956	331	1,127	3	1,461
1957	431	1,277	6	1,714
1958	333	1,677	17	2,027
		Value in Dollars		
1935	88	26	-	114
1936	98	40	1	139
1937	164	35	1	200
1938	84	42	1	127
1939	150	63	2	215
1947	802	2,197	31	3,030
1948	913	786	2	1,701
1949	505	381	1	887
1950	584	207	2	793
1951	580	481	3	1,064
1952	689	1,087	1	1,777
1953	626	1,416	9	2,051
1954	391	1,190	11	1,592
1955	473	1,631	18	2,122
1956	415	2,557	9	2,981
1957	472	2,815	17	3,304
1958	474	3,742	40	4,256

*S.C. 3045, 3222, 3283 and 3371
**Less than 500

Table 3

Imports of Knitted Underwear*
('000)

Year	United Kingdom	United States	Others	TOTAL
		Volume in Pounds		
1935	159	1	3	163
1936	228	1	4	233
1937	259	2	8	269
1938	208	3	5	216
1939	205	18	4	227
1947	406	1,434	21	1,861
1948	722	266	9	997
1949	582	81	2	665
1950	468	67	4	539
1951	330	65	8	403
1952	316	83	2	401
1953	334	156	9	499
1954	283	105	4	392
1955	257	99	34	390
1956	272	100	59	431
1957	316	126	75	517
1958	259	123	77	459
		Value in Dollars		
1935	217	2	8	227
1936	311	2	11	324
1937	327	2	18	347
1938	241	3	12	256
1939	232	17	11	260
1947	1,200	3,238	137	4,575
1948	1,984	585	47	2,616
1949	1,453	179	15	1,647
1950	1,073	154	14	1,241
1951	932	178	33	1,143
1952	744	204	12	960
1953	815	367	23	1,205
1954	716	243	12	971
1955	607	245	46	898
1956	675	264	84	1,023
1957	800	352	107	1,259
1958	651	367	123	1,141

*S.C. 3067, 3245, 3323, 3385 and 3525

Table 4

Imports of Knitted Outerwear*
('000)

Year	United Kingdom	United States	Japan	Others	TOTAL
		Volume in Pounds			
1935	342	41	-	40	423
1936	392	75	-	45	512
1937	384	58	7	42	491
1938	333	54	5	37	429
1939	233	94	6	24	357
1947	381	484	-	15	880
1948	481	130	**	4	615
1949	607	159	5	6	777
1950	1,078	164	3	12	1,257
1951	940	194	2	23	1,159
1952	710	356	5	40	1,111
1953	1,129	480	10	64	1,683
1954	954	466	31	75	1,526
1955	891	532	271	82	1,776
1956	924	630	662	148	2,364
1957	946	704	697	268	2,615
1958	772	848	962	392	2,974
		Value in Dollars			
1935	626	96	-	114	836
1936	725	125	-	126	976
1937	796	115	4	133	1,048
1938	699	100	6	105	910
1939	567	146	6	63	782
1947	2,245	1,629	-	98	3,972
1948	3,025	289	1	29	3,344
1949	3,513	367	15	44	3,939
1950	4,651	492	8	110	5,261
1951	5,294	707	8	289	6,298
1952	3,730	1,175	25	316	5,246
1953	5,669	1,617	49	464	7,799
1954	6,154	1,461	112	569	8,296
1955	5,872	1,680	511	718	8,781
1956	5,821	2,016	998	1,059	9,894
1957	5,759	2,244	970	1,368	10,341
1958	4,711	2,703	1,235	1,922	10,571

*S.C. 3072, 3073, 3074, 3321, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3514 and 3524

**Less than 500

Table 5

Imports of Hosiery*
('000)

Year	United Kingdom	United States	Others	TOTAL
		Volume in Dozen Pairs		
1935	97	1	1	99
1936	110	1	1	112
1937	128	1	2	131
1938	135	2	**	137
1939	125	1	2	128
1947	322	391	46	759
1948	370	78	2	450
1949	277	55	**	332
1950	473	38	1	512
1951	388	252	**	640
1952	463	488	1	952
1953	547	740	6	1,293
1954	439	654	10	1,103
1955	534	593	26	1,153
1956	703	500	35	1,238
1957	821	461	41	1,323
1958	717	503	38	1,258
		Value in Dollars		
1935	376	7	8	391
1936	436	9	7	452
1937	532	10	7	549
1938	529	14	7	550
1939	485	13	5	503
1947	2,098	2,215	338	4,651
1948	2,417	392	12	2,821
1949	1,621	352	3	1,976
1950	2,200	245	4	2,449
1951	2,231	1,678	4	3,913
1952	2,181	2,655	8	4,844
1953	2,456	3,862	40	6,358
1954	2,048	3,397	62	5,507
1955	2,800	3,312	136	6,248
1956	3,611	2,613	174	6,398
1957	3,983	2,190	196	6,369
1958	3,292	2,264	174	5,730

*S.C. 3065 (3062, 3063), 3244, 3322 and 3382 (3376, 3378, 3379)
**Less than 500

Table 6

Imports of Knitted and Fabric Gloves*
('000)

Year	United Kingdom	Hong Kong	Germany**	Japan	Other	TOTAL
			Volume in Dozen Pairs			
1935	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1936	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1937	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1938	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1939	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1947	68	-	-	-	17	85
1948	52	-	-	13	18	83
1949	43	-	-	101	35	179
1950	77	2	1	67	57	204
1951	76	3	1	116	110	306
1952	55	10	3	117	148	333
1953	73	28	54	271	131	557
1954	53	24	78	363	134	652
1955	41	56	59	599	133	888
1956	36	161	58	590	167	1,012
1957	26	233	91	519	153	1,022
1958	22	283	52	423	151	931
			Value in Dollars			
1935	204	-	539	29	314	1,086
1936	175	-	475	106	327	1,083
1937	183	***	355	118	420	1,076
1938	134	***	251	95	498	978
1939	113	***	376	130	235	854
1947	570	-	-	-	97	667
1948	471	-	-	30	116	617
1949	359	-	-	295	202	856
1950	519	4	6	174	323	1,026
1951	575	7	7	365	672	1,626
1952	421	24	13	349	830	1,637
1953	502	87	294	751	844	2,478
1954	400	79	428	1,043	834	2,784
1955	326	177	321	1,925	816	3,565
1956	297	512	342	1,906	966	4,023
1957	223	809	492	1,636	768	3,928
1958	169	884	348	1,335	785	3,521

*S.C. 3064, 3320, 3380 and 3515
**After 1951, West Germany only
***Less than 500

Imports: Knitted fabrics, cotton
('000)

Tariff Items 531 and 568* (s.c. 3045)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1935	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	24.8	24.8
1936	n.a.	20	n.a.	n.a.	20.0	20.0
1937	n.a.	23	n.a.	n.a.	20.0	20.0
1938	n.a.	19	n.a.	n.a.	20.0	20.0
1939	n.a.	18	n.a.	4	20.0	20.0
1947	201	476	2.37	89	18.7	41.1
1948	118	304	2.56	54	17.8	20.1
1949	76	144	1.90	28	19.8	19.8
1950	198	322	1.63	62	19.1	19.1
1951	289	601	2.08	135	22.5	22.5
1952	439	720	1.64	197	27.4	27.4
1953	739	1,222	1.65	348	28.5	28.5
1954	583	822	1.41	238	29.0	29.1
1955	781	1,037	1.33	300	28.9	28.9
1956	847	1,248	1.47	392	31.4	31.4
1957	1,020	1,405	1.38	437	31.1	31.1
1958	1,190	1,820	1.53	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	n.a.	**	n.a.	n.a.	10.0	10.0
1937	n.a.	**	n.a.	n.a.	-	-
1938	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	89	259	2.92	-	-	-
1948	93	259	2.77	41	15.7	18.1
1949	68	129	1.91	23	18.0	18.0
1950	189	301	1.59	54	18.0	18.0
1951	191	442	2.31	79	18.0	18.0
1952	171	317	1.86	57	17.9	17.9
1953	255	460	1.81	83	18.0	18.0
1954	208	314	1.52	57	18.0	18.0
1955	287	367	1.28	66	18.0	18.0
1956	218	265	1.22	48	18.0	18.0
1957	321	322	1.00	58	18.0	18.0
1958	244	278	1.14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Year	Volume	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
	lbs.	$	$/lb.	$		

3. United States

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Total Value	Dutiable Value
1935	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.	24.8	24.8
1936	n.a.	20	n.a.	n.a.	20.0	20.0
1937	n.a.	23	n.a.	n.a.	20.0	20.0
1938	n.a.	19	n.a.	n.a.	20.0	20.0
1939	n.a.	18	n.a.	4	20.0	20.0
1947	112	217	1.93	89	41.1	41.1
1948	25	45	1.79	13	29.7	30.3
1949	8	15	1.78	5	35.0	35.0
1950	8	22	2.57	7	34.2	34.2
1951	98	160	1.63	56	35.0	35.0
1952	268	403	1.50	140	34.8	35.0
1953	485	762	1.57	266	34.9	34.9
1954	375	508	1.35	182	35.8	36.0
1955	493	669	1.36	234	34.9	35.0
1956	629	983	1.56	344	35.0	35.0
1957	698	1,081	1.55	378	35.0	35.0
1958	937	1,529	1.63	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value
1935	-	-	n.a.	100.0
1937	n.a.	0.1	n.a.	99.9
1939	-	-	n.a.	100.0
1949	88.9	89.6	11.1	10.4
1951	66.1	73.5	33.9	26.5
1954	35.6	38.2	64.4	68.8
1955	36.8	35.4	63.1	64.5
1956	25.7	21.2	74.3	78.8
1957	31.5	22.9	68.4	76.9
1958	20.5	15.3	78.7	84.0

*Not included in 1935-39
**Less than 500

Imports: Knitted fabrics, silk

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3222)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1935	116	385	3.32	n.a.	49.2	49.2
1936	833	1,690	2.03	n.a.	46.1	46.1
1937	325	731	2.25	n.a.	43.9	43.9
1938	717	1,271	1.77	n.a.	50.3	50.3
1939	1,385	2,935	2.12	1,220	41.6	41.6
1947	636	2,207	3.47	932	42.2	42.2
1948	205	889	4.34	311	35.0	35.0
1949	358	506	1.41	177	35.0	35.0
1950	110	580	5.27	104	17.9	17.9
1951	114	374	3.28	111	29.7	29.7
1952	148	1,069	7.22	313	29.3	29.3
1953	348	2,397	6.89	547	22.8	22.8
1954	323	3,743	11.59	1,273	34.0	34.0
1955	63	1,219	19.35	427	35.0	35.0
1956	46	242	5.26	85	35.1	35.1
1957	44	252	5.73	88	35.0	35.0
1958*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United States**			
1935	108	354	3.28	n.a.	49.4	49.4
1936	823	1,587	1.93	n.a.	48.0	48.0
1937	237	475	2.00	n.a.	50.4	50.4
1938	717	1,271	1.77	n.a.	50.4	50.4
1939	1,209	2,276	1.88	1,098	48.2	48.2
1947	636	2,207	3.47	932	42.2	42.2
1948	205	889	4.34	311	35.0	35.0
1949	358	506	1.41	177	35.0	35.0
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	104	255	2.45	89	34.9	34.9
1952	108	663	6.14	237	35.7	35.7
1953	103	681	6.61	238	34.9	34.9
1954	312	3,525	11.30	1,234	35.0	35.0
1955	63	1,219	19.35	427	35.0	35.0
1956	46	242	5.26	85	35.1	35.1
1957	44	252	5.73	88	35.0	35.0
1958*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United States** Volume	Value
1935	93.1	91.9
1937	72.9	65.0
1939	87.3	77.5
1949	100.0	100.0
1951	91.2	68.2
1954	96.6	94.2
1955	100.0	100.0
1956	100.0	100.0
1957	100.0	100.0
1958*	n.a.	n.a.

*Beginning in 1958, included under s.c. 3224, "Fabrics, silk, n.o.p."
**Almost all imports not shown to be from the United States came from the United Kingdom

Imports: Knitted Fabrics, wholly or in part of wool, n.o.p.
('000)

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3283)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1935	120	94	0.78	n.a.	24.8	24.8
1936	106	92	0.87	n.a.	24.1	24.1
1937	93	93	1.01	n.a.	19.5	19.5
1938	55	50	0.91	n.a.	21.1	21.1
1939	77	67	0.87	14	20.7	20.7
1947	110	301	2.74	68	22.6	22.6
1948	108	290	2.69	55	19.0	19.0
1949	30	88	2.89	18	20.2	20.2
1950	53	135	2.56	28	20.8	20.8
1951	24	80	3.30	17	20.8	20.8
1952	86	206	2.39	49	23.8	23.8
1953	34	123	3.60	35	28.8	28.8
1954	37	112	3.04	33	29.0	29.0
1955	76	198	2.60	63	31.6	31.6
1956	82	274	3.34	89	32.5	32.5
1957	77	274	3.57	87	31.6	31.6
1958	145	480	3.31	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1935	117	88	0.75	n.a.	22.5	22.5
1936	103	87	0.85	n.a.	22.5	22.5
1937	90	89	0.99	n.a.	18.0	18.0
1938	52	45	0.87	n.a.	18.1	18.1
1939	73	63	0.85	11	18.1	18.1
1947	80	219	2.73	33	15.0	15.0
1948	99	270	2.73	48	17.9	17.9
1949	27	77	2.79	14	18.0	18.0
1950	44	113	2.57	20	18.0	18.0
1951	18	67	3.76	12	18.0	18.0
1952	62	136	2.20	25	18.0	18.0
1953	14	45	3.24	8	18.0	18.0
1954	16	40	2.47	7	18.0	18.0
1955	13	39	3.02	7	18.0	18.0
1956	14	41	2.93	7	18.0	18.0
1957	17	54	3.23	10	18.0	18.0
1958	34	109	3.16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States			
1935	3	6	1.92	n.a.	59.9	59.9
1936	3	4	1.57	n.a.	50.5	50.5
1937	2	3	1.74	n.a.	50.8	50.8
1938	2	3	1.69	n.a.	48.7	48.7
1939	3	4	1.21	2	55.7	55.7
1947	28	78	2.82	34	43.9	43.9
1948	9	20	2.30	7	35.0	35.0
1949	3	11	3.87	4	35.0	35.0
1950	9	22	2.53	8	35.0	35.0
1951	6	13	1.99	4	34.9	34.9
1952	24	70	2.87	25	35.0	35.0
1953	19	74	3.80	26	35.0	35.0
1954	20	66	3.35	23	35.0	35.0
1955	60	148	2.47	52	35.0	35.0
1956	67	229	3.41	80	35.0	35.0
1957	59	215	3.63	75	35.0	35.0
1958	109	363	3.33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value
1935	97.3	93.4	2.7	6.6
1937	97.2	95.5	2.1	3.7
1939	94.9	93.0	3.9	5.5
1949	90.4	87.2	9.6	12.8
1951	73.4	83.6	26.5	16.0
1954	43.4	35.3	52.8	58.4
1955	17.1	19.8	78.8	74.6
1956	16.9	14.8	81.9	83.5
1957	21.8	19.7	77.0	78.5
1958	23.7	22.7	75.0	75.7

Table 10

Imports: Knitted fabrics, synthetic textile fibre
('000)

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3371)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1935	9	16	1.73	n.a.	59.0	59.0
1936	20	25	1.25	n.a.	31.5	31.5
1937	65	84	1.29	n.a.	22.8	22.8
1938	54	56	1.05	n.a.	30.4	30.4
1939	120	126	1.05	37	29.1	29.1
1947	810	2,251	2.78	842	37.4	43.7
1948	462	1,106	2.40	321	29.0	29.2
1949	309	654	2.12	178	27.2	27.2
1950	160	334	2.09	88	26.4	26.4
1951	110	382	3.47	122	31.8	31.8
1952	261	850	3.26	256	30.2	30.3
1953	211	705	3.34	226	32.1	32.1
1954	206	653	3.17	222	34.0	34.0
1955	297	886	2.98	299	33.7	33.7
1956	532	1,460	2.74	492	33.7	33.7
1957	616	1,625	2.64	552	34.0	34.0
1958	692	1,957	2.83	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1935	*	*	.82	n.a.	22.6	22.6
1936	8	10	1.23	n.a.	20.9	20.9
1937	58	75	1.29	n.a.	18.0	18.0
1938	39	38	.98	n.a.	18.0	18.0
1939	91	87	.96	16	18.0	18.0
1947	139	324	2.33	-	-	-
1948	178	384	2.15	68	17.7	18.0
1949	157	300	1.91	54	18.0	18.0
1950	107	170	1.59	31	18.0	18.0
1951	29	71	2.48	13	18.0	18.0
1952	43	236	5.49	42	18.0	18.0
1953	31	120	3.93	22	18.0	18.0
1954	17	37	2.15	7	18.0	18.0
1955	34	67	1.95	12	18.0	18.0
1956	100	110	1.10	20	18.0	18.0
1957	93	96	1.03	17	18.0	18.0
1958	54	86	1.59	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States			
1935	9	16	1.77	n.a.	60.2	60.2
1936	11	14	1.26	n.a.	54.9	54.9
1937	6	8	1.30	n.a.	55.0	55.0
1938	14	18	1.24	n.a.	55.0	55.0
1939	29	39	1.33	21	53.8	53.8
1947	664	1,900	2.86	831	43.7	43.7
1948	283	721	2.55	252	35.0	35.0
1949	152	355	2.33	124	35.0	35.0
1950	53	164	3.09	57	35.0	35.0
1951	80	308	3.84	108	35.0	35.0
1952	218	613	2.82	214	34.8	35.0
1953	179	580	3.23	203	35.0	35.0
1954	188	613	3.26	215	35.0	35.0
1955	261	813	3.11	284	35.0	35.0
1956	431	1,345	3.12	471	35.0	35.0
1957	520	1,519	2.92	532	35.0	35.0
1958	632	1,851	2.93	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value
1935	4.1	1.9	95.9	98.1
1937	90.0	89.9	9.8	9.9
1939	75.5	69.0	24.3	30.6
1949	50.8	45.8	49.2	54.2
1951	26.2	18.7	73.0	80.7
1954	8.4	5.7	91.2	93.8
1955	11.5	7.5	87.9	91.7
1956	18.7	7.5	81.0	92.1
1957	15.1	5.9	84.3	93.5
1958	7.8	4.4	91.3	94.6

*Less than 500

Imports: Underwear, cotton, knitted
('000)

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3067)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1935	34	32	.95	n.a.	24.4	24.4
1936	62	51	.81	n.a.	24.6	24.6
1937	111	87	.79	n.a.	18.8	18.8
1938	107	78	.73	n.a.	21.3	21.3
1939	120	87	.73	22	25.2	25.2
1947	1,268	2,682	2.12	1,109	41.3	46.8
1948	625	1,372	2.20	334	24.3	24.8
1949	398	763	1.92	160	20.9	20.9
1950	257	470	1.83	99	21.1	21.1
1951	181	411	2.28	91	22.2	22.2
1952	193	370	1.92	82	22.1	22.1
1953	266	531	1.99	133	25.1	25.1
1954	225	446	1.98	105	23.5	23.5
1955	243	446	1.83	110	24.6	24.6
1956	262	492	1.88	122	24.8	24.8
1957	309	597	1.93	145	24.3	24.3
1958	298	621	2.08	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1935	33	30	.92	n.a.	22.5	22.5
1936	61	49	.81	n.a.	22.4	22.4
1937	108	85	.79	n.a.	18.0	18.0
1938	105	75	.71	n.a.	18.0	18.0
1939	105	74	.70	13	18.0	18.0
1947	146	317	2.17	1	0.2	15.1
1948	380	836	2.20	146	17.4	18.0
1949	332	639	1.93	116	18.2	18.2
1950	214	384	1.80	69	18.0	18.0
1951	138	311	2.25	56	18.0	18.0
1952	147	280	1.90	50	18.0	18.0
1953	153	308	2.01	55	18.0	18.0
1954	152	301	1.98	54	18.0	18.0
1955	141	264	1.87	47	18.0	18.0
1956	147	288	1.96	52	18.0	18.0
1957	172	356	2.07	64	18.0	18.0
1958	170	377	2.21	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States			
1935	1	2	1.61	n.a.	64.1	64.1
1936	1	1	1.36	n.a.	56.0	56.0
1937	1	1	.91	n.a.	62.6	62.6
1938	2	2	.89	n.a.	64.0	64.0
1939	15	12	.83	8	65.3	65.3
1947	1,119	2,354	2.10	1,104	46.9	46.9
1948	244	532	2.18	186	35.0	35.0
1949	66	123	1.87	43	35.1	35.1
1950	43	86	1.98	30	35.0	35.0
1951	43	99	2.33	35	35.0	35.0
1952	46	90	1.96	31	35.0	35.0
1953	106	208	1.97	73	35.0	35.0
1954	69	137	2.00	48	35.0	35.0
1955	72	144	2.02	50	35.0	35.0
1956	63	137	2.16	48	35.0	35.0
1957	67	151	2.26	53	35.0	35.0
1958	72	171	2.37	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value
1935	96.8	94.3	3.1	5.3
1937	97.9	97.7	0.9	1.0
1939	86.9	84.2	12.5	14.2
1949	83.4	83.7	16.5	16.1
1951	76.3	75.6	23.6	24.1
1954	67.6	67.5	30.6	30.8
1955	57.9	59.2	29.4	32.4
1956	55.9	58.5	24.1	27.7
1957	55.6	59.7	21.5	25.2
1958	57.1	60.7	24.1	27.5

Imports: Underwear, silk, knitted

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3245)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1935	153	1,290	8.43	n.a.	27.7	27.7
1936	69	890	12.90	n.a.	27.2	27.2
1937	144	364	2.53	n.a.	19.0	19.0
1938	1,293	1,860	1.44	n.a.	25.4	25.4
1939	240	680	2.83	233	34.3	34.3
1947	952	11,756	12.35	2,111	18.0	18.0
1948	2,267	13,102	5.78	2,487	19.0	19.0
1949	1,279	5,273	4.12	992	18.8	18.8
1950	185	2,660	14.38	585	22.0	22.0
1951	79	1,474	18.66	283	19.2	19.2
1952	45	864	19.20	200	23.1	23.1
1953	3	138	46.00	25	18.1	18.1
1954	23	655	28.48	118	18.0	18.0
1955	25	592	23.68	154	26.0	26.0
1956	19	545	28.68	98	18.0	18.0
1957	51	719	14.10	129	18.0	18.0
1958*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1935	109	971	8.91	n.a.	22.5	22.5
1936	23	623	27.09	n.a.	22.2	22.2
1937	139	321	2.31	n.a.	18.0	18.0
1938	1,167	1,608	1.38	n.a.	18.0	18.0
1939	150	195	1.30	40	20.5	20.5
1947	829	10,171	12.27	1,526	15.0	15.0
1948	2,203	12,347	5.60	2,222	18.0	18.0
1949	1,183	5,022	4.25	904	18.0	18.0
1950	124	2,037	16.43	367	18.0	18.0
1951	71	1,368	19.27	246	18.0	18.0
1952	19	605	31.84	109	18.0	18.0
1953	3	138	46.00	25	18.1	18.1
1954	23	655	28.48	118	18.0	18.0
1955	11	313	28.45	56	17.9	17.9
1956	19	545	28.68	98	18.0	18.0
1957	51	719	14.10	129	18.0	18.0
1958*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value
1935	71.2	75.3
1937	96.5	88.2
1939	62.5	28.7
1949	92.5	95.2
1951	89.9	92.8
1954	100.0	100.0
1955	44.0	52.9
1956	100.0	100.0
1957	100.0	100.0
1958*	n.a.	n.a.

*Beginning in 1958, included under s.c. 3514 (see Table 26)

Table 13

Imports: Underwear, wool, knitted

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3323)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1935	123	188	1.53	n.a.	23.3	23.3
1936	163	261	1.60	n.a.	23.1	23.1
1937	134	226	1.69	n.a.	19.4	19.4
1938	96	160	1.67	n.a.	18.9	18.9
1939	97	157	1.63	30	19.1	19.1
1947	222	731	3.29	129	17.7	17.7
1948	215	755	3.52	139	18.4	18.4
1949	104	380	3.65	70	18.5	18.5
1950	97	317	3.28	59	18.6	18.6
1951	79	348	4.38	65	18.6	18.6
1952	86	278	3.21	51	18.5	18.5
1953	102	346	3.40	65	18.8	18.8
1954	90	323	3.58	60	18.7	18.7
1955	76	252	3.31	47	18.6	18.6
1956	105	336	3.19	62	18.5	18.5
1957	104	356	3.44	69	19.3	19.3
1958	68	228	3.33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1935	121	181	1.49	n.a.	22.5	22.5
1936	160	253	1.58	n.a.	22.5	22.5
1937	129	214	1.65	n.a.	18.0	18.0
1938	94	154	1.64	n.a.	18.0	18.0
1939	95	151	1.60	27	18.1	18.1
1947	201	652	3.24	98	15.0	15.0
1948	208	724	3.48	130	17.9	17.9
1949	102	368	3.61	66	18.0	18.0
1950	93	301	3.26	54	18.0	18.0
1951	71	315	4.43	57	18.0	18.0
1952	84	264	3.15	47	18.0	18.0
1953	97	326	3.37	59	18.0	18.0
1954	87	310	3.58	56	18.0	18.0
1955	75	244	3.26	44	18.0	18.0
1956	104	326	3.15	59	18.0	18.0
1957	97	329	3.41	59	18.0	18.0
1958	62	199	3.23	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	Value
1935	98.3	95.9
1937	96.6	94.7
1939	97.9	96.1
1949	98.3	97.0
1951	89.6	90.5
1954	95.9	95.9
1955	98.3	96.8
1956	98.2	96.8
1957	93.1	92.4
1958	89.9	87.0

Imports: Underwear, synthetic textile fibre, knitted
('000)

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3385)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1939*	7	11	1.60	4	33.2	33.2
1947	370	1,150	3.11	404	35.1	43.4
1948	155	476	3.06	94	19.8	20.4
1949	162	499	3.08	100	20.0	20.0
1950	185	450	2.44	92	20.5	20.5
1951	143	382	2.67	82	21.4	21.4
1952	121	311	2.56	75	24.1	24.1
1953	131	328	2.50	84	25.6	25.6
1954	77	202	2.62	53	26.2	26.2
1955	70	200	2.85	53	26.7	26.7
1956	63	193	3.07	57	29.7	29.7
1957	104	305	2.94	87	28.7	28.7
1958	92	292	3.17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2. United Kingdom						
1939*	4	6	1.50	1	18.0	18.0
1947	58	220	3.82	-	-	-
1948	132	412	3.12	72	17.4	18.0
1949	146	441	3.01	79	18.0	18.0
1950	162	385	2.38	69	18.0	18.0
1951	121	305	2.52	55	18.0	18.0
1952	85	199	2.34	36	18.0	18.0
1953	84	180	2.14	32	18.0	18.0
1954	44	104	2.38	19	18.0	18.0
1955	42	98	2.37	18	18.0	18.0
1956	21	60	2.84	11	18.0	18.0
1957	47	114	2.43	20	18.0	18.0
1958	27	76	2.76	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States			
1939*	2	2	1.54	1	51.2	51.2
1947	300	848	2.83	372	43.8	43.8
1948	21	48	2.29	17	35.0	35.0
1949	15	54	3.61	19	35.0	35.0
1950	23	64	2.81	22	35.0	35.0
1951	22	76	3.43	27	35.0	35.0
1952	36	111	3.08	39	35.0	35.0
1953	47	147	3.15	51	35.0	35.0
1954	33	97	2.93	34	35.0	35.0
1955	27	98	3.65	34	35.1	35.1
1956	36	124	3.45	43	35.0	35.0
1957	54	184	3.41	64	35.0	35.0
1958	45	175	3.87	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value
1939*	55.1	51.7	22.9	22.1
1949	90.3	88.3	9.3	10.9
1951	84.4	79.7	15.5	19.9
1954	56.9	51.8	43.1	48.2
1955	59.3	49.3	38.3	49.0
1956	33.6	31.1	57.2	64.2
1957	45.1	37.2	52.2	60.4
1958	29.8	25.9	49.3	60.1

*Prior to April, 1939, included under s.c. 3525 (see Table 15)

Imports: Underwear, n.o.p., knitted*
('000)

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3525)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1935	6	6	.97	n.a.	26.2	26.2
1936	8	11	1.46	n.a.	28.3	28.3
1937	24	33	1.37	n.a.	24.2	24.2
1938	11	16	1.41	n.a.	28.7	28.7
1939	3	3	1.38	1	32.2	32.2
1947-58			No imports			
			2. United Kingdom			
1935	5	5	.91	n.a.	22.8	22.8
1936	7	8	1.28	n.a.	22.5	22.5
1937	22	27	1.25	n.a.	18.0	18.0
1938	8	10	1.27	n.a.	18.0	18.0
1939	2	2	1.33	**	18.0	18.0
1947-58			No imports			
			3. United States			
1935	**	**	2.08	n.a.	57.1	57.1
1936	**	1	1.56	n.a.	53.3	53.3
1937	1	1	1.55	n.a.	52.1	52.1
1938	1	1	1.22	n.a.	53.8	53.8
1939	1	1	1.46	1	52.1	52.1
1947-58			No imports			

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value
1935	96.0	90.2	3.3	7.2
1937	89.1	81.1	2.4	2.7
1939	60.9	58.7	37.9	40.0
1949-58	No imports		No imports	

*Prior to April 1, 1939, included "Underwear, knitted, of artificial silk" (s.c. 3385, Table 14)
**Less than 500

Table 16

Imports: Clothing, cotton, knitted, infants' and children's, n.o.p.
('000)

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3072)

Year	Volume	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
	lbs.	$	$/lb.	$		
			1. Total			
1951*	86	236	2.66	52	21.9	21.9
1952	131	340	2.60	85	25.0	25.0
1953	267	601	2.25	149	24.9	24.9
1954	202	437	2.16	113	26.0	26.0
1955	195	455	2.33	130	28.6	28.6
1956	225	457	2.03	142	31.0	31.0
1957	286	558	1.95	164	29.5	29.5
1958	287	549	1.91	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1951*	73	182	2.48	33	18.0	18.0
1952	83	199	2.40	36	18.0	18.0
1953	182	359	1.97	65	18.0	18.0
1954	125	231	1.85	42	18.0	18.0
1955	77	170	2.21	31	18.0	18.0
1956	44	108	2.42	19	18.0	18.0
1957	65	181	2.80	33	18.0	18.0
1958	45	134	2.96	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			3. United States			
1951*	15	54	3.51	19	35.0	35.0
1952	48	140	2.94	49	35.0	35.0
1953	82	236	2.89	83	35.0	35.0
1954	73	194	2.66	68	35.0	35.0
1955	77	230	3.00	81	35.0	35.0
1956	60	174	2.91	61	35.0	35.0
1957	44	127	2.87	45	35.0	35.0
1958	41	133	3.25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			4. Japan			
1951*	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	1	2	1.40	1	35.0	35.0
1955	37	41	1.10	14	35.0	35.0
1956	107	127	1.19	44	35.0	35.0
1957	155	205	1.32	72	35.0	35.0
1958	177	208	1.18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value	Japan Volume	Japan Value
1951*	82.5	77.0	17.3	22.8	-	-
1954	61.6	53.0	36.1	44.4	0.7	0.5
1955	39.4	37.4	39.4	50.6	19.1	9.0
1956	19.7	23.5	26.5	38.0	47.6	27.8
1957	22.7	32.5	15.5	22.8	54.2	36.7
1958	15.8	24.4	14.2	24.2	61.7	38.0

*Prior to 1951 included under "Cotton clothing, n.o.p." (s.c. 3068)

Table 17

Imports: Clothing, cotton, knitted, women's and girls', n.o.p.
('000)

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3073)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1951*	152	434	2.85	90	20.7	20.7
1952	116	347	2.99	95	27.3	27.3
1953	140	368	2.63	96	26.1	26.1
1954	107	255	2.38	70	27.3	27.3
1955	99	260	2.62	72	27.7	27.7
1956	98	287	2.93	83	28.9	28.9
1957	104	236	2.27	70	29.8	29.8
1958	149	359	2.42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1951*	132	366	2.77	66	18.0	18.0
1952	67	181	2.72	37	20.3	20.3
1953	82	192	2.35	35	18.0	18.0
1954	51	116	2.28	21	18.1	18.1
1955	42	112	2.63	20	18.0	18.0
1956	36	104	2.90	19	18.0	18.0
1957	25	72	2.92	13	18.0	18.0
1958	25	67	2.67	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			3. United States			
1951*	20	66	3.38	23	35.0	35.0
1952	44	152	3.46	53	35.0	35.0
1953	57	173	3.02	61	35.0	35.0
1954	55	132	2.41	46	35.0	35.0
1955	46	130	2.83	46	35.0	35.0
1956	43	139	3.25	49	35.0	35.0
1957	25	89	3.51	31	35.0	35.0
1958	48	176	3.64	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			4. Japan			
1951*	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	8	10	1.23	3	35.0	35.0
1956	15	20	1.33	7	35.0	35.0
1957	51	59	1.16	21	35.0	35.0
1958	67	79	1.17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value	Japan Volume	Japan Value
1951*	86.9	84.4	12.9	15.3	-	-
1954	47.7	45.5	51.1	51.7	-	-
1955	42.8	42.9	46.4	50.1	8.0	3.8
1956	36.6	36.2	43.8	48.6	15.1	6.8
1957	23.8	30.5	24.3	37.5	48.8	25.0
1958	17.0	18.7	32.5	49.0	45.2	21.9

*Prior to 1951 classified under "Cotton clothing, n.o.p." (s.c. 3068)

Imports: Clothing, cotton, knitted, men's and boys', n.o.p.
('000)

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3074)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1951*	231	567	2.45	130	22.8	22.8
1952	193	457	2.37	119	26.0	26.0
1953	300	666	2.22	172	25.9	25.9
1954	182	398	2.19	114	28.5	28.5
1955	298	487	1.64	151	30.9	30.9
1956	563	808	1.44	258	31.9	31.9
1957	611	825	1.35	258	31.2	31.2
1958	763	1,001	1.31	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1951*	177	405	2.29	73	18.0	18.0
1952	104	242	2.33	44	18.0	18.0
1953	174	358	2.06	64	18.0	18.0
1954	74	152	2.06	27	18.0	18.0
1955	53	115	2.16	21	18.0	18.0
1956	67	144	2.17	26	18.1	18.1
1957	73	164	2.24	30	18.2	18.2
1958	59	139	2.34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			3. United States			
1951*	55	161	2.95	56	35.0	35.0
1952	89	215	2.41	75	35.0	35.0
1953	116	291	2.51	102	35.0	35.0
1954	94	218	2.33	76	35.0	35.0
1955	84	211	2.53	74	35.0	35.0
1956	76	193	2.55	67	35.0	35.0
1957	73	172	2.36	60	35.0	35.0
1958	73	190	2.61	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			4. Japan			
1951*	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	153	145	0.95	51	35.0	35.0
1956	398	425	1.07	149	35.0	35.0
1957	391	398	1.02	140	35.0	35.0
1958	543	564	1.04	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value	Japan Volume	Japan Value
1951*	76.4	71.5	23.6	28.5	-	-
1954	40.7	38.1	51.6	54.8	-	-
1955	17.9	23.7	28.1	43.4	51.4	29.8
1956	11.8	17.8	13.4	23.9	70.6	52.6
1957	12.0	19.9	11.9	20.8	64.1	48.3
1958	7.8	13.9	9.6	19.0	71.1	56.3

*Prior to 1951 included under "Cotton clothing, n.o.p." (s.c. 3068)

Imports: Shawls, wool, knitted or woven
('000)

Tariff Items 555 and 568 (s.c. 3321)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1935	6	12	2.13	n.a.	40.7	40.7
1936	2	4	1.74	n.a.	40.9	40.9
1937	2	5	2.02	n.a.	34.0	34.0
1938	2	5	2.28	n.a.	30.8	30.8
1939	*	1	2.08	*	31.4	31.4
1947	3	11	3.77	3	23.5	23.5
1948	2	6	3.45	1	23.4	23.4
1949	1	5	5.23	1	24.6	24.6
1950	1	3	3.79	1	22.2	22.2
1951	11	43	4.06	8	18.6	18.6
1952	11	36	3.32	7	19.4	19.4
1953	20	71	3.54	15	21.1	21.1
1954	16	55	3.48	11	19.4	19.4
1955	16	54	3.30	11	20.0	20.0
1956	20	67	3.34	14	20.8	20.8
1957	18	61	3.40	13	21.0	21.0
1958	21	69	3.31	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1935	4	8	1.90	n.a.	36.8	36.8
1936	2	3	1.40	n.a.	36.9	36.9
1937	2	4	1.77	n.a.	27.0	27.0
1938	2	4	2.13	n.a.	27.0	27.0
1939	*	1	2.00	*	27.0	27.0
1947	3	10	3.64	2	22.5	22.5
1948	1	5	3.31	1	22.5	22.5
1949	1	3	5.43	1	22.5	22.5
1950	1	3	3.72	1	22.0	22.0
1951	10	41	4.04	7	18.1	18.1
1952	10	33	3.23	6	18.3	18.3
1953	17	58	3.44	11	18.5	18.5
1954	14	50	3.46	9	18.3	18.3
1955	14	46	3.31	8	18.2	18.2
1956	18	60	3.33	12	19.5	19.5
1957	15	53	3.47	10	19.4	19.4
1958	16	51	3.21	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value
1935	71.0	63.3
1937	83.9	73.7
1939	85.8	82.9
1949	57.0	59.1
1951	96.5	96.0
1954	92.7	92.1
1955	86.3	86.7
1956	89.2	89.0
1957	86.2	88.1
1958	76.0	73.6

*Less than 500

Imports: Clothing, wool, knitted, infants' and children's, n.o.p.
('000)

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3327)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1951*	94	540	5.76	107	19.8	19.8
1952	83	368	4.42	79	21.5	21.5
1953	130	638	4.89	135	21.2	21.2
1954	110	548	4.99	109	19.9	19.9
1955	106	502	4.75	101	20.1	20.1
1956	114	525	4.60	113	21.5	21.5
1957	122	581	4.76	127	21.8	21.8
1958	110	508	4.62	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1951*	86	490	5.71	88	18.0	18.0
1952	70	307	4.36	55	18.0	18.0
1953	111	546	4.90	98	18.0	18.0
1954	95	489	5.12	88	18.0	18.0
1955	90	441	4.89	79	18.0	18.0
1956	90	418	4.66	75	18.0	18.0
1957	94	450	4.76	81	18.0	18.0
1958	65	317	4.86	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			3. United States			
1951*	4	19	5.28	7	35.0	35.0
1952	6	21	3.73	7	35.0	35.0
1953	6	25	4.14	9	35.0	35.0
1954	4	16	4.03	5	33.9	33.9
1955	4	16	4.09	6	35.0	35.0
1956	5	24	4.40	8	35.0	35.0
1957	5	23	4.39	8	35.0	35.0
1958	6	27	4.66	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			4. Belgium & Luxembourg			
1951*	2	15	9.66	5	35.0	35.0
1952	2	14	8.15	5	35.0	35.0
1953	3	25	8.02	9	35.0	35.0
1954	3	18	6.51	6	35.0	35.0
1955	3	19	6.47	7	35.0	35.0
1956	6	36	5.78	13	35.0	35.0
1957	8	50	5.92	17	35.0	35.0
1958	14	80	5.75	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Year	Volume	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
	lbs.	$	$/lb.	$		
			5. Japan			
1951*	2	6	3.74	3	52.6	52.6
1952	4	14	3.62	8	53.3	53.3
1953	7	26	3.71	14	53.1	53.1
1954	7	16	2.48	6	39.0	39.0
1955	7	16	2.30	6	35.0	35.0
1956	9	28	3.00	10	35.0	35.0
1957	7	21	3.21	7	35.0	35.0
1958	11	17	1.54	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value	Belgium & Luxembourg Volume	Belgium & Luxembourg Value
1951*	91.8	90.9	3.9	3.6	1.7	2.8
1954	86.8	89.2	3.7	3.0	2.5	3.3
1955	85.4	87.9	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.8
1956	78.3	79.5	4.7	4.5	5.4	6.8
1957	77.4	77.4	4.4	4.0	6.9	8.5
1958	59.3	62.4	5.2	5.2	12.6	15.7

Year	Japan Volume	Japan Value
1951*	1.8	1.2
1954	6.0	3.0
1955	6.6	3.2
1956	8.1	5.3
1957	5.3	3.6
1958	10.0	3.3

*Not available prior to 1951

Table 21

Imports: Clothing, wool, knitted, women's and girls', n.o.p.
('000)

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3328)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1951*	316	3,044	9.63	615	20.2	20.2
1952	308	2,556	8.29	540	21.1	21.1
1953	422	3,623	8.58	758	20.9	20.9
1954	523	4,782	9.15	981	20.5	20.5
1955	584	5,071	8.69	1,084	21.4	21.4
1956	637	5,171	8.12	1,139	22.0	22.0
1957	689	5,205	7.56	1,175	22.6	22.6
1958	663	4,759	7.17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1951*	282	2,648	9.40	477	18.0	18.0
1952	250	2,089	8.34	376	18.0	18.0
1953	344	3,017	8.77	543	18.0	18.0
1954	431	4,089	9.50	737	18.0	18.0
1955	446	4,068	9.11	732	18.0	18.0
1956	472	3,947	8.37	711	18.0	18.0
1957	487	3,805	7.81	685	18.0	18.0
1958	394	3,070	7.78	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			3. United States			
1951*	19	166	8.71	58	35.0	35.0
1952	38	258	6.80	90	35.0	35.0
1953	43	271	6.26	95	35.0	35.0
1954	35	221	6.32	77	35.0	35.0
1955	33	212	6.43	74	35.0	35.0
1956	42	266	6.38	93	35.0	35.0
1957	58	314	5.38	110	35.0	35.0
1958	48	292	6.09	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			4. Austria			
1951*	7	114	17.16	40	35.0	35.0
1952	10	90	8.72	32	35.0	35.0
1953	21	176	8.58	62	35.0	35.0
1954	25	231	9.42	81	35.0	35.0
1955	25	296	11.86	104	35.0	35.0
1956	26	370	14.31	129	35.0	35.0
1957	33	384	11.58	135	35.0	35.0
1958	32	341	10.77	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Year	Volume	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
	lbs.	$	$/lb.	$		
			5. Italy			
1951*	5	65	14.51	23	35.0	35.0
1952	4	67	15.70	23	35.0	35.0
1953	5	90	17.07	31	35.1	35.1
1954	8	118	15.35	41	35.0	35.0
1955	14	191	13.56	67	35.0	35.0
1956	15	204	13.20	71	35.0	35.0
1957	33	306	9.16	107	35.0	35.0
1958	65	480	7.43	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			6. Japan			
1951*	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	1	2	3.36	1	53.9	53.9
1953	3	16	5.50	8	49.4	49.4
1954	17	59	3.51	23	38.5	38.5
1955	56	232	4.16	81	35.0	35.0
1956	69	276	4.00	97	35.0	35.0
1957	49	196	3.99	69	35.0	35.0
1958	79	236	2.98	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value	Austria Volume	Austria Value
1951*	89.1	87.0	6.0	5.5	2.1	3.7
1954	82.3	85.5	6.7	4.6	4.7	4.8
1955	76.5	80.2	5.7	4.2	4.3	5.8
1956	74.1	76.3	6.5	5.1	4.1	7.2
1957	70.7	73.1	8.5	6.0	4.8	7.4
1958	59.5	64.5	7.2	6.1	4.8	7.2

Year	Italy Volume	Italy Value	Japan Volume	Japan Value
1951*	1.4	2.2	-	-
1954	1.5	2.5	3.2	1.2
1955	2.4	3.8	9.6	4.6
1956	2.4	3.9	10.8	5.3
1957	4.9	5.9	7.1	3.8
1958	9.7	10.1	11.9	5.0

*Not available prior to 1951

Imports: Clothing, wool, knitted, men's and boys', n.o.p.
('000)

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3329)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1951*	135	1,028	7.59	194	18.9	18.9
1952	105	643	6.10	132	20.6	20.6
1953	160	1,038	6.49	206	19.9	19.9
1954	151	1,040	6.89	210	20.2	20.2
1955	128	886	6.93	186	21.0	21.0
1956	201	1,167	5.80	254	21.8	21.8
1957	202	1,159	5.73	256	22.1	22.1
1958	233	1,225	5.27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1951*	125	975	7.81	176	18.0	18.0
1952	89	552	6.22	99	18.0	18.0
1953	142	927	6.52	167	18.0	18.0
1954	129	905	7.02	163	18.0	18.0
1955	100	730	7.29	131	18.0	18.0
1956	152	907	5.96	163	18.0	18.0
1957	138	878	6.36	158	18.0	18.0
1958	140	844	6.04	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			3. United States			
1951*	7	23	3.47	8	35.0	35.0
1952	5	17	3.66	6	35.0	35.0
1953	8	33	3.91	11	34.7	34.7
1954	7	29	4.16	10	35.0	35.0
1955	7	27	3.60	9	35.0	35.0
1956	15	46	3.09	16	35.0	35.0
1957	10	42	4.28	15	35.0	35.0
1958	11	50	4.35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			4. Japan			
1951*	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	1	9	10.97	4	47.7	47.7
1953	**	7	13.42	3	47.2	47.2
1954	4	28	6.60	10	35.3	35.3
1955	10	66	6.63	23	35.0	35.0
1956	14	74	5.28	26	35.0	35.0
1957	18	63	3.52	22	35.0	35.0
1958	18	65	3.68	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			5. Italy			
1951*	**	**	23.94	**	34.9	34.9
1952	1	6	9.62	2	35.0	35.0
1953	1	4	7.00	2	35.0	35.0
1954	1	12	13.68	4	35.0	35.0
1955	2	14	7.30	5	35.0	35.0
1956	6	42	7.54	15	35.0	35.0
1957	19	80	4.21	28	35.0	35.0
1958	36	114	3.13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value	Japan Volume	Japan Value
1951*	92.1	94.8	5.0	2.3	-	-
1954	85.3	87.0	4.7	2.8	2.8	2.7
1955	78.2	82.4	5.8	3.0	7.7	7.4
1956	75.6	77.7	7.3	3.9	7.0	6.4
1957	68.2	75.7	4.9	3.6	8.9	5.5
1958	60.1	68.9	4.9	4.1	7.6	5.3

Year	Italy Volume	Italy Value
1951*	***	***
1954	0.6	1.2
1955	1.5	1.6
1956	2.8	3.6
1957	9.4	6.9
1958	15.6	9.3

*Not available prior to 1951
**Less than 500
***Less than 0.05 p.c.

Imports: Clothing, synthetic textile fibre, knitted, infants and children's, n.o.p.
('000)

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3386)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1951*	12	43	3.64	8	19.7	19.7
1952	13	43	3.28	11	24.7	24.7
1953	42	101	2.42	27	26.5	26.5
1954	21	66	3.11	20	31.0	31.0
1955	36	108	2.99	31	28.4	28.4
1956	25	80	3.16	23	28.7	28.7
1957	33	105	3.18	31	29.8	29.8
1958	24	84	3.51	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1951*	11	38	3.59	7	18.0	18.0
1952	9	26	3.03	5	18.0	18.0
1953	27	50	1.90	9	18.0	18.0
1954	7	16	2.37	3	18.0	18.0
1955	20	42	2.10	8	18.0	18.0
1956	10	30	2.91	5	18.0	18.0
1957	13	32	2.41	6	18.0	18.0
1958	2	8	3.35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			3. United States			
1951*	1	4	3.87	1	35.0	35.0
1952	5	17	3.78	6	35.0	35.0
1953	15	50	3.36	18	35.0	35.0
1954	13	44	3.52	15	35.0	35.0
1955	16	65	4.16	23	35.0	35.0
1956	11	46	4.05	16	35.0	35.0
1957	16	69	4.37	24	35.0	35.0
1958	14	64	4.56	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value
1951*	91.4	90.0	8.5	9.0
1954	31.1	23.7	59.5	67.2
1955	55.4	38.9	43.0	59.7
1956	40.3	37.1	45.1	57.7
1957	40.6	30.8	48.3	66.3
1958	9.5	9.0	58.4	75.8

*Not available prior to 1951

Imports: Clothing, synthetic textile fibre, knitted, women's and girls', n.o.p.
('000)

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3387)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1951*	46	191	4.17	50	26.1	26.1
1952	65	278	4.28	84	30.1	30.1
1953	85	414	4.85	130	31.3	31.3
1954	77	384	4.96	124	32.4	32.4
1955	106	525	4.95	169	32.2	32.2
1956	147	694	4.73	235	33.9	33.9
1957	198	920	4.65	309	33.6	33.6
1958	233	1,102	4.73	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1951*	30	100	3.32	18	18.0	18.0
1952	22	79	3.59	14	18.0	18.0
1953	27	90	3.38	16	18.0	18.0
1954	17	60	3.61	11	18.1	18.1
1955	23	87	3.76	16	18.1	18.1
1956	9	44	5.02	8	18.0	18.0
1957	15	76	5.11	14	18.0	18.0
1958	9	41	4.57	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			3. United States			
1951*	16	90	5.75	31	35.0	35.0
1952	43	198	4.63	69	35.0	35.0
1953	59	322	5.50	113	35.0	35.0
1954	60	320	5.32	112	35.0	35.0
1955	81	420	5.15	147	35.0	35.0
1956	135	627	4.65	219	35.0	35.0
1957	173	809	4.68	283	35.0	35.0
1958	209	985	4.70	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value
1951*	65.6	52.2	34.1	47.0
1954	21.4	15.5	77.8	83.4
1955	21.7	16.5	76.8	80.0
1956	6.0	6.4	92.0	90.4
1957	7.5	8.2	87.4	87.9
1958	3.8	3.7	89.8	89.3

*Not available prior to 1951

Imports: Clothing, synthetic textile fibre, knitted, men's and boys', n.o.p.

('000)

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3388)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1951*	38	99	2.61	28	28.4	28.4
1952	30	80	2.66	25	31.6	31.6
1953	57	146	2.53	41	27.8	27.8
1954	46	122	2.64	38	30.8	30.8
1955	45	119	2.67	36	29.7	29.7
1956	85	160	1.87	52	32.5	32.5
1957	73	185	2.53	62	33.3	33.3
1958	119	233	1.95	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1951*	14	39	2.81	7	18.0	18.0
1952	4	16	3.96	3	18.0	18.0
1953	21	61	2.93	11	18.0	18.0
1954	9	30	3.22	5	18.0	18.0
1955	13	37	2.88	7	18.0	18.0
1956	9	24	2.59	4	18.0	18.0
1957	7	18	2.56	3	18.0	18.0
1958	8	21	2.59	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			3. United States			
1951*	24	60	2.49	21	35.0	35.0
1952	26	64	2.46	23	35.0	35.0
1953	37	84	2.31	30	35.0	35.0
1954	37	92	2.49	32	35.0	35.0
1955	32	82	2.58	29	35.0	35.0
1956	31	95	3.02	33	35.0	35.0
1957	48	148	3.09	52	35.0	35.0
1958	55	159	2.86	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			4. Japan			
1951*	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	45	40	.90	14	35.0	35.0
1957	12	11	.94	4	35.0	35.0
1958	42	31	.75	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value	Japan Volume	Japan Value
1951*	36.2	39.0	63.8	60.8	-	-
1954	20.0	24.4	80.0	75.6	-	-
1955	28.8	31.0	71.1	68.8	-	-
1956	10.7	14.7	36.8	59.3	52.4	25.2
1957	9.8	10.0	65.2	79.9	16.5	6.1
1958	6.8	9.0	46.4	68.2	35.3	13.5

*Not available prior to 1951

Imports: Garments, knitted, n.o.p.
('000)

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3514*)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1935	342	715	2.09	n.a.	27.3	27.3
1936	396	867	2.19	n.a.	27.5	27.5
1937	336	867	2.58	n.a.	24.4	24.4
1938	297	787	2.65	n.a.	24.0	24.0
1939	296	739	2.50	172	23.3	23.3
1947	819	3,854	4.70	892	23.1	23.6
1948	528	3,216	6.09	613	19.1	19.1
1949	684	3,809	5.57	741	19.5	19.5
1950	1,216	5,178	4.26	1,025	19.8	19.8
1951	2	12	7.30	3	25.1	25.1
1952	2	6	2.95	2	30.2	30.2
1953	2	9	4.22	2	26.5	26.5
1954	2	14	7.59	3	21.9	21.9
1955	3	15	5.48	4	25.4	25.4
1956	18	44	2.42	14	32.2	32.2
1957	12	33	2.77	10	31.6	31.6
1958	7	24	3.26	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1935	293	569	1.94	n.a.	22.7	22.7
1936	311	667	2.15	n.a.	22.2	22.2
1937	268	677	2.52	n.a.	18.3	18.3
1938	224	609	2.72	n.a.	18.1	18.1
1939	200	548	2.74	99	18.0	18.0
1947	376	2,232	5.94	324	14.5	15.0
1948	477	3,008	6.31	540	17.9	18.0
1949	604	3,502	5.80	630	18.0	18.0
1950	1,073	4,638	4.32	835	18.0	18.0
1951	1	9	10.32	2	18.0	18.0
1952	1	2	2.12	**	18.0	18.0
1953	1	5	4.87	1	18.0	18.0
1954	1	11	11.26	2	18.0	18.0
1955	1	8	8.92	2	18.2	18.2
1956	1	7	8.48	1	18.0	18.0
1957	1	7	8.52	1	18.0	18.0
1958	2	11	4.70	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Year	Volume	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Dutiable Value
	lbs.	$	$/lb.	$		
			3. United States			
1935	15	42	2.88	n.a.	50.7	50.7
1936	43	84	1.96	n.a.	48.4	48.4
1937	29	66	2.28	n.a.	46.8	46.8
1938	33	72	2.15	n.a.	45.6	45.6
1939	67	123	1.84	48	39.3	39.3
1947	428	1,525	3.56	536	35.1	35.1
1948	47	179	3.78	63	35.0	35.0
1949	70	250	3.58	88	35.0	35.0
1950	128	421	3.29	148	35.0	35.0
1951	**	2	4.25	1	35.0	35.0
1952	1	3	2.76	1	35.0	35.0
1953	1	5	3.73	2	35.0	35.0
1954	1	3	3.62	1	35.0	35.0
1955	1	3	4.88	1	35.0	35.0
1956	2	9	3.57	3	35.0	35.0
1957	2	7	3.71	2	35.0	35.0
1958	1	6	4.57	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			4. Germany* **			
1935	5	12	2.60	n.a.	44.4	44.4
1936	8	17	2.15	n.a.	46.2	46.2
1937	5	14	2.67	n.a.	45.3	45.3
1938	14	43	3.11	n.a.	42.5	42.5
1939	3	12	3.34	4	35.5	35.5
1947-54	No imports					
1955	1	2	2.23	1	35.0	35.0
1956	14	23	1.62	8	35.0	35.0
1957	8	14	1.74	5	35.0	35.0
1958	2	3	1.78	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value	Germany*** Volume	Germany*** Value
1935	85.8	79.6	4.3	5.9	1.3	1.7
1937	79.8	78.1	8.6	7.6	1.6	1.7
1939	67.6	74.2	22.5	16.6	1.2	1.6
1949	88.3	91.9	10.2	6.6	-	-
1951	51.2	72.3	23.9	13.9	-	-
1954	51.9	77.1	48.1	22.9	-	-
1955	35.1	57.3	21.7	19.3	36.4	14.8
1956	4.7	16.4	13.2	19.5	79.3	52.9
1957	6.5	20.0	15.8	21.1	70.7	44.3
1958	30.6	44.1	16.6	23.2	23.1	12.6

*Prior to 1951 included s.c. 3072, 3073, 3074, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3386, 3387 and 3388; beginning in 1958 includes s.c. 3245
**Less than 500
***Beginning in 1951, West Germany only

Imports: Knitted goods, n.o.p.
('000)

Tariff Item 568 (s.c. 3524)

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1935	75	109	1.45	n.a.	40.3	40.3
1936	114	104	0.91	n.a.	36.8	36.8
1937	152	177	1.16	n.a.	28.5	28.5
1938	130	117	0.90	n.a.	27.9	27.9
1939	60	42	0.70	19	44.2	44.2
1947	58	107	1.85	51	47.4	48.0
1948	86	122	1.42	41	33.4	33.4
1949	92	125	1.36	42	33.9	33.9
1950	40	81	2.03	26	32.8	32.8
1951	34	62	1.80	22	34.7	34.7
1952	53	92	1.74	32	34.4	34.4
1953	57	125	2.21	43	34.3	34.3
1954	89	195	2.19	67	34.5	34.5
1955	161	298	1.86	102	34.2	34.2
1956	230	432	1.88	146	33.9	33.9
1957	268	475	1.77	163	34.2	34.2
1958	363	656	1.81	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1935	45	48	1.08	n.a.	22.5	22.5
1936	79	55	0.70	n.a.	22.3	22.3
1937	114	116	1.02	n.a.	18.3	18.3
1938	107	86	0.80	n.a.	18.1	18.1
1939	33	18	0.55	3	18.0	18.0
1947	2	3	1.30	*	7.2	15.0
1948	3	12	3.71	2	18.0	18.0
1949	3	8	3.19	1	18.0	18.0
1950	4	10	2.59	2	18.0	18.0
1951	*	2	4.08	*	18.0	18.0
1952	1	3	2.93	1	18.0	18.0
1953	2	5	2.93	1	18.5	18.5
1954	2	6	3.03	1	18.0	18.0
1955	10	15	1.45	3	18.0	18.0
1956	17	29	1.69	5	18.0	18.0
1957	12	22	1.86	4	18.0	18.0
1958	5	9	1.78	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Year	Volume lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States			
1935	27	54	2.02	n.a.	58.0	58.0
1936	31	41	1.29	n.a.	52.4	52.4
1937	29	49	1.66	n.a.	51.2	51.2
1938	21	28	1.36	n.a.	55.0	55.0
1939	27	23	0.87	15	63.8	63.8
1947	56	104	1.87	51	48.4	48.4
1948	83	110	1.34	39	35.0	35.0
1949	89	117	1.31	41	35.0	35.0
1950	36	70	1.96	25	35.0	35.0
1951	34	60	1.77	21	35.0	35.0
1952	52	89	1.71	31	35.0	35.0
1953	55	120	2.19	42	35.0	35.0
1954	87	189	2.17	66	35.0	35.0
1955	150	281	1.87	98	35.0	35.0
1956	210	398	1.90	139	35.0	35.0
1957	249	443	1.78	155	35.0	35.0
1958	341	622	1.82	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value
1935	59.5	44.2	35.2	49.2
1937	74.8	65.6	19.3	27.5
1939	54.2	42.5	44.7	55.6
1949	2.8	6.6	97.2	93.4
1951	1.1	2.5	98.5	96.7
1954	2.3	3.2	97.7	96.8
1955	6.2	4.9	93.5	94.0
1956	7.4	6.7	91.3	92.0
1957	4.5	4.7	92.9	93.2
1958	1.4	1.3	93.7	94.7

*Less than 500

Imports: Socks and stockings, wool
('000)

Tariff Item 568a(i) (s.c. 3322)

Year	Volume doz. pr.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.pr.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1935	97	375	3.87	n.a.	44.6	44.6
1936	108	431	3.97	n.a.	42.4	42.4
1937	124	521	4.19	n.a.	24.8	24.8
1938	127	512	4.03	n.a.	25.1	25.1
1939	122	475	3.91	120	25.2	25.2
1947	355	2,333	6.58	495	21.2	21.2
1948	310	2,099	6.78	461	22.0	22.0
1949	232	1,396	6.02	314	22.5	22.5
1950	376	1,839	4.88	434	23.6	23.6
1951	234	1,586	6.78	349	22.0	22.0
1952	243	1,153	4.75	274	23.8	23.8
1953	359	1,825	5.08	431	23.6	23.6
1954	276	1,470	5.33	340	23.1	23.1
1955	236	1,355	5.73	310	22.9	22.9
1956	243	1,413	5.81	326	23.1	23.1
1957	234	1,349	5.77	312	23.1	23.1
1958	230	1,320	5.75	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1935	96	368	3.85	n.a.	44.3	44.3
1936	107	424	3.96	n.a.	42.2	42.2
1937	123	514	4.18	n.a.	24.5	24.5
1938	126	506	4.01	n.a.	24.8	24.8
1939	121	471	3.90	118	24.9	24.9
1947	284	1,891	6.66	348	18.4	18.4
1948	308	2,087	6.78	457	21.9	21.9
1949	231	1,394	6.02	313	22.5	22.5
1950	375	1,830	4.87	431	23.5	23.5
1951	233	1,580	6.78	347	22.0	22.0
1952	242	1,147	4.75	272	23.7	23.7
1953	356	1,797	5.05	419	23.3	23.3
1954	275	1,464	5.33	338	23.1	23.1
1955	235	1,343	5.72	305	22.7	22.7
1956	240	1,388	5.79	315	22.7	22.7
1957	230	1,325	5.76	301	22.7	22.7
1958	225	1,291	5.73	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value
1935	98.9	98.3
1937	99.2	98.8
1939	99.4	99.2
1949	99.9	99.8
1951	99.7	99.6
1954	99.7	99.6
1955	99.3	99.1
1956	98.5	98.3
1957	98.5	98.2
1958	98.1	97.9

Imports: Socks and Stockings, Cotton
('000)

Tariff Item 568a(ii) (s.c. 3065)

Year	Volume doz. pr.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.pr.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1935	1	3	2.99	n.a.	55.2	55.2
1936	2	7	3.41	n.a.	46.7	46.7
1937	4	14	3.15	n.a.	25.7	25.7
1938	8	20	2.70	n.a.	21.5	21.5
1939	5	13	2.66	3	26.2	26.2
1947	144	480	3.34	193	40.1	53.9
1948	101	423	4.20	114	26.9	27.6
1949	56	251	4.46	62	24.8	24.8
1950	97	372	3.85	80	21.4	21.4
1951	171	633	3.71	161	25.5	25.5
1952	171	558	3.27	156	27.9	27.9
1953	298	905	3.03	282	31.2	31.2
1954	297	889	2.99	283	31.8	31.8
1955**	310	982	3.17	312	31.8	31.8
			2. United Kingdom			
1935	1	2	3.06	n.a.	49.3	49.3
1936	2	6	3.33	n.a.	41.3	41.3
1937	4	12	3.29	n.a.	18.2	18.2
1938	7	19	2.66	n.a.	18.5	18.5
1939	4	11	2.68	2	19.3	19.3
1947	22	123	5.49	*	0.1	26.8
1948	52	287	5.55	50	17.3	18.0
1949	35	190	5.43	34	18.0	18.0
1950	81	322	3.96	58	18.0	18.0
1951	106	407	3.86	68	16.8	16.8
1952	86	308	3.58	48	15.8	15.8
1953	124	407	3.29	64	15.8	15.8
1954	119	369	3.11	58	15.8	15.8
1955**	115	353	3.06	56	15.8	15.8

Year	Volume doz. pr.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.pr.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States			
1935	*	*	2.51	n.a.	95.4	95.4
1936	*	1	2.59	n.a.	90.1	90.1
1937	*	*	2.17	n.a.	82.0	82.0
1938	*	*	2.32	n.a.	74.3	74.3
1939	*	1	2.15	1	66.5	66.5
1947	121	354	2.93	192	54.1	54.1
1948	49	135	2.76	64	47.2	47.2
1949	21	59	2.79	28	46.9	46.9
1950	15	49	3.22	21	43.3	43.3
1951	65	225	3.46	93	41.3	41.3
1952	84	247	2.93	106	43.1	43.1
1953	173	489	2.83	215	44.0	44.0
1954	173	499	2.88	217	43.6	43.6
1955**	180	566	3.14	234	41.4	41.4

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value
1935	76.2	78.1	6.4	5.4
1937	83.7	87.4	2.5	1.7
1939	83.0	83.6	10.0	8.0
1949	62.2	75.8	37.6	23.5
1951	61.9	64.3	38.1	35.5
1954	39.9	41.5	58.3	56.1
1955**	37.2	35.9	58.1	57.6
1956	37.4	35.2	57.4	58.3
1957	36.9	35.4	58.3	59.8
1958	31.8	29.4	64.1	65.6

*Less than 500
**After 1955 sub-divided under s.c. 3062 and 3063 (see Tables 30 and 31)

Imports: Socks and Stockings, Cotton, Women's and Children's
('000)

Tariff Item 568a(ii) (s.c. 3062)

Year	Volume doz. pr.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.pr.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1956*	179	558	3.12	161	28.9	28.9
1957	151	459	3.04	132	28.7	28.7
1958	157	480	3.05	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1956*	88	275	3.12	44	15.9	15.9
1957	77	236	3.07	37	15.8	15.8
1958	73	219	3.01	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			3. United States			
1956*	77	225	2.93	97	43.1	43.1
1957	67	193	2.90	84	43.3	43.3
1958	74	222	2.98	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

*Prior to 1956 included under s.c. 3065 (see Table 29)

Imports: Socks and Stockings, Cotton, Men's and Boys'
('000)

Tariff Item 568a(ii) (s.c. 3063)

Year	Volume	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
	doz. pr.	$	$/doz.pr.	$		
1. Total						
1956*	97	344	3.53	121	35.2	35.2
1957	93	305	3.28	113	36.9	36.9
1958	112	387	3.46	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2. United Kingdom						
1956*	15	42	2.75	7	15.8	15.8
1957	13	35	2.62	5	15.7	15.7
1958	13	36	2.87	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. United States						
1956*	82	300	3.67	114	37.9	37.9
1957	76	264	3.48	103	39.0	39.0
1958	98	348	3.54	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

*Prior to 1956 included under s.c. 3065 (see Table 29)

Imports: Socks and stockings, silk
('000)

Tariff Item 568a(ii) (s.c. 3244)

Year	Volume doz. pr.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.pr.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1935	1	12	13.78	n.a.	40.3	40.3
1936	1	11	13.96	n.a.	39.0	39.0
1937	1	11	14.60	n.a.	37.5	37.5
1938	2	16	7.82	n.a.	41.7	41.7
1939	1	13	14.98	3	25.5	25.5
1947	117	1,063	9.08	329	31.0	31.0
1948	1	17	18.08	4	23.1	23.1
1949	1	16	27.19	3	21.8	21.8
1950	1	21	21.09	5	21.9	21.9
1951	1	38	32.28	8	20.4	20.4
1952	1	42	35.56	8	18.2	18.2
1953	2	76	36.15	14	18.1	18.1
1954	2	71	39.69	13	18.2	18.2
1955	2	95	44.10	18	18.8	18.8
1956	3	135	47.05	25	18.7	18.7
1957	4	188	48.58	35	18.7	18.7
1958	4	219	50.88	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United States			
1935	*	7	19.77	n.a.	42.7	42.7
1936	*	7	17.17	n.a.	39.8	39.8
1937	*	8	17.85	n.a.	40.1	40.1
1938	1	13	8.86	n.a.	46.2	46.2
1939	1	11	17.36	3	25.7	25.7
1947	117	1,054	9.03	327	31.1	31.1
1948	1	13	17.64	3	24.4	24.4
1949	*	13	28.40	3	22.6	22.6
1950	1	16	22.80	4	23.3	23.3
1951	1	33	35.63	7	20.9	20.9
1952	1	29	43.55	6	19.2	19.2
1953	1	50	41.61	10	19.3	19.3
1954	1	49	45.99	9	19.1	19.1
1955	2	84	45.98	16	19.1	19.1
1956	2	121	49.37	23	19.0	19.0
1957	3	170	52.64	32	19.0	19.0
1958	4	199	53.37	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United States Volume	United States Value
1935	39.4	56.5
1937	59.0	72.2
1939	70.9	82.2
1949	77.9	81.4
1951	78.2	86.4
1954	60.3	69.8
1955	85.3	88.9
1956	85.9	90.1
1957	83.4	90.4
1958	86.6	90.9

* Less than 500

Imports: Socks and stockings, synthetic textile fibre
('000)

Tariff Item 568a(ii) (s.c. 3382)

Year	Volume doz. pr.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.pr.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1935	*	2	4.41	n.a.	46.8	46.8
1936	1	3	3.98	n.a.	47.6	47.6
1937	2	4	2.32	n.a.	24.2	24.2
1938	1	2	2.65	n.a.	32.4	32.4
1939	1	2	2.10	1	47.2	47.2
1947	144	776	5.40	266	34.4	38.4
1948	39	282	7.29	77	27.1	27.4
1949	44	313	7.19	87	27.8	27.8
1950	38	217	5.68	59	27.2	27.2
1951	235	1,656	7.05	439	26.5	26.5
1952	537	3,090	5.75	830	26.8	26.8
1953	633	3,553	5.61	1,043	29.4	29.4
1954	528	3,077	5.83	898	29.2	29.2
1955**	604	3,816	6.32	967	25.3	25.3
			2. United Kingdom			
1935	*	1	4.49	n.a.	40.9	40.9
1936	1	3	4.07	n.a.	42.0	42.0
1937	1	3	2.23	n.a.	18.0	18.0
1938	1	2	2.30	n.a.	18.4	18.4
1939	*	1	1.71	*	19.1	19.1
1947	16	82	5.21	-	-	-
1948	11	40	3.81	7	16.7	18.0
1949	10	33	3.34	6	17.8	17.8
1950	16	42	2.57	8	18.0	18.0
1951	49	239	4.89	40	16.6	16.6
1952	135	714	5.29	112	15.8	15.8
1953	67	226	3.38	36	16.1	16.1
1954	44	195	4.38	31	15.8	15.8
1955**	184	1,094	5.96	176	16.1	16.1

Year	Volume	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
	doz. pr.	$	$/doz.pr.	$		
			3. United States			
1935	*	*	5.38	n.a.	74.4	74.4
1936	*	*	3.80	n.a.	64.6	64.6
1937	*	1	3.09	n.a.	78.8	78.8
1938	*	*	5.94	n.a.	60.6	60.6
1939	*	1	3.72	1	47.0	47.0
1947	128	693	5.43	266	38.4	38.4
1948	28	241	8.57	70	28.9	28.9
1949	34	280	8.34	81	29.0	29.0
1950	22	174	7.99	51	29.4	29.4
1951	186	1,417	7.61	399	28.1	28.1
1952	402	2,376	5.91	717	30.2	30.2
1953	565	3,318	5.87	1,005	30.3	30.3
1954	479	2,846	5.94	857	30.1	30.1
1955**	410	2,659	6.48	773	29.1	29.1

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value
1935	76.9	78.2	1.9	2.3
1937	88.7	85.1	10.9	14.5
1939	42.2	34.2	33.7	59.6
1949	23.0	10.7	77.0	89.3
1951	20.8	14.4	79.2	85.5
1954	8.4	6.3	90.7	92.5
1955**	30.4	28.7	68.0	69.7
1956	50.2	47.9	47.0	49.5
1957	59.5	58.2	37.3	38.2
1958	53.7	51.9	43.1	44.7

*Less than 500

**After 1955 sub-divided under s.c. 3376, 3378 and 3379 (see Tables 34, 35 and 36)

Imports: Socks and stockings, nylon, women's
('000)

Tariff Item 568a(ii) (s.c. 3376)

Year	Volume doz. pr.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.pr.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1956*	547	3,244	5.93	704	21.7	21.7
1957	634	3,261	5.14	661	20.3	20.3
1958	512	2,391	4.67	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1956*	326	1,791	5.49	285	15.9	15.9
1957	459	2,236	4.88	352	15.8	15.8
1958	357	1,556	4.35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			3. United States			
1956*	207	1,382	6.67	397	28.8	28.8
1957	154	920	5.99	276	30.0	30.0
1958	137	764	5.58	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

*Prior to 1956 included under s.c. 3382 (see Table 33)

Imports: Socks and stockings, synthetic fibre, men's
('000)

Tariff Item 568a(ii) (s.c. 3378)

Year	Volume	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
	doz. pr.	$	$/doz.pr.	$		
1. Total						
1956*	91	438	4.82	141	32.1	32.1
1957	105	465	4.43	152	32.6	32.6
1958	139	581	4.17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2. United Kingdom						
1956*	5	31	6.55	5	15.8	15.8
1957	10	59	5.91	9	15.8	15.8
1958	13	80	5.92	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. United States						
1956*	82	385	4.69	129	33.5	33.5
1957	92	379	4.13	135	35.6	35.6
1958	121	468	3.88	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

*Prior to 1956 included under s.c. 3382 (see Table 33)

Imports: Socks and stockings, synthetic fibre, n.o.p.
('000)

Tariff Item 568a(ii) (s.c. 3379)

Year	Volume doz. pr.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.pr.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1956*	77	267	3.44	82	30.9	30.9
1957	102	342	3.35	111	32.6	32.6
1958	104	352	3.40	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2. United Kingdom						
1956*	28	70	2.50	11	15.7	15.7
1957	32	75	2.36	12	15.7	15.7
1958	35	90	2.62	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. United States						
1956*	47	186	3.97	68	36.4	36.4
1957	69	256	3.72	96	37.6	37.6
1958	68	254	3.75	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

*Prior to 1956 included under s.c. 3382 (see Table 33)

Imports: Gloves, cotton
('000)

Tariff Item 568b(2) (s.c. 3064)

Year	Volume doz. pr.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.pr.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1935	n.a.	687	n.a.	n.a.	25.1	25.1
1936	n.a.	567	n.a.	n.a.	25.0	25.0
1937	n.a.	606	n.a.	n.a.	25.1	25.1
1938	n.a.	515	n.a.	n.a.	25.6	25.6
1939	n.a.	456	n.a.	123	26.9	26.9
1947	50	401	8.08	11	2.7	25.2
1948	59	493	8.39	92	18.7	19.5
1949	70	461	6.61	97	21.1	21.1
1950	117	686	5.86	150	21.8	21.8
1951	152	929	6.10	210	22.6	22.6
1952	150	864	5.75	202	23.4	23.4
1953	202	1,072	5.31	268	25.0	25.0
1954	207	1,142	5.51	285	25.0	25.0
1955	233	1,181	5.08	279	23.6	23.6
1956	222	1,095	4.93	259	23.7	23.7
1957	200	947	4.74	227	23.9	23.9
1958	183	775	4.23	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1935	n.a.	24	n.a.	n.a.	22.6	22.6
1936	n.a.	26	n.a.	n.a.	22.0	22.0
1937	n.a.	25	n.a.	n.a.	18.0	18.0
1938	n.a.	20	n.a.	n.a.	18.1	18.1
1939	n.a.	27	n.a.	5	18.1	18.1
1947	41	358	8.77	-	-	-
1948	43	394	9.21	68	17.2	18.0
1949	34	298	8.73	54	18.0	18.0
1950	57	402	7.09	72	18.0	18.0
1951	54	439	8.07	79	18.0	18.0
1952	38	308	8.11	55	18.0	18.0
1953	49	362	7.34	65	18.0	18.0
1954	32	271	8.53	49	18.0	18.0
1955	29	249	8.71	45	18.0	18.0
1956	25	206	8.20	37	18.0	18.0
1957	17	138	8.03	25	18.0	18.0
1958	13	89	6.80	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Year	Volume doz. pr.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.pr.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States			
1935	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	34.3	34.3
1936	n.a.	25	n.a.	n.a.	25.0	25.0
1937	n.a.	25	n.a.	n.a.	25.8	25.8
1938	n.a.	15	n.a.	n.a.	25.1	25.1
1939	n.a.	33	n.a.	8	25.3	25.3
1947	5	18	3.57	4	25.4	25.4
1948	2	10	4.78	3	25.0	25.0
1949	2	8	3.12	2	25.0	25.0
1950	1	5	3.18	1	25.0	25.0
1951	11	74	6.73	19	25.0	25.0
1952	18	97	5.26	24	25.0	25.0
1953	22	118	5.30	30	25.1	25.1
1954	23	110	4.76	28	25.3	25.3
1955	27	135	4.93	34	25.0	25.0
1956	37	186	4.99	47	25.0	25.0
1957	27	116	4.22	29	25.0	25.0
1958	27	122	4.48	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			4. Czechoslovakia			
1935	n.a.	208	n.a.	n.a.	25.1	25.1
1936	n.a.	189	n.a.	n.a.	25.1	25.1
1937	n.a.	253	n.a.	n.a.	25.0	25.0
1938	n.a.	267	n.a.	n.a.	25.2	25.2
1939	n.a.	1	n.a.	*	29.1	29.1
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	7	48	6.48	12	25.0	25.0
1949	11	68	6.23	17	25.0	25.0
1950	25	136	5.56	34	25.0	25.0
1951	42	232	5.45	58	25.0	25.0
1952	54	279	5.14	70	25.0	25.0
1953	8	34	4.44	9	25.0	25.0
1954	*	*	4.10	*	24.9	24.9
1955	18	73	4.16	18	25.0	25.0
1956	27	108	4.00	27	25.0	25.0
1957	39	146	3.75	37	25.0	25.0
1958	6	21	3.74	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Year	Volume	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
	doz. pr.	$	$/doz.pr.	$		
			5. Germany**			
1935	n.a.	430	n.a.	n.a.	25.0	25.0
1936	n.a.	299	n.a.	n.a.	25.1	25.1
1937	n.a.	240	n.a.	n.a.	25.0	25.0
1938	n.a.	141	n.a.	n.a.	25.0	25.0
1939	n.a.	252	n.a.	63	25.1	25.1
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	1	6	5.06	2	35.8	35.8
1951	1	7	5.25	3	41.4	41.4
1952	1	5	6.94	1	25.0	25.0
1953	33	203	6.21	51	25.0	25.0
1954	56	334	5.92	84	25.1	25.1
1955	40	241	6.04	60	25.0	25.0
1956	34	223	6.49	56	25.0	25.0
1957	24	163	6.70	41	25.0	25.0
1958	22	158	7.24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			6. Italy			
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	25.6	25.6
1938	n.a.	17	n.a.	n.a.	25.0	25.0
1939	n.a.	5	n.a.	1	25.0	25.0
1947	1	6	5.62	1	25.0	25.0
1948	1	5	4.93	1	25.0	25.0
1949	1	6	4.96	1	25.0	25.0
1950	8	45	5.49	11	25.0	25.0
1951	14	82	5.64	20	25.0	25.0
1952	11	64	5.92	16	25.0	25.0
1953	25	137	5.53	34	25.0	25.0
1954	30	183	6.06	46	25.0	25.0
1955	17	93	5.57	23	25.0	25.0
1956	10	61	5.83	15	25.0	25.0
1957	7	43	5.85	11	25.0	25.0
1958	6	24	4.39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Year	Volume doz. pr.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.pr.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Dutiable Value
			7. Japan			
1935	n.a.	9	n.a.	n.a.	28.4	28.4
1936	n.a.	12	n.a.	n.a.	25.0	25.0
1937	n.a.	33	n.a.	n.a.	25.5	25.5
1938	n.a.	24	n.a.	n.a.	25.0	25.0
1939	n.a.	40	n.a.	10	25.0	25.0
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	9	15	1.61	7	45.0	45.0
1950	13	27	2.17	12	45.0	45.0
1951	17	36	2.11	16	45.0	45.0
1952	10	28	2.92	13	45.0	45.0
1953	43	95	2.23	43	45.0	45.0
1954	43	122	2.83	39	31.9	31.9
1955	85	305	3.58	76	25.0	25.0
1956	55	190	3.49	48	25.0	25.0
1957	54	204	3.78	51	25.0	25.0
1958	80	232	2.91	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	Value	United States Volume	Value	Czechoslovakia Volume	Value
1935	n.a.	3.5	n.a.	0.6	n.a.	30.3
1937	n.a.	4.1	n.a.	4.1	n.a.	41.7
1939	n.a.	5.8	n.a.	7.3	n.a.	.3
1949	49.0	64.7	3.5	1.6	15.6	14.7
1951	35.7	47.2	7.3	8.0	27.9	24.9
1954	15.3	23.7	11.2	9.6	***	***
1955	12.3	21.1	11.7	11.4	7.5	6.2
1956	11.3	18.8	16.8	17.0	12.1	9.8
1957	8.6	14.6	13.7	12.2	19.5	15.4
1958	7.2	11.5	14.8	5.7	3.1	2.7

Year	Germany** Volume	Value	Italy Volume	Value	Japan Volume	Value
1935	n.a.	62.5	n.a.	-	n.a.	1.4
1937	n.a.	39.6	n.a.	0.7	n.a.	5.5
1939	n.a.	55.4	n.a.	1.2	n.a.	8.9
1949	-	-	1.7	1.3	13.4	3.3
1951	0.9	0.7	9.5	8.8	11.1	3.8
1954	27.2	29.2	14.5	16.0	20.8	10.7
1955	17.2	20.4	7.2	7.9	36.5	25.8
1956	15.5	20.4	4.7	5.5	24.6	17.4
1957	12.2	17.2	3.7	4.5	27.0	21.6
1958	11.9	20.4	3.0	3.1	43.5	29.9

*Less than 500
**Beginning in 1952, West Germany only
***Less than 0.05 p.c.

Imports: Gloves, mitts and mittens, wool
('000)

Tariff Item 568b(2) (s.c. 3320)

Year	Volume doz. pr.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.pr.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1951*	99	474	4.79	173	36.5	36.5
1952	116	450	3.89	161	35.8	35.8
1953	209	766	3.67	268	34.9	34.9
1954	274	917	3.35	230	25.1	25.1
1955	368	1,266	3.44	313	24.7	24.7
1956	450	1,572	3.50	390	24.8	24.8
1957	422	1,476	3.50	365	24.7	24.7
1958	320	1,110	3.47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1951*	7	52	7.37	9	18.0	18.0
1952	10	57	5.47	10	18.0	18.0
1953	15	80	5.38	14	18.1	18.1
1954	14	80	5.52	14	18.0	18.0
1955	8	51	6.14	9	18.1	18.1
1956	6	46	7.43	8	18.0	18.0
1957	5	45	8.75	8	18.0	18.0
1958	5	38	7.97	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			3. Hong Kong			
1951*	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	2	6	3.57	1	25.0	25.0
1953	23	73	3.22	18	25.0	25.0
1954	16	55	3.48	14	25.0	25.0
1955	25	75	3.04	19	25.0	25.0
1956	70	221	3.17	55	25.0	25.0
1957	106	308	2.91	77	25.0	25.0
1958	116	318	2.74	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			4. Italy			
1951*	15	120	7.87	30	25.0	25.0
1952	16	84	5.34	21	25.0	25.0
1953	22	128	5.73	32	25.0	25.0
1954	21	108	5.18	27	25.0	25.0
1955	30	143	4.73	36	25.0	25.0
1956	42	201	4.79	50	25.0	25.0
1957	36	158	4.42	40	25.0	25.0
1958	14	63	4.57	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Year	Volume doz. pr.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.pr.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			5. Japan			
1951*	76	291	3.85	131	45.0	45.0
1952	80	261	3.27	117	45.0	45.0
1953	137	407	2.97	183	45.0	45.0
1954	213	604	2.84	158	26.1	26.1
1955	297	934	3.14	233	25.0	25.0
1956	321	1,020	3.18	255	25.0	25.0
1957	255	828	3.25	207	25.0	25.0
1958	174	605	3.48	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	Hong Kong Volume	Hong Kong Value	Italy Volume	Italy Value
1951*	7.2	11.1	-	-	15.5	25.4
1954	5.3	8.7	5.7	6.0	7.6	11.8
1955	2.2	4.0	6.7	5.9	8.2	11.3
1956	1.4	2.9	15.5	14.1	9.3	12.8
1957	1.2	3.1	25.1	20.9	8.5	10.7
1958	1.5	3.4	36.2	28.6	4.3	5.7

Year	Japan Volume	Japan Value
1951*	76.4	61.4
1954	77.7	65.9
1955	80.6	73.7
1956	71.3	64.9
1957	60.4	56.1
1958	54.3	54.5

*Prior to 1951 included under s.c. 3515 (see Table 40)

Table 39

Imports: Gloves, synthetic textile fibre
('000)

Tariff Item 568b(2) (s.c. 3380)

Year	Volume doz. pr.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.pr.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1939*	n.a.	68	n.a.	17	25.2	25.2
1947	7	49	7.18	2	4.2	25.0
1948	5	35	6.83	7	20.1	20.1
1949	18	62	3.47	18	28.9	28.9
1950	31	106	3.41	29	27.6	27.6
1951	53	207	3.90	54	26.0	26.0
1952	63	296	4.71	83	27.9	27.9
1953	140	593	4.25	196	33.1	33.1
1954	157	650	4.15	200	30.8	30.8
1955	274	1,040	3.79	259	24.9	24.9
1956	322	1,224	3.81	305	24.9	24.9
1957	362	1,315	3.63	327	24.9	24.9
1958	360	1,373	3.81	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1939*	n.a.	**	n.a.	**	17.8	17.8
1947	6	41	6.73	-	-	-
1948	3	24	7.75	4	18.0	18.0
1949	3	15	6.19	3	18.0	18.0
1950	8	42	5.50	8	18.0	18.0
1951	14	82	5.85	15	18.0	18.0
1952	7	54	8.16	10	18.0	18.0
1953	9	55	6.32	10	18.0	18.0
1954	5	38	7.97	7	18.0	18.0
1955	3	20	6.38	4	18.2	18.2
1956	2	18	9.87	3	18.0	18.0
1957	2	17	10.50	3	18.0	18.0
1958	2	27	11.91	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			3. United States			
1939*	n.a.	12	n.a.	3	25.0	25.0
1947	**	5	10.63	1	25.0	25.0
1948	1	5	8.90	1	25.0	25.0
1949	1	9	13.29	2	25.0	25.0
1950	**	6	14.41	2	25.0	25.0
1951	3	39	14.25	10	25.0	25.0
1952	10	115	11.22	29	25.3	25.3
1953	20	198	10.13	52	26.1	26.1
1954	15	156	10.49	40	25.5	25.5
1955	15	174	11.70	43	25.0	25.0
1956	15	161	10.55	40	25.0	25.0
1957	12	130	11.18	33	25.0	25.0
1958	19	159	8.54	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Year	Volume	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
	doz. pr.	$	$/doz.pr.	$		
			4. Hong Kong			
1939* - 53		No imports				
1954	4	10	2.86	3	25.0	25.0
1955	18	58	3.17	14	25.0	25.0
1956	61	201	3.28	50	25.0	25.0
1957	110	363	3.31	91	25.0	25.0
1958	132	442	3.36	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			5. Germany* **			
1939*	n.a.	32	n.a.	8	25.4	25.4
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	**	**	6.92	**	25.3	25.3
1953	16	70	4.24	17	25.0	25.0
1954	21	94	4.41	24	25.0	25.0
1955	18	75	4.14	19	25.0	25.0
1956	22	111	4.98	28	25.0	25.0
1957	31	171	5.58	43	25.0	25.0
1958	29	179	6.22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			6. Italy			
1939* - 51		No imports				
1952	1	3	3.67	1	25.0	25.0
1953	1	9	6.87	2	25.0	25.0
1954	5	30	6.36	7	25.0	25.0
1955	6	35	5.82	9	25.0	25.0
1956	7	38	5.72	9	25.0	25.0
1957	12	58	5.01	14	25.0	25.0
1958	19	82	4.25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			7. Japan			
1939*	n.a.	22	n.a.	5	25.0	25.0
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	10	17	1.71	8	45.0	45.0
1950	17	28	1.67	13	45.0	45.0
1951	23	39	1.64	17	45.0	45.0
1952	27	60	2.21	27	45.0	45.0
1953	91	248	2.72	112	45.0	45.0
1954	107	315	2.95	118	37.6	37.6
1955	213	674	3.16	168	25.0	25.0
1956	211	674	3.20	169	25.0	25.0
1957	195	563	2.89	141	25.0	25.0
1958	147	429	2.92	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value	Hong Kong Volume	Hong Kong Value
1939*	n.a.	0.4	n.a.	18.3	-	-
1949	14.0	24.9	3.9	14.8	-	-
1951	26.3	39.5	5.1	18.6	-	-
1954	3.1	5.9	9.5	24.0	2.2	1.5
1955	1.1	1.9	5.4	16.7	6.7	5.6
1956	0.6	1.5	4.7	13.2	19.0	16.4
1957	0.4	1.3	3.2	9.9	30.4	27.6
1958	0.6	2.0	5.2	11.6	36.6	32.2

Year	Germany*** Volume	Germany*** Value	Italy Volume	Italy Value	Japan Volume	Japan Value
1939*	n.a.	46.8	-	-	n.a.	31.9
1949	-	-	-	-	56.8	28.0
1951	-	-	-	-	44.1	18.6
1954	13.6	14.5	3.0	4.6	68.0	48.4
1955	6.6	7.2	2.2	3.3	77.8	64.8
1956	7.0	9.1	2.1	3.1	65.5	55.1
1957	8.5	13.0	3.2	4.4	53.8	42.8
1958	8.0	13.0	5.4	6.0	40.8	31.2

*Prior to April 1, 1939 included under s.c. 3515 (see Table 40)

**Less than 500

***Beginning in 1952, West Germany only

Table 40

Imports: Gloves, mitts and mittens, n.o.p.
('000)

Tariff Item 568b(2) (s.c. 3515*)

Year	Volume doz. pr.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.pr.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1935	n.a.	400	n.a.	n.a.	24.4	24.4
1936	n.a.	516	n.a.	n.a.	24.4	24.4
1937	n.a.	470	n.a.	n.a.	23.0	23.0
1938	n.a.	463	n.a.	n.a.	23.6	23.6
1939	n.a.	330	n.a.	86	26.0	26.0
1947	28	217	7.65	12	5.3	25.1
1948	19	89	4.60	24	27.0	28.0
1949	91	333	3.66	133	39.9	39.9
1950	56	234	4.21	77	32.9	32.9
1951	2	16	8.15	4	25.1	25.1
1952	4	28	6.97	7	26.3	26.3
1953	7	46	6.82	11	24.5	24.5
1954	14	75	5.25	18	24.3	24.3
1955	13	77	5.99	19	24.4	24.4
1956	19	132	7.00	31	23.6	23.6
1957	39	189	4.88	46	24.1	24.1
1958	68	263	3.87	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1935	n.a.	180	n.a.	n.a.	22.6	22.6
1936	n.a.	149	n.a.	n.a.	22.5	22.5
1937	n.a.	158	n.a.	n.a.	18.1	18.1
1938	n.a.	114	n.a.	n.a.	18.0	18.0
1939	n.a.	86	n.a.	16	18.1	18.1
1947	21	171	8.05	-	-	-
1948	6	53	9.25	9	16.9	18.0
1949	6	45	7.47	8	18.0	18.0
1950	12	75	6.04	13	18.0	18.0
1951	**	3	11.67	**	18.0	18.0
1952	**	2	12.99	**	18.0	18.0
1953	1	5	8.53	1	18.0	18.0
1954	2	11	6.68	2	18.0	18.0
1955	1	6	7.64	1	18.0	18.0
1956	3	26	8.06	5	18.0	18.0
1957	2	23	9.93	4	18.0	18.0
1958	2	15	7.04	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Year	Volume doz. pr.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.pr.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States			
1935	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.	39.9	39.9
1936	n.a.	14	n.a.	n.a.	26.1	26.1
1937	n.a.	15	n.a.	n.a.	25.2	25.2
1938	n.a.	26	n.a.	n.a.	25.1	25.1
1939	n.a.	27	n.a.	7	25.0	25.0
1947	6	36	5.90	9	25.1	25.1
1948	**	6	11.38	1	25.0	25.0
1949	1	9	8.56	3	28.9	28.9
1950	1	8	6.50	2	25.5	25.5
1951	2	13	7.66	4	26.4	26.4
1952	4	24	6.61	7	27.0	27.0
1953	6	37	6.60	9	25.2	25.2
1954	12	60	5.11	15	25.3	25.3
1955	8	56	6.68	14	25.0	25.0
1956	11	82	7.47	21	25.0	25.0
1957	20	120	6.10	30	25.0	25.0
1958	33	137	4.12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			4. Japan			
1935	n.a.	20	n.a.	n.a.	25.0	25.0
1936	n.a.	95	n.a.	n.a.	25.1	25.1
1937	n.a.	84	n.a.	n.a.	25.1	25.1
1938	n.a.	71	n.a.	n.a.	25.9	25.9
1939	n.a.	68	n.a.	17	25.0	25.0
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	13	30	2.31	14	45.0	45.0
1949	82	262	3.21	118	45.0	45.0
1950	37	118	3.16	53	45.0	45.0
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	**	**	2.64	**	42.4	42.4
1953	**	**	4.74	**	45.1	45.1
1954	**	2	3.25	1	30.8	30.8
1955	3	13	3.85	3	25.0	25.0
1956	4	21	4.90	5	25.0	25.0
1957	15	41	2.62	10	25.0	25.0
1958	22	69	3.07	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	United States Volume	United States Value	Japan Volume	Japan Value
1935	n.a.	45.0	n.a.	1.7	n.a.	5.0
1937	n.a.	33.7	n.a.	3.3	n.a.	17.9
1939	n.a.	26.0	n.a.	8.1	n.a.	20.7
1949	6.6	13.6	1.1	2.7	89.7	78.8
1951	10.9	15.6	87.4	82.2	-	-
1954	11.8	15.0	82.3	80.0	3.5	2.2
1955	6.3	8.0	65.2	72.7	26.4	16.9
1956	17.3	19.9	58.5	62.3	22.6	15.8
1957	6.0	12.3	50.9	63.6	40.0	21.5
1958	3.2	5.9	49.1	52.3	32.9	26.1

*Included s.c. 3380 prior to April 1, 1939 and s.c. 3320 prior to 1951
**Less than 500

Imports: Berets of wool, knitted and fulled
('000)

Tariff Item 569a (5) (s.c. 3516)

Year	Volume doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1935**	1	2	2.71	n.a.	54.8	54.8
1936	5	7	1.61	n.a.	66.5	66.5
1937	1	2	1.96	n.a.	48.5	48.5
1938	2	3	1.91	n.a.	59.2	59.2
1939	1	1	1.17	1	70.9	70.9
1947	4	18	5.22	3	18.8	18.8
1948	2	10	4.68	2	25.4	25.4
1949	11	44	4.15	13	30.7	30.7
1950	7	42	5.78	11	26.0	26.0
1951	9	57	6.47	14	24.5	24.5
1952	5	27	5.76	8	28.5	28.5
1953	8	42	5.47	11	25.7	25.7
1954	7	30	4.29	7	23.1	23.1
1955	12	59	4.90	14	23.1	23.1
1956	14	75	5.33	17	22.1	22.1
1957	14	73	5.36	16	21.7	21.7
1958	12	60	4.90	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1935**	*	*	4.50	n.a.	40.6	40.6
1936	*	*	3.28	n.a.	23.7	23.7
1937	*	1	5.31	n.a.	20.2	20.2
1938	*	*	3.33	n.a.	20.4	20.4
1939	*	*	2.14	*	20.1	20.1
1947	3	14	5.59	2	12.1	12.1
1948	1	6	4.89	1	20.2	20.2
1949	3	14	5.19	3	20.2	20.2
1950	4	17	4.79	3	20.2	20.2
1951	5	31	6.10	6	20.2	20.2
1952	1	6	4.76	1	20.2	20.2
1953	4	22	5.63	4	20.2	20.2
1954	5	24	4.39	5	20.3	20.3
1955	9	46	5.02	9	20.3	20.3
1956	12	63	5.32	13	20.3	20.3
1957	12	65	5.48	13	20.2	20.2
1958	9	41	4.75	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Year	Volume doz.	Value $	Unit Value $/doz.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. France			
1935**	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	*	*	2.21	-	53.5	53.5
1938	1	2	1.71	-	65.1	65.1
1939	*	*	1.33	*	71.2	71.2
1947	1	3	4.45	1	40.1	40.1
1948	*	2	7.05	1	29.6	29.6
1949	1	6	4.59	2	33.3	33.3
1950	2	9	3.98	3	35.1	35.1
1951	1	6	5.17	2	32.2	32.2
1952	2	7	3.69	2	36.1	36.1
1953	3	10	3.32	4	37.6	37.6
1954	1	4	3.35	2	37.4	37.4
1955	2	9	3.84	3	35.5	35.5
1956	2	6	4.01	2	35.0	35.0
1957	2	7	4.10	2	34.7	34.7
1958	2	6	3.33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage Distribution of Total Imports

Year	United Kingdom Volume	United Kingdom Value	France Volume	France Value
1935**	0.9	1.6	n.a.	n.a.
1937	11.3	30.4	22.6	25.4
1939	10.0	18.4	34.8	39.7
1949	25.9	32.3	12.0	13.3
1951	58.2	54.9	13.9	11.1
1954	79.3	81.2	17.6	13.8
1955	76.7	80.2	20.4	16.0
1956	84.3	84.2	11.4	8.6
1957	86.8	88.8	11.7	8.9
1958	71.1	68.9	14.3	9.7

*Less than 500
**From June 13, 1935

Imports of Knitted Goods* from Japan, first four months of 1957, 1958, 1959

S.C. 3072 Clothing, cotton, knitted, infants' and children's, n.o.p.

	Pounds	Value - $
1957 (4 months)	90,874	118,813
1958 "	79,503	95,309
1959 "	87,510	105,009

S.C. 3073 Clothing, cotton, knitted, women's and girls', n.o.p.

	Pounds	Value - $
1957 (4 months)	37,401	43,225
1958 "	35,737	40,418
1959 "	20,016	24,158

S.C. 3074 Clothing, cotton, knitted, men's and boys', n.o.p.

	Pounds	Value - $
1957 (4 months)	274,075	281,504
1958 "	277,013	283,406
1959 "	296,940	305,875

S.C. 3327 Clothing, wool, knitted, infants' and children's, n.o.p.

	Pounds	Value - $
1957 (4 months)	8,603	36,065
1958 "	2,759	10,936
1959 "	17,099	56,226

S.C. 3329 Clothing, wool, knitted, men's and boys', n.o.p.

	Pounds	Value - $
1957 (4 months)	2,576	6,412
1958 "	3,185	10,201
1959 "	2,697	11,268

S.C. 3388 Clothing, synthetic textile fibre, knitted, men's and boys', n.o.p.

	Pounds	Value - $
1957 (4 months)	6,446	6,084
1958 "	32,583	24,135
1959 "	53,630	39,057

S.C. 3064 Gloves, cotton

	Pounds	Value - $
1957 (4 months)	15,110	53,791
1958 "	12,311	42,586
1959 "	22,021	53,147

S.C. 3320 Gloves, mitts and mittens, wool

	Pounds	Value - $
1957 (4 months)	20,038	58,873
1958 "	11,869	36,110
1959 "	15,309	44,619

S.C. 3380 Gloves, synthetic textile fibres

	Pounds	Value - $
1957 (4 months)	111,147	330,453
1958 "	68,057	208,717
1959 "	94,491	264,005

S.C. 3515 Gloves, mitts and mittens, n.o.p.

	Pounds	Value - $
1957 (4 months)	2,186	4,438
1958 "	1,828	3,392
1959 "	7,108	12,033

*Shown are only those items which Japan supplies in quantities large enough to be significant.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

OF

CANADIAN CORPORATIONS

FINANCIAL INFORMATION - ALL HOSIERY, KNIT GOODS, LINGERIE COMPANIES

Table 1

Fiscal years or Taxation years	"Knitting Mills" 1949	1950	1951	1952	"Hosiery, Knit Goods, Lingerie" 1953	1954	1955	1956
	($000)							
Current assets (1)	65,134	75,522	81,569	74,492	73,501	75,816	75,700	75,700
Less - current liabilities	26,535	53,293	38,661	33,039	38,183	40,753	42,700	42,500
Net working capital	38,599	22,229	42,908	41,453	35,318	35,063	33,000	33,200
Fixed assets	95,452	103,525	114,912	121,208	85,910	94,848	93,600	92,500
Less - accumulated depreciation	47,786	52,687	57,713	61,745	47,083	53,535	53,900	56,500
Fixed assets after depreciation	47,666	50,838	57,199	59,463	38,827	41,313	39,700	36,000
Sundry assets (1)	2,611	2,583	2,787	3,094	2,521	3,246	3,200	2,600
Net capital employed (1)	88,876	75,650	102,894	104,010	76,666	79,622	75,900	71,800
Investments, and advances to affiliates	17,857	20,637	15,538	15,993	10,115	12,394	17,600	16,500
Income from investments and advances	829	879	751	611	717	206	500	300
Total assets after depreciation (1)	115,411	128,943	141,555	137,049	114,849	120,375	118,600	114,300
Total assets before depreciation (1)	163,197	181,630	199,268	198,794	161,932	173,910	172,580	170,800
Total net worth	89,394	100,286	99,279	99,504	72,109	77,132	77,700	75,100
Profit, including investment income, after income tax	14,717	14,294	8,720	5,198	2,465	(810)	1,700	4,000
- as % of net worth	16.5%	14.3%	8.8%	5.2%	3.4%	(1.1%)	2.2%	5.3%
Dividends paid	6,820	5,935	6,690	5,319	1,646	1,084	1,000	900
Profit before interest, depreciation, income tax (2)								12,600
- as % of Total assets before depreciation								7.4%
Depreciation charged	5,695	6,832	6,858	5,605	3,977	4,576	4,400	4,700
Profit before interest, income tax (2)								7,900
- as % of Total assets after depreciation								6.9%
Total interest charged								1,700
Bond interest charged	542	538	530	658	481	509	400	500
Profit before bond interest and income tax (2)	21,234	20,930	15,872	11,677	4,621	1,087	3,300	6,700
- as % of Net capital employed	23.9%	27.7%	15.4%	11.2%	6.0%	1.4%	4.3%	9.3%
Sales	164,769	174,131	191,476	189,870	178,136	187,021	195,700	185,700
No. of Profit companies	128	136	117	112	141	170	190	144
No. of Loss companies	31	41	56	67	83	111	98	95
Total number of companies	159	177	173	179	224	281	288	239

(1) Excluding investments (2) Excluding income from investments Source: Taxation Statistics - Department of National Revenue

FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Hosiery and Knit Goods, Selected Public Companies

Table 2

Fiscal years nearest to calendar years	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
					($000)					
Current assets (1)	22,600	30,602	32,759	28,848	30,012	25,654	27,928	29,700	30,227	29,313
Less - current liabilities	7,970	11,112	12,006	11,615	13,311	11,071	12,823	13,425	12,918	12,819
Net working capital	14,630	19,490	20,753	17,233	16,701	14,583	15,105	16,275	17,309	16,494
Fixed assets	29,473	33,203	36,693	38,400	40,321	40,336	43,148	42,465	42,844	38,523
Less - accumulated depreciation	16,865	19,971	22,168	22,937	23,954	24,674	27,102	27,670	28,494	26,644
Fixed assets after depreciation	12,608	13,232	14,525	15,463	16,367	15,662	16,046	14,795	14,350	11,879
Sundry assets (1)	1,730	1,283	1,463	1,831	1,637	593	623	567	673	797
Net capital employed (1)	28,968	34,005	36,741	34,527	34,705	30,838	31,774	31,637	32,332	29,170
Investments, and advances to affiliates	1,630	2,131	1,798	3,807	2,668	4,940	4,108	4,382	4,280	5,876
Income from investments and advances	38	85	84	91	134	123	142	194	179	170
Total assets after depreciation (1)	36,938	45,117	48,747	46,142	48,016	41,909	44,597	45,062	45,250	41,989
Total assets before depreciation (1)	53,803	65,088	70,915	69,079	71,970	66,583	71,699	72,732	73,744	68,633
Total net worth	24,394	29,417	30,796	30,952	30,491	28,861	28,558	29,147	30,163	27,921
Profit, including investment income, after income tax	2,242	2,767	2,190	440	219	(866)	(29)	1,492	1,850	1,042
- as % of net worth	9.2%	9.4%	7.1%	1.4%	0.7%	(3.0%)	(0.1%)	5.1%	6.1%	3.7%
Dividends paid	1,075	1,219	1,193	1,034	824	674	573	761	702	971
Profit before interest, depreciation, income tax (2)	6,357	7,573	6,990	4,431	3,532	1,869	2,445	5,492	5,653	4,388
- as % of Total assets before depreciation	11.8%	11.6%	9.9%	6.4%	4.9%	2.8%	3.4%	7.6%	7.7%	6.4%
Depreciation charged	1,966	2,321	2,660	1,679	1,738	1,747	1,402	2,132	2,125	1,720
Profit before interest, income tax (2)	4,391	5,252	4,330	2,752	1,794	122	1,043	3,360	3,528	2,668
- as % of Total assets after depreciation	11.9%	11.6%	8.9%	6.0%	3.7%	0.3%	2.3%	7.5%	7.8%	6.4%
Total interest charged	417	474	626	552	704	636	616	738	713	609
Bond interest charged	214	240	256	251	240	231	219	256	241	195
Profit before bond interest and income tax (2)	4,188	5,018	3,960	2,451	1,330	(283)	646	2,878	3,056	2,254
- as % of Net capital employed	14.5%	14.8%	10.8%	7.1%	3.8%	(0.9%)	2.0%	9.1%	9.5%	7.7%
Sales	50,008	59,285	70,523	64,607	60,948	56,266	58,987	68,593	67,533	59,696
Number of companies	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	14

(1) Excluding investments (2) Excluding income from investments Source: Audited Annual Financial Statements

Table 3

FINANCIAL INFORMATION - ALL MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

($000)

Fiscal years or Taxation years	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Current assets (1)	3,846,135	4,414,074	5,324,029	5,477,744	5,968,961	6,164,444	6,602,200	7,415,100
Less - current liabilities	2,097,414	2,527,645	3,300,499	3,454,610	3,823,783	3,967,313	4,281,200	5,125,200
Net working capital	1,748,721	1,886,429	2,023,530	2,023,134	2,145,178	2,197,131	2,321,000	2,289,900
Fixed assets	5,495,024	5,921,936	6,761,349	7,544,187	8,676,018	9,596,144	10,158,700	11,400,500
Less - accumulated depreciation	2,808,427	3,071,811	3,412,202	3,742,354	4,234,646	4,606,759	4,883,200	5,257,800
Fixed assets after depreciation	2,686,597	2,850,125	3,349,147	3,801,833	4,441,372	4,989,385	5,275,500	6,142,700
Sundry assets (1)	255,180	269,761	285,978	362,009	415,841	444,574	419,400	435,500
Net capital employed (1)	4,690,498	5,006,315	5,658,655	6,186,976	7,002,391	7,631,090	8,015,900	8,868,100
Investments, and advances to affiliates	1,341,652	1,570,268	1,628,036	1,714,995	1,858,633	1,889,031	2,281,200	2,724,600
Total assets after depreciation (1)	6,787,912	7,533,960	8,959,154	9,641,586	10,826,174	11,598,403	12,297,100	13,993,300
Total assets before depreciation (1)	9,596,339	10,605,771	12,371,356	13,383,940	15,060,820	16,205,162	17,180,300	19,251,100
Total net worth	5,292,041	5,743,094	6,365,718	6,706,590	7,423,873	7,970,296	8,634,500	9,602,500
Profit, including investment income, after income tax	719,460	919,675	928,333	729,351	786,873	654,465	874,900	978,000
- as % of net worth	13.6%	16.0%	14.6%	10.9%	10.6%	8.2%	10.1%	10.2%
Dividends paid	372,125	482,572	478,788	374,227	366,733	386,330	363,700	451,100
Profit before interest, depreciation, income tax (2)								2,427,200
- as % of Total assets before depreciation								12.6%
Depreciation charged	301,475	336,303	396,619	433,456	534,918	608,593	651,200	728,200
Profit before interest, income tax (2)								1,699,000
- as % of Total assets after depreciation								12.1%
Total interest charged								139,800
Bond interest charged	18,744	24,872	27,933	39,761	46,272	54,218	59,000	63,500
Profit before bond interest and income tax (2)	1,002,498	1,309,433	1,551,952	1,385,365	1,396,168	1,157,143	1,489,800	1,622,700
- as % of Net capital employed	21.4%	26.2%	27.4%	22.4%	19.9%	15.2%	18.6%	18.3%
Sales	11,597,145	12,830,557	15,253,434	16,180,322	17,047,893	17,643,099	19,681,900	22,213,200
No. of Profit companies	7,038	7,739	8,023	8,157	9,017	9,023	10,057	11,315
No. of Loss companies	2,759	2,716	2,831	2,993	3,386	4,177	3,652	3,523
Number of companies	9,797	10,455	10,854	11,150	12,403	13,200	13,709	14,838

(1) Excluding investments (2) Excluding income from investments

Source: Taxation Statistics - Department of National Revenue

Table 4

INVENTORY IN RELATION TO SALES

Year	All Manufacturing Companies: Number of Firms	Sales ($000)	Inventory at year end ($000)	Inventory in relation to Sales	Knitting Mills (1949-52) Hosiery, Knit Goods, Lingerie (1953-56): Number of Firms	Sales ($000)	Inventory at year end ($000)	Inventory in relation to Sales	Hosiery and Knitted Goods Selected Public Companies: Number of Firms	Sales ($000)	Inventory at year end ($000)	Inventory in relation to Sales
1949	9,797	11,597,145	2,289,230	5.1	159	164,769	39,201	4.2	15	50,008	15,207	3.3
1950	10,455	12,830,557	2,528,156	5.1	177	174,131	46,001	3.8	16	59,285	20,795	2.9
1951	10,854	15,253,434	3,369,733	4.5	173	191,477	54,848	3.5	16	70,523	21,930	3.2
1952	11,150	16,180,322	3,362,446	4.8	179	189,870	46,569	4.2	16	64,607	18,915	3.4
1953	12,403	17,047,893	3,672,257	4.6	224	178,136	48,630	3.7	16	60,948	21,043	2.9
1954	13,200	17,643,099	3,667,794	4.8	281	187,021	46,783	4.0	16	56,266	17,129	3.3
1955	13,709	19,681,900	3,796,300	5.2	288	195,700	45,900	4.3	16	58,987	18,427	3.2
1956	14,838	22,213,200	4,450,300	5.0	239	185,700	46,800	4.0	16	68,593	19,060	3.6
1957		information not available				information not available			16	67,533	20,765	3.3
1958		" " "				" " "			14	59,696	19,938	3.0

Source: Taxation Statistics, Department of National Revenue

Source: Audited Annual Financial Statements

History of Rates under the Knitted Products Tariff Items

The present wording of the tariff items dealing with knitted products is almost identical to that which existed in 1930. Also, with the exceptions of item 568a (socks and stockings) and item 569a(5) (berets) the rates of duty applying to knitted goods have remained unchanged for twenty years, and even longer in some cases. The rates applying to hosiery and berets have been reduced a number of times.

It should be kept in mind that imports from the United States were subject to the General Rates of Duty until 1936. In the post-war period, most-favoured-nation treatment was not exchanged with Japan until 1954.

Tariff Item 531

Knitted fabric wholly of cotton, in the web, imported by manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1928, Feb. 17	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
1959	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.

Tariff Item 568

Knitted garments, knitted underwear and knitted goods, n.o.p.

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1930, Sept. 17	25 p.c.	25 p.c.	45 p.c.
1933, March 22	25 p.c.	35 p.c.	45 p.c.
and, per lb.	-	25 cts.	30 cts.
1937, Feb. 26	20 p.c.		
1939, Jan. 1 (U.S. Agreement)			
Ex. Knitted garments, n.o.p.		35 p.c.	
1948, Jan. 1 (GATT)		35 p.c.	
1959	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	45 p.c.
and, per lb.			30 cts.

Tariff Item 568a

Socks and stockings of all kinds

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1930, Sept. 17	30 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per each one dozen pairs	$1.00	$1.35	$1.50
1932, Oct. 13	30 p.c.		
and, per each one dozen pairs	75 cts.		
1937, Feb. 26			
Socks and stockings:			
(i) of wool	20 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per dozen pairs	30 cts.	$1.35	$1.50
(ii) n.o.p.	20 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per dozen pairs	-	$1.35	$1.50
1939, Jan. 1 (U.S. Agreement)			
(ii) n.o.p.		20 p.c.	
and, per dozen pairs		$1.00	
1948, Jan. 1 (GATT)			
(i) of wool		27½ p.c.	
and, per dozen pairs		$1.20	
(ii) n.o.p.		20 p.c.	
and, per dozen pairs		75 cts.	
1951, June 6 (GATT)			
(ii) n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	
and, per dozen pairs		75 cts.	
1959 (i) of wool	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per dozen pairs	30 cts.	$1.20	$1.50
(ii) n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per dozen pairs		75 cts.	$1.50

Tariff Item 568b (2)

Gloves and mitts of all kinds, n.o.p.

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1930, Sept. 17 (568b)			
Gloves and mitts of all kinds	25 p.c.	25 p.c.	45 p.c.
1937, Feb. 26 (U.K. Agreement)	20 p.c.		
1959	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	45 p.c.

Tariff Item 569a (5)

Berets of wool, knitted and fulled

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1928, Feb. 17 (item 569)	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
1933, June 10 (item ex 569) (Canada - France Agreement) less	10 p.c.	27 p.c.	
1935, March 23 (item 569a(i)) Intermediate less 10 p.c. and, per dozen		27 p.c. 58½ cts.	35 p.c. 65 cts.
1948, Jan. 1 (GATT) and, per dozen		22½ p.c. 50 cts.	
1959 and, per dozen	22½ p.c.	22½ p.c. 50 cts.	35 p.c. 65 cts.

The following paragraphs give, in greater detail, the changes that have occurred in the various knitted products items:

Cotton Fabric, knitted, for rubber boots and shoes

A special end use item covering knitted cotton for rubber boots and shoes was introduced into the tariff, with its present wording and rates, Feb. 17, 1928 as tariff item 531. Previously, cotton fabric of this type has been dutiable at rates of 10 p.c. (B.P.), 12½ p.c. (M.F.N.) and 15 p.c. (Gen.) under tariff item 569 which at that time provided for stockinettes, for the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes.

Knitted Products

All knitted products other than socks, stockings, gloves, mitts, berets and cotton fabric for rubber boots and shoes enter Canada under one tariff item - 568. The present wording was introduced into the tariff in 1930 with rates of 25 p.c. (B.P.), 25 p.c. (M.F.N.), and 45 p.c. (Gen.). In March of 1933 the Most Favoured Nation and General rates were increased to 35 p.c. plus 25 cts. per

lb., and 45 p.c. plus 30 cts. per lb., respectively. The General rate has not altered since 1933 but the specific duty under the Most Favoured Nation Tariff was removed in 1939 when applied to "knitted garments, n.o.p." entering under this item; the specific rate still applied to knitted underwear and knitted goods until 1948 when under GATT it was removed from the entire item. The rate of 25 p.c. under the B.P. tariff was reduced to 20 p.c. in 1937.

Socks and stockings

Socks and stockings of all kinds have been classified under tariff item 568a since 1906 except for a short period between Feb. 1928 and Sept. 1930 when they were subject to various rates of duty under six different tariff items, according to material. In September of 1930 when socks and stockings of all kinds were again grouped under the one tariff item the rates were 30 p.c. and per doz. pr. $1.00 (B.P.), 32½ p.c. and per doz. pr. $1.35 (M.F.N.), and 35 p.c. and per doz. pr. $1.50 (Gen.). In 1932, as a result of the United Kingdom - Canada Trade Agreement, the specific rate under the B.P. tariff was reduced to 75 cents per doz. pr. The United Kingdom - Canada Trade Agreement of 1937 split the item into two parts: one covering socks and stockings of wool, the other socks and stockings, n.o.p. This agreement also set new rates under the B.P. tariff of 20 p.c. and 30 cts. per doz. pr. for wool socks and stockings and 20 p.c. for socks and stockings entering under the n.o.p. section of the item. The M.F.N. and General rates remained the same under both sections until 1939 when the U.S.-Canada Trade Agreement of that year reduced both the ad valorem and specific rates of duty on socks and stockings, other then wool, under the M.F.N. to 20 p.c. and $1.00 per doz. pr. On Jan. 1, 1948 the M.F.N. tariff was again reduced: on wool socks and stockings the rates became 27½ p.c. and $1.20 per doz. pr. and on socks and

stockings, n.o.p. 20 p.c. and 74 cents per doz. pr. GATT again on June 6, 1951 reduced the rates under the n.o.p. section of the item to 17½ p.c. (B.P.) and 17½ p.c. and 75 cents per doz. pr. (M.F.N.). The rates have remained unchanged since 1951.

Gloves and Mitts

Prior to 1930 gloves and mittens were classified separately under two tariff items; the glove item carried rates of 22½ p.c. (B.P.), 30 p.c. (M.F.N.), and 35 p.c. (Gen.) and the mitten item rates of 15 p.c. (B.P.), 25 p.c. (M.F.N.), and 30 p.c. (Gen.). On Sept. 17, 1930 gloves and mittens of all kinds were grouped together under tariff item 568b at rates of 25 p.c. (B.P.), 25 p.c. (M.F.N.), and 45 p.c. (Gen.). The United Kingdom - Canada Trade Agreement of 1932 resulted in the extraction from this item of "Women's dress gloves of kid, elbow length", and provided for them under a separate item (568c), effective Oct. 13, 1932. The British Preferential rate of duty was reduced under tariff item 568b on Feb. 26, 1937, to 20 p.c. by the United Kingdom - Canada Trade Agreement of that year. On January 1, 1948 under GATT gloves of kid, n.o.p. were removed from the main item and given a lower rate of duty under the M.F.N. tariff (ex 568b); the main body of the item was bound under the M.F.N. tariff at the rate already in force at that time, namely 25 p.c. On June 1, 1950 the item was divided into two parts (including ex 568b) by statute: 568b(1) provided for gloves of kid, n.o.p. and 568b (2) for gloves and mittens of all kinds, n.o.p.

Berets

Berets were first identified by name in the tariff in 1933 because of a binding in the Trade Agreement between Canada and France in that year. At that time they were extracted from item 569 and the

M.F.N. rate was reduced by 10 per cent. Prior to this they were dutiable at 22½ p.c. (B.P.), 30 p.c. (M.F.N.), and 35 p.c. (Gen.) under the wording of item 569. In 1935, a special item (569a(i)) was introduced for berets of wool, knitted and fulled, the wording being identical to that of the present day. At the same time the rates under the M.F.N. and General Tariffs were increased by the addition of specific duties of 65 cts. per dozen; but because of the Canada-France Agreement the effective M.F.N. rate was 27 p.c. and 58½ cts. per dozen. GATT in 1948 reduced the rate under the M.F.N. to 22½ p.c. and 50 cts. per dozen. On June 1, 1950 the present item (569a(5)) came into effect but the wording and rates remained unchanged. The 22½ p.c. rate under the B.P. has remained the same since 1928 and no change has taken place under the General Tariff since 1935.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY, OTTAWA 1960

Price $2.00 Cat. No. FT4—125/5

CANADA

Report by

THE TARIFF BOARD

Relative to the Investigation Ordered
by the Minister of Finance
respecting

SILK AND
MAN-MADE FIBRES, AND PRODUCTS
(so-called Synthetics)

Reference No. 125

(TEXTILES)

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1621—1

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THE TARIFF BOARD

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The Honourable,
The Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Minister: Reference No. 125

In accordance with your direction to the Tariff Board to conduct an inquiry respecting the Textiles Schedules of the Customs Tariff, —

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for tabling in Parliament under the provisions of Section 6 of the Tariff Board Act, the fourth Report of this Board in connection with the aforesaid Reference, viz: a Report relative to Silk, and Man-Made Fibres and Products, in English and in French. A copy of the transcript of the proceedings at various public hearings accompanies this Report.

Yours faithfully,

H. B. Hutchison

Chairman

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THE TARIFF BOARD

Reference No. 125
(Textiles)

In directing the Tariff Board to conduct an inquiry relative to the Textiles schedules of the Customs Tariff — which letter of reference was quoted verbatim in the Report of this Board on Wool Fabrics, tabled in Parliament on June 5, 1958 — the Minister of Finance cited, inter alia, those items of Schedule A to the tariff relating to Silk and to Man-Made Fibres and Products (so-called Synthetics).

Under the terms of Reference No. 125 (Textiles), the Tariff Board has already submitted its findings and recommendations respecting Wastes (of all fibres), Wool (including Tops and Noils), Wool Yarns, Wool Fabrics (Woollens and Worsteds), and Cotton and Cotton Products. The Report now forwarded relates to Silk and Silk Products and to Man-Made Fibres and Products (so-called Synthetics).

For ease of reference by readers, there is reproduced hereunder, as submitted, the "Proposals" put forward by the Primary Textiles Institute and by the Montreal Dress Manufacturers Guild respecting the various goods discussed at public hearings; opposite each suggested new tariff item appear those items or part-items of the existing tariff which, it was contemplated by the applicant industries, would be affected by the proposals adumbrated.

Public sittings in the matter of Silk and Silk Products and Man-Made Fibres and Products were held in Ottawa as follows: Staple Fibre - February 24 to February 26, inclusive, 1958; Silk Yarns and Man-Made Fibre Yarns - November 12 to November 17, inclusive, 1958; Silk Fabrics and Silk Products and Fabrics and Products of Man-Made Fibres - December 2 to December 17, inclusive, 1958. A nominal roll of Associations, organizations, etc., which made representations is appended hereto as Appendix F. Transcripts of the proceedings at all public sittings accompany this Report.

The "Proposals" by the Institute and the Montreal Dress Manufacturers Guild, as originally distributed for discussion, appear on the next succeeding page.

PROPOSALS BY PRIMARY TEXTILES INSTITUTE

Classifications and Rates Suggested by P.T.I.					Existing Items and Rates ★				
Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.	Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
A	Silk cocoons; raw silk not more advanced than singles, not to include material wholly or partially degummed	Free	Free	Free	557	Silk cocoons; raw silk, not more advanced than singles, not to include material wholly or partially degummed;	Free	Free	Free
B	Yarns, wholly of man-made filament, not more advanced than singles, not coloured, not textured, with not more than four turns per inch	20 p.c.	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	40 p.c.	558b	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, not more advanced than singles, not coloured, with not more than seven turns to the inch, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe:-			
	but not less than, per lb.		22 cts.	28 cts.		(a) Produced from cellulose acetate	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
						In no case, shall the duty under the Most-Favoured-Nation or the General Tariff be less than ... per pound		24 cts.	28 cts.
						GATT		$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	

★ Existing items designated by the P.T.I. as being replaced by their proposed items.

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
C	Man-made filaments for use in the manufacture of cigarette filter tips but not less than, per lb.	10 p.c.	15 p.c. 4 cts.	20 p.c. 5 cts.

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
558b (Con.)	Provided that, in no case, shall the duty under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff be less than ... per pound		22 cts.	
	(b) N.o.p.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
	In no case, shall the duty under the Most-Favoured-Nation or the General Tariff be less than ... per pound		24 cts.	28 cts.
	GATT		$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	
	Provided that, in no case, shall the duty under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff be less than ... per pound		22 cts.	
558i	Continuous or uncut synthetic filaments for use in the manufacture of cigarette filter tips	Free	$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	35 p.c.
	In no case shall the duty under the General Tariff be less than per pound (Expires 31st Jan., 1959.)			28 cts.

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.	Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
D	Yarns, wholly of man-made filament, not more advanced than singles, not coloured, not textured, with not more than four turns per inch, imported by manufacturers of woven tire cord fabrics, for use in the manufacture of such fabrics but not less than, per lb.	15 p.c.	20 p.c. 11 cts.	40 p.c. 28 cts.	558g	Yarns and warps, wholly of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, not more advanced than singles, not coloured, with not more than seven turns to the inch, for use in the manufacture of woven cord tire fabric	$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	35 p.c.
						In no case shall the duty under the Most-Favoured-Nation or the General Tariff be less than --- per pound (Expires 30th June, 1960.)		11 cts.	28 cts.
E	Rovings and yarns, wholly or in part of silk or man-made fibre but not less than, per lb.	25 p.c.	$27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 22 cts.	50 p.c. 28 cts.	551e	Yarns and warps composed of hair combined with synthetic textile fibres or filaments for use in the manufacture of tailors' canvas interfacing and, per pound (Expires 30th June, 1959.)	Free	$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 10 cts.	20 p.c. $17\frac{1}{2}$ cts.

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
558	Yarns and warps wholly of thrown silk, in the gum, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
558a	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of spun silk, generally known as schappe and bourette, not more advanced than singles, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
558c	(i) Rovings, yarns and warps, wholly or in part of silk, n.o.p., including threads, cords or twist for sewing, embroidering or other purposes	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
	GATT	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.	
	(ii) Silk yarns wholly or partially covered with metallic strip, one pound of which shall contain not less than 10,000 yards	12½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
558d	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly or in part of synthetic textile fibres or			

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
558d (Con.)	filaments, n.o.p., including threads, cords or twist for sewing, embroidering or other purposes, not to contain silk; yarns of synthetic textile fibres or filaments wholly or partially covered with metallic strip, one pound of which shall contain not less than 10,000 yards; under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe:-			
	(a) Produced wholly from cellulose acetate	7½ p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
	In no case, shall the duty under the Most-Favoured-Nation or the General Tariff be less than ... per pound		24 cts.	28 cts.
	GATT		22½ p.c.	

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
558d (Con.)	Provided that, in no case, shall the duty under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff be less than ... per pound		22 cts.	
	(b) N.o.p.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
	In no case, shall the duty under the Most-Favoured-Nation or the General Tariff be less than ... per pound		24 cts.	28 cts.
	GATT		$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	
	Provided that, in no case, shall the duty under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff be less than ... per pound		22 cts.	
558e	Yarns and warps, wholly of thrown silk in the gum, rovings, yarns and warps, wholly of spun silk, not coloured, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories for knitting underwear, for weaving, or for the manufacture of silk thread	Free	$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	10 p.c.

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.	Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
					558f	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of spun synthetic textile fibres or filaments, not coloured, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of cut-pile fabrics, in their own factories	Free	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
						but not less than, per pound		28 cts.	28 cts.
						GATT		25 p.c.	
						but not less than, per pound		24 cts.	
					567c	(2) All textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, of which the component of chief value is synthetic textile fibres or filaments, for use in the manufacture of electrical apparatus or appliances	Free	27½ p.c.	45 p.c.
						(Expires 31st Jan., 1959.)			
					558b	(see above)			

No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
F	Woven fabrics wholly or in part of silk or man-made fibre, not containing wool	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	45 p.c.
	and, per lb.	20 cts.	30 cts.	40 cts.
	but not less than, per sq. yd.	3-1/3 cts.	5 cts.	7 cts.

No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
560	Woven fabrics wholly or in chief part by weight of silk in the gum, not degummed nor bleached, not less than twenty inches in width, weighing not more than seven pounds for each hundred yards thereof, imported for the purpose of being degummed, dyed and finished in Canada	17½ p.c.	30 p.c.	45 p.c.
	GATT		25 p.c.	
560a	Woven fabrics wholly or in part of silk, not to contain wool, not including fabrics in chief part by weight of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, n.o.p.	22½ p.c.	40 p.c.	45 p.c.
	and, per lineal yard		10 cts.	10 cts.
	GATT	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.	
	and, per lineal yard		5 cts.	
	GATT			
Ex.	Woven fabrics wholly, or in chief part, by weight, of silk, imported in the web in lengths of not less than five yards each, for use exclusively in the manufacture of neckties, scarves, or mufflers		15 p.c.	

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
560b	Woven fabrics, wholly of silk, twenty-six inches in width, or less, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
	GATT		25 p.c.	
560c	Woven fabrics with cut pile, whether or not coated or impregnated, wholly or in part of silk or synthetic textile fibres or filaments, but not containing wool, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
	GATT		25 p.c.	
561	Woven fabrics wholly or in part of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, not containing wool, not including fabrics in chief part by weight of silk, n.o.p.	27½ p.c.	40 p.c.	45 p.c.
	and, per pound		40 cts.	40 cts.

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.	Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
					561 (Con.)	Woven fabrics containing five per cent or less, by weight, of synthetic textile fibres or filaments are not dutiable under this item, but are dutiable as though such fabrics were composed only of the remaining constituents.			
						GATT	22½ p.c.		
						GATT		25 p.c.	
						and, per pound		30 cts.	
					Ex.	GATT Woven fabrics, of a kind not made in Canada, wholly, or in chief part, by weight, of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, imported in the web in lengths of not less than five yards each, for use exclusively in the manufacture of neckties, scarves, or mufflers		15 p.c.	

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
561b	Woven fabrics with leno-edged strips, not less than forty inches in width, wholly of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, when imported in the gray or unfinished condition by manufacturers of metalline ribbons for use in the manufacture of such ribbons in their own factories (Expires 31st October, 1960.)	Free	5 p.c.	45 p.c.
567d	Seamless bias-cut cloth, woven from glass fibres or glass filaments, for use in the manufacture of electrical insulating tape (Expires 30th June, 1960.)	Free	Free	45 p.c.

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
564	Woven fabrics, of a kind not made in Canada, wholly, or in chief part, by weight, of silk or of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, or both, imported in the web in lengths of not less than five yards each by manufacturers of neckties, scarves, or mufflers, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	$17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
	GATT		15 p.c.	
Ex.	GATT Woven fabrics wholly, or in chief part, by weight, of silk, imported in the web in lengths of not less than five yards each, for use exclusively in the manufacture of neckties, scarves, or mufflers		15 p.c.	

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
564 (Con.)				
Ex.	Woven fabrics, of a kind not made in Canada, wholly, or in chief part, by weight, of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, imported in the web in lengths of not less than five yards each, for use exclusively in the manufacture of neckties, scarves, or mufflers		15 p.c.	
567c	(1) Woven fabrics of which the component of chief value is synthetic textile fibres or filaments, for use in the manufacture of electrical apparatus or appliances (Expires 31st January, 1959.)	Free	30 p.c.	45 p.c.

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.	Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
					802	(b) Umbrella-covering fabrics of a kind not made in Canada, whether or not specially treated but not further manufactured than with hemmed selvedges, when imported in lengths of not less than ten yards each, with or without natural selvedges	Free	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
						GATT		Free	
					561a	Fabrics, coated or impregnated, n.o.p.:-			
						(i) Composed wholly or in part of silk	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.	45 p.c.
						(ii) Composed wholly or in part of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, but not containing silk	30 p.c.	40 p.c.	50 p.c.
						GATT		35 p.c.	
					563	Fabrics of a class or kind not made in Canada, of any textile fibre, not made up, imported for use only for bolting or sifting materials or for the manufacture of screens for printing	Free	Free	Free

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
G	Woven tire cord fabric the warp of which is wholly of man-made filament, imported by manufacturers of tires to be incorporated in pneumatic tires in their own factories	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	45 p.c.

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
561c	Woven cord tire fabric, wholly or in chief part by weight of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, not to contain silk nor wool, for use in the manufacture of pneumatic tires, n.o.p.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	45 p.c.
	and, per pound		$7\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	40 cts.
	(Expires 30th June, 1960.)			
561d	Woven cord tire fabric, wholly or in chief part by weight of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, not to contain silk nor wool, coated with a rubber composition, when imported by manufacturers of rubber, to be incorporated by them in pneumatic tires, in their own factories	Free	$17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	25 p.c.
	and, per pound		$3\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	4 cts.
	GATT		15 p.c.	

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
	Cancel Item 564a. Fabrics included in this item do not fall within the scope of the silk and man-made fibre fabrics items we are proposing, and would, therefore, revert to items providing for fabrics wholly or in part of wool.			
	Cancel Item 1012 (Schedule "B" -- Goods Subject to Drawback).			
H	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures wholly or partially manufactured, wholly or in part of silk or man-made fibre	Rates not proposed by PTI		

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
559	Black mourning crapes	10 p.c.	$17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	20 p.c.
567	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, n.o.p., of which silk is the component of chief value	$27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	30 p.c.	45 p.c.
	and, per ounce		7 cts.	7 cts.
	GATT		30 p.c.	
	GATT			
Ex.	Saris of any material, embroidered with gold or silver thread or with silk	20 p.c.	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
567a	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, n.o.p., of which the component of chief value is synthetic textile fibres or filaments	25 p.c.	35 p.c.	50 p.c.
	and, per ounce		5 cts.	7 cts.
	GATT	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	
Ex.	GATT Saris of any material, embroidered with gold or silver thread or with silk	20 p.c.	22½ p.c.	
567b	(1) Church vestments of any material	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
	(2) Prayer shawls, prayer shawl fringes, and prayer shawl bags	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	20 p.c.

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
	Words "not containing wool" would be added to this proposal if rates of duty for articles wholly or in part of wool are set at a higher level than for articles wholly or in part of silk or man-made fibre.			
	If the fibre component of products included in this item is 5 p.c. or less, by weight, silk or man-made fibre, such products are not dutiable under this item, but are dutiable as though they were composed only of the remaining constituents.			

Item No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
567c	(2) All textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, of which the component of chief value is synthetic textile fibres or filaments, for use in the manufacture of electrical apparatus or appliances (Expires 31st Jan. 1959.)	Free	$27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	45 p.c.

PART I

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THE INDUSTRY

For the purposes of this Report, the phrase "The Industry" means those firms chiefly concerned with the processing and sale of silk (yarns and fabrics) or of products consisting of man-made fibres (staple fibre, filament yarns, spun yarns, thrown or textured yarns, fabrics, tire cord yarns and tire cord fabrics). References to glass fibres will be self-explanatory. The phrase "man-made fibres" will not, unless specifically so stated, include glass in its connotation. Reference will necessarily be made to the chief customers of "The Industry" — the Garment manufacturers.

SILK: The use of real silk in the industry is relatively insignificant — most plants manufacture no products of silk — a few use it to a relatively minor extent in the production of yarns and fabrics. In 1956, for example, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that only 23,145 pounds of raw silk and 25,477 pounds of silk yarn were used by the industry; these amounts are negligible in relation to the quantities of man-made fibres used.

STAPLE FIBRES AND FILAMENT YARNS: There are eight producers of staple fibres and filament yarns in Canada, as follows:

Company	Product
Canadian Celanese Ltd.	acetate fibres and filaments
Canadian Industries Ltd.	"Terylene" fibres and filaments
Chemcell Fibres Ltd. (Canadian Chemical & Cellulose Co. Ltd.)	acetate fibres and filaments
Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd.	viscose fibres and filaments; viscose tire yarn
Du Pont Co. of Canada (1956) Ltd.	nylon fibres and filaments; "Orlon" fibres; nylon tire yarn
Fiberglas Canada Ltd.	glass fibres and filaments
Peace River Glass Co. Ltd.	glass fibres
Richmond Plastics Ltd.	polyvinylidene chloride filaments ("Saran")

It will be noted that seven types of fibre (or filaments) are made in Canada, i.e., cellulose acetate, viscose, nylon, polyester ("Terylene"), acrylic ("Orlon"), polyvinylidene ("Saran") and glass fibres. The first two account for the great bulk of total output.

The uses of man-made fibres and filaments are similar to those of wool, cotton or silk. Cellulose or petroleum derivatives are chemically converted into substances which are extruded in the form of filaments. These filaments may be used as extruded, thrown or plied, or they may be cut into staple fibre. The cellulose, petroleum derivates or glass used by the fibre producers are made by the pulp and paper, the chemical or the glass industries, which are not considered to be part of the textile industry. Though the manufacture of these materials into the form of continuous filaments or into staple fibre is unlike any of the manufacturing processes traditionally associated with the textile industry — indeed, in large measure, it is a latter-day equivalent of sheep raising, cotton growing or silkworm culture — such manufacture has come to be considered as a textile operation in Canada and is so regarded in this study. The processes involved are described in the section of this Report dealing with "Production Processes". The operations of the fibre producers begin, therefore, with cellulose in the case of viscose and acetate fibres, with various "intermediate" chemicals(1) in the case of nylon, acrylics, polyesters and polyvinylidene, and with glass as regards glass fibres.

Du Pont manufactures its own intermediates(1) and Chemcell Fibres Ltd. purchases intermediates from associated firms. The remaining fibre producers purchase their requirements of cellulose or intermediate chemicals.

The production of man-made fibres and filaments in Canada began during the 1920's, when Courtaulds (Canada) Limited erected a plant to produce viscose continuous filament yarn and Canadian Celanese Limited began the production of acetate filaments. Both companies started producing staple fibre after World War II. Du Pont's nylon plant at Kingston was erected in 1942, while that firm's "Orlon" plant at Maitland began operations in 1957. Canadian Chemical and Cellulose Co. Ltd. at Edmonton began the production of filaments in 1953 and the "Terylene" plant of Canadian Industries Limited at Millhaven first produced in 1954. Fiberglas Canada Limited has produced since 1949, and Richmond Plastics Ltd. since 1954. With the exception of Canadian Celanese Limited(2), the producers of fibres and filaments sell all their output to non-related firms which spin and weave.

(1) The Du Pont plant at Maitland producing intermediates from petroleum derivates is excluded from this study.

(2) It is understood that Fiberglas Canada Ltd. processes some of its own output of fibres and filaments. Other primary producers crimp or throw.

THROWN AND SPUN YARNS: Staple fibres are purchased by spinners who spin the fibres into yarns. Part of the output of filament yarn is purchased direct for weaving or knitting and part is purchased by throwsters for twisting, plying and texturing. The operations of both spinners and throwsters are described in the section of the Report which deals with "Production Processes". The spinning of man-made fibres is essentially the same as the spinning of cotton. The throwsters, on the other hand, are peculiar to the silk and man-made fibre industry; their function is to twist filament yarns, to ply yarns and to impart certain physical qualities to yarns desired by knitters and other users.

Not all spinners are throwsters, nor are all throwsters spinners. The greater number of spinners, however, both spin and throw; in addition, many weavers have throwing and spinning operations. Several firms which are primarily weavers have been included in the following list of firms because of their throwing, texturing or spinning operations. (A special treatment of yarns, known as "texturing", has become of increasing importance in recent years.)

Spinners and Throwsters

	Spin for		Throw for	
Firms Which Spin or Throw	Sale	Own Use	Sale	Own Use
Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.	x	x		x
Bay Mills Ltd.				x
Belding-Corticelli Ltd.			x	x
Bruck Mills Ltd.	x	x		x
Bruck Throwing Co. Ltd.			x	
Canadian Celanese Ltd.	x	x		x
Chemcell Fibres Ltd.			x	
Consolidated Textiles Ltd.				x
Dionne Spinning Mills Co.	x		x	
Domil Ltd.	x	x		x
Dominion Silk Mills Ltd.			x	
Dominion Thread Mills			x	
Dufresne Yarns Ltd.			x	
Duplan of Canada Ltd.		x	x	x
Du Pont Co. of Canada			x	
Fiberglas Canada Ltd.			x	
Galtex Ltd.			x	
Mantex Ltd.			x	
Riverside Silk Mills Ltd.			x	x
Sauquoit Ltd.			x	
Templon Spinning Mills (Canada) Ltd.	x			
Textral Fibres Ltd.			x	
Thor Mills Ltd.	x		x	
Yarntex Corp. Ltd.	x			
Zephyr Textiles Ltd.	x		x	

FABRICS: The Primary Textiles Institute lists nineteen firms which are principally engaged in weaving fabrics from man-made fibres. None of these, except Canadian Celanese Limited, produces its own staple fibre or filament yarn. Only five weavers produce part or all of their spun yarn requirements (four of which purchase staple fibre from producers not related to themselves); these firms also carry on throwing operations. In the case of these five firms, weaving fabric is the chief operation and the spinning and throwing of yarn is ancillary. These firms are among the largest weavers and together account for approximately 70 p.c. of total yardage of fabric production.

The remaining fourteen weavers, who do not spin, purchase their requirements of spun yarns from spinners of sales yarn, who were discussed in the preceding section. One or two in this group of weavers do their own throwing, but for the most part they purchase their requirements of thrown or textured yarns. A number of these smaller mills specialize in particular types of fabrics, such as for upholstery, or some other specialized type.

Many of the weavers perform all finishing operations in their own plants; others have some finishing done for them on a commission basis. Only one firm sells all its output in the greige. Sales of greige fabrics by all domestic weavers amounted to well under one million yards in 1957, valued at $303,000. The bulk of Canadian man-made fabrics are produced by firms which are integrated to spin and throw the yarns, to weave the cloth, and to finish it for the producers of made-up goods.

Weavers and Finishers

Company	Weave	Finish
Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.	x	x
Aux Tissages Francais Inc.	x	c
Avalon Fabrics Ltd.	x	x
Bay Mills Ltd.	x	x
Bruck Mills Ltd.	x	x
Canadian Celanese Ltd.	x	x
Consolidated Textiles Ltd.	x	c
Domil Ltd.	x	x
Doric Textile Mills Ltd.	x	c
Duplan of Canada Ltd.	x	x
Hafner Fabrics of Canada (1954) Ltd.	x	x
Iberville Drapery Mills Ltd.	x	c
La France Textiles Ltd.	x	x
Lancaster Weaving Mills Ltd.	x	x
Lincoln Fabrics Ltd.	x	c
J.B. Martin Co. Ltd.	x	x
Rayonese Textile Co. Ltd.	x	c
Rose-Tex Fabrics	x	c
National Weaving Ltd.	x	

c - these firms have finishing done for them on a commission basis.

MADE-UP PRODUCTS: The producers of made-up goods of man-made fibres are unrelated through ownership to those firms which produce fibres, yarns or fabrics. At the "made-up" products stage there is, in fact, a break in the industry sequence in that there is no products industry which relies on synthetic fabrics exclusively. Fabrics of man-made fibres are, however, one of the principal materials used in the Women's Clothing Industry; they are used also in a number of other industries.

TIRE YARN AND TIRE FABRICS: Tire yarn is heavy denier yarn having great strength, for use almost exclusively in the manufacture of tires for automobiles, trucks and various types of construction equipment. Although cotton was once dominant in this field, it has now been almost entirely displaced by viscose (Courtaulds (Canada) Limited) or nylon (Du Pont Company of Canada Ltd.). Tire yarns are manufactured in the same plants (though not necessarily on the same equipment) which produce staple fibre and filament yarns.

Tire yarns are purchased from the producers and are converted, first into tire cord, then into tire fabrics, by three firms, two of which are associated with rubber companies, i.e., Goodyear Cotton Co. of Canada, Ltd. and Firestone Textiles Ltd. The third and independent converter is the Dominion Textile Company which produces both tire cord and tire fabrics at its Drummondville plant. General statistics relating to the man-made fibres industry included in this Report exclude any data pertaining to these three plants.

OTHER INDUSTRIES PRODUCING MAN-MADE FIBRE TEXTILES: Substantial quantities of spun man-made fibre yarns are produced by the Cotton Textile and the Wool Textile Industries. Although these industries produce several million pounds of spun yarns of pure man-made fibres each year, they produce substantially larger volumes of yarns of man-made and natural fibre blends. Output of such spun yarns by these two industries exceeds the total output of spun yarns produced by the Man-Made Fibre Industry, as illustrated by the following statistics:

Estimated Production of Spun Yarns of Man-Made Fibres
('000 lbs.)

Produced by	1956 Unblended	1956 Blended	1957 Unblended	1957 Blended
Man-Made Fibre Industry	21,668	1,175	20,924	882
Cotton Textile Industry	2,665	6,788	2,166	6,068
Wool Textile Industry	2,660	16,164	3,327	15,160
Total	26,993	24,127	26,417	22,110

The production of blended spun yarns stems from the trend to a much greater use of many types of blended fabrics, such as wool and man-made fibre suitings. By this blending process, certain qualities are produced in the resulting fabrics which cannot be duplicated through the use of a single fibre. Both the Wool and the Cotton Industries have in consequence become large users of man-made staple fibres.

Most fabrics of man-made fibres are produced by the Man-Made Fibre Industry; the output of this industry in 1956 was 95,876,875 linear yards compared with one million yards from the Cotton Industry and approximately four million yards from the Wool Textile Industry.

GLASS: Glass fibres and filaments, which are produced by only two firms in Canada, are used in substantial quantities in industrial application, e.g., as electrical insulation or as a component in pipe line wrapping. They also are used as draperies and in many other applications where their fireproof qualities are an important asset.

EMPLOYMENT AND LOCATION: The Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry, as defined by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics(1), consisted of 44 plants with 15,930 employees in 1957. This represented 1.2 per cent of employment in All Manufacturing; the industry ranked 27th in terms of employment and 39th in terms of value of factory shipments, when compared with the 40 Leading Manufacturing Industries.

Statistics available to the Tariff Board do not make a complete separation of employment by the various stages of processing; however, it would appear that approximately 5,000 were employed in fibre-producing plants. The remaining 10,000 to 11,000 were employed in spinning, weaving and finishing.

The plants of the industry vary in size from some with as few as ten employees to others with more than 1,000 employees:

Size of Plants in Terms of Employment*
(March-August, 1958)

No. of Employees	No. of Plants	Employment	Per Cent of Total
1-49	10	330	2.4
50-99	10	802	5.9
100-299	12	2,209	16.3
300-699	4	1,837	13.6
700 and over	6	8,366	61.8
Total	42	13,544	100.0

* Excludes two plants which employed a total of approximately 540. Differences in time period and in basis of collection account for differences between employment figures of D.B.S. and U.I.C.

Source: Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Six plants account for approximately 60 per cent of total employment. These include three plants which produce fibres or filaments and one plant which performs these operations as well as spinning

(1) Large volumes of man-made fibre spun yarns and fabrics are also produced in the Cotton and Wool Industries.

and weaving. On the other hand, the twenty smallest plants provide employment for only 8 per cent of the total.

It is perhaps advisable to indicate here that the breakdown of employment between the chemical industry and the fibre and filament producers is, of necessity, arbitrary. Historically, that branch of the chemical industry, whose end-product is fibres or filaments primarily intended for textile applications, has been deemed to form a part of the textile industry rather than of the chemical industry.

It should also be borne in mind that employment in those firms producing fibres and filaments is not solely a reflection of activity in the weaving of cloth from such materials. Synthetic fibres and filaments find their way into many other applications, notably knitting, and, to a lesser extent, such uses as battings, waddings, stuffings and cigarette filters.

In the province of Quebec there were 29 plants in the Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry which employed 10,057 workers or 2.3 per cent of those engaged in All Manufacturing in that province. In terms of employment this industry stood 12th in Quebec.

The industry accounted for less than one per cent of manufacturing employment in both Ontario and Alberta. Total employment in these two provinces amounted to 5,194 persons in 1957.

Employment* and Number** of Plants by Type of Operation

Type of Operation	Que. Plant No.	Que. Employment	Ont. and Alta. Plant No.	Ont. and Alta. Employment	Total Plant No.	Total Employment
Fibre producing only	1	42	6	4,332***	7	4,374
Fibre producing, spinning and weaving	1	2,463	1	292	2	2,755
Spinning and throwing	10	1,059	3	391	13	1,450
Weaving only	9	813	2	69	11	882
Spinning, throwing and weaving	8	3,967	1	81	9	4,048
Sliver producing	-	-	1	35	1	35
Total	29	8,344	14	5,200	43	13,544

* Highest number on payroll during the period March-August, 1958.
** As of November, 1958.
*** Excludes employment in one small plant.

Fibre production provides all the employment in Alberta and over 80 per cent of the employment in Ontario in this industry. Spinning and weaving, on the other hand, account for most of the employment in Quebec.

The following tabulation shows the distribution of employment in the Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry among towns of various sizes:

Population of Towns	No. of Towns	No. of Plants	Employment March-August 1958
100-4,999	8	8	2,284
5,000-9,999	7	7	1,847
10,000-19,999	3	3	654
20,000-39,999	6	14	4,095
40,000 and over	6	10	4,664
Total	30	42	13,544

Source: Unemployment Insurance Commission

About 65 per cent of employment in the industry is in 12 centres each having a population greater than 20,000. At the other extreme, 17 per cent of employment is in 8 centres each having a population of less than 5,000; of these, however, five are located close to larger centres.

The following table indicates the contribution to employment by the Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry in the centres where plants are located:

Employment in Synthetic Textile and Silk Plants
March-August, 1958

Location of Plant	No. of Employees	P.C. of Employment in Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area	P.C. of Est. Labour Force in U.I.C. Area
Drummondville	2,463	41.2	12.4
Louiseville	793	40.2	9.2
Kingston	2,222	32.9	7.0
Cowansville	1,059	28.4	8.3
Cornwall	1,829	26.4	6.1
Montmagny	337	16.2	2.1
St. Georges West	260	8.6	1.1
Sorel	510	8.5	2.7
Sherbrooke	1,230	8.2	2.5
Granby	411	5.7	2.0
St. Jean	432	5.6	2.0
Ormstown	201	4.8	1.1
Midland	81	4.5	1.1
Guelph	292	3.4	1.0

Location of Plant	No. of Employees	P.C. of Employment in Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area	P.C. of Est. Labour Force in U.I.C. Area
Galt	335	2.9	1.8
St. Hyacinthe	190	2.6	0.7
Magog	56	2.1	0.7
Ste. Rose	44	1.6	0.2
Plessisville	100	1.6	0.5
Joliette	88	1.3	0.3
Edmonton	201	1.1	0.9
Dunnville	44	0.4	0.2
Port Dalhousie	25	0.1	0.06
Montreal	170	0.07	0.02
Toronto	91	0.06	0.02

In five centres, employment in synthetic textiles accounts for more than 25 per cent of manufacturing employment and more than 6 per cent of the total labour force in the Unemployment Insurance Commission Area. In the case of Drummondville and Cornwall, synthetic textiles constitute an important source of employment. Other smaller towns, including Louiseville, Cowansville and Montmagny, rely heavily on spinning and weaving of synthetic textiles. The plants at Kingston are fibre or filament producers.

The synthetic fibre spinning plant at St. Georges de Beauce is the largest manufacturing employer in the town, and the second largest in the U.I.C. area. In Sorel and Sherbrooke, there are a number of large manufacturing establishments in addition to those of the Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry. In more than half of the localities listed above, employment in synthetic textile plants represents a very small proportion of both manufacturing employment and of the estimated labour force in the U.I.C. area.

Labour Content and Hourly Earnings:

The Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry may be described as labour intensive. Wages and salaries as a per cent of value added by manufacture is considerably higher for the Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry than for All Manufacturing or for any of the Ten Leading Industries. The percentage is slightly lower than for the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry, probably reflecting inclusion of fibre and filament production in this industry.

Measures of Labour Intensity in Manufacturing, 1956

Industry	Wages and Salaries as Per Cent of Value Added %	Value Added Per Employee $
All Manufacturing	47.8	7,099
Synthetic Textiles and Silk	61.7	5,074
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	68.1	3,982
Wool Cloth and Yarn	60.0	4,463
Women's and Children's Factory Clothing	58.9	3,957
Pulp and Paper	40.4	11,159
Non-Ferrous Metal Smelting and Refining	25.5	16,598
Petroleum Products	14.9	31,916
Motor Vehicles	50.3	8,498
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	52.8	6,948
Primary Iron and Steel	46.2	9,781
Sawmills	56.2	4,901
Butter and Cheese	57.4	5,056
Miscellaneous Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	49.9	7,533
Rubber Goods, including Footwear	41.4	8,584

Source: Based on figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In much the same way, value added per employee in the Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry is lower than for All Manufacturing and for the eight of the Ten Leading Industries. It is, however, higher than for other segments of the Textile Industry, probably again as a consequence of the inclusion of fibre and filament production.

Like most labour intensive industries, the Synthetic Textiles Industry pays relatively low wages. For example, in October 1957, average hourly earnings in this industry were $1.33 compared with $1.63 for All Manufacturing (Table 5, Appendix B).

There are, however, important differences in labour intensity and wage rates within the industry. The fibre producers are closely related to, indeed are really part of, the chemical industry, most branches of which are highly capitalized, whereas the spinners and weavers are similar to other sectors of the textile industry. This can be illustrated by the fact that in 1957 the value of factory shipments per employee in the fibre producing plants was $16,155, in four sales spinning plants it was $12,864, and in 11 weaving plants it was $9,862.(1) Similarly, the average hourly earnings varied from 96 cents in sales spinning and $1.09 in weaving to $1.50 in the fibre producing plants.(1)

(1) Data compiled by McDonald, Currie and Company

Employment in the Industry rose from 8,221 in 1939 to a peak of 17,997 in 1951, and it amounted to 15,930 in 1957.

The following table indicates that the rate of growth of the Synthetic Textiles Industry was somewhat greater than for All Manufacturing during the period 1939 to 1950, and that it has been somewhat less since that time. The rate of growth of the fibre producers since World War II has, however, been greater than that of the spinners and weavers.

Employment in Selected Industries as Per Cent of Employment in All Manufacturing Industries for 1939, 1950 and 1957

Industry	1939	1950	1957
All Manufacturing Industries	100.0	100.0	100.0
Synthetic Textiles and Silk	1.2	1.5	1.2
Pulp and Paper	4.7	4.4	4.9
Motor Vehicles	2.2	2.5	2.5
Petroleum Products	0.7	0.8	1.2
Primary Iron and Steel	2.1	2.5	2.7
Machinery, Industrial	1.9	1.6	2.0
Furniture	1.6	2.3	2.4
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	3.0	2.3	1.6

Source: Based on figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The record of capital expenditures, as contained in Table below (and in Tables 10 and 11, Appendix B), provides additional information on the growth of the industry. In the early post-war years, the spinning and weaving sectors of the industry invested heavily in new equipment. This is reflected in the data on mechanical equipment (Table 4, Appendix B). Between 1945 and 1951, there were significant increases in numbers of throwing and spinning spindles installed, and in the number of looms over 57 inches wide. Since 1951, the number of throwing and spinning spindles has declined. The decline in numbers of throwing spindles may reflect a trend toward the use of unthrown yarns for weaving and of textured yarns for knitting. The decline in numbers of spinning spindles is due in part to the failure of some firms.

Capital Expenditures in All Manufacturing, the Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry and Selected Manufacturing Industries
($ millions)

Industry	1948	1951	1954	1956	1957*
All Manufacturing	579.0	792.6	822.1	1,393.8	1,425.8
Synthetic Textiles and Silk	13.4	17.5	20.0	13.6	15.1
Pulp and Paper	79.3	108.9	69.0	239.4	226.8
Non-ferrous Metal Smelting and Refining	17.3	40.4	47.2	99.4	107.9

Industry	1948	1951	1954	1956	1957*
Petroleum Products	n.a.	49.1	82.6	78.3	80.4
Motor Vehicles	7.0	17.7	25.8	26.1	8.8
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	6.0	5.8	9.8	13.1	12.1
Primary Iron and Steel	19.3	50.3	33.5	61.7	75.3
Sawmills	16.6	23.8	18.9	23.6	16.8
Butter and Cheese	10.9	8.5	11.9	13.4	11.8
Miscellaneous Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	n.a.	8.5	9.8	21.4	26.9
Rubber Goods, including Footwear	7.2	7.9	15.7	13.9	17.1

* Preliminary

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

There has been an almost continuous expansion in fibre and filament producing capacity in the post-war years. Courtaulds began producing viscose staple fibre in 1949; Canadian Chemicals and Cellulose started shipping acetate filament and staple fibre in 1953; Canadian Industries Limited began production of "Terylene" in 1954; and Du Pont began production of "Orlon" in 1957. These are some of the larger expansion projects undertaken by the fibre and filament producers in recent years.

MATERIAL USED:

As mentioned elsewhere in this Report the raw materials for fibre or filament production include cellulose, used in making viscose and acetate; chemicals, derived from petroleum, used in making nylon, polyester, acrylic or polyvinylidene fibres; and glass, used in making fibres of glass.

With the exception of cellulose derived from cotton linters, which is used from time to time, the producers of cellulosic fibres obtain the bulk of the cellulose from the Canadian pulp and paper industry.

The intermediate chemicals for the manufacture of nylon are produced by Du Pont at Maitland, Ontario. Intermediates used in the manufacture of other types of fibres are purchased in one form or another by the fibre producers.

Although cellulose and chemical intermediates are by far the most important materials, many other products are used in the manufacture of man-made fibres. These include acetic acid, acetic anhydride, caustic soda, carbon disulphide, sulphuric acid, wax emulsions, zinc oxide, dye-stuffs, asphalt, titanium dioxide, etc.

On the basis of information supplied by the industry, it appears that materials accounted for almost 36 p.c.(1) of the cost of

(1) This is an average for all fibre and filament producers.

filament yarns sold in 1957. In respect of staple fibres, materials made up 46 p.c.(1) of the cost of goods sold. In 1957, the total cost of materials and supplies used by the filament and fibre producers was calculated by them to amount to approximately $34 million, of which amount about $27 million, or 80 p.c., was indicated to have been obtained in Canada.

A spokesman for the industry informed the Board that "The basic raw materials imported at the present time are dimethyl terephthalate, cyclohexane, glass marbles and vinylidene chloride. Of these it is probable that the demand for dimethyl terephthalate and cyclohexane will warrant manufacture in Canada from Canadian natural resources in the foreseeable future". Dimethyl terephthalate is a chemical for the manufacture of "Terylene", while cyclohexane is a petroleum derivative used in the production of nylon.

Beyond the fibre producing stage, it has not been possible for the Board to obtain useful or sufficiently precise statistics of materials used in each of the subsequent stages of processing. In part this is due to the fact that a number of firms carry on integrated operations encompassing spinning, weaving and finishing; such firms produce some of their own materials, such as yarns, and do not report these to the Bureau of Statistics as "materials" for weaving. However, some of these firms also purchase yarns, which are reported as "materials" for use in weaving. Non-integrated weavers purchase all their requirements of yarn and report such purchases as "materials used". Thus it is not possible to obtain a comprehensive picture of "materials used".

Sales spinners alone report that during 1957 materials and supplies accounted for about 65 p.c. of the cost of goods sold by them. The major portion of material costs is attributable to purchases of fibres. Sales spinners sell their yarns to knitters and non-integrated weavers. Integrated spinners and weavers purchase fibre and filament as their raw materials, sometimes supplementing by purchase their own production of yarns.

FACTORY CLOTHING INDUSTRY

The size, location, output, employment, et cetera, of the closely related Garment Industry was reviewed at some length in Volume I, Part IV, of the Tariff Board Report on Cotton and Cotton Products. More recent data will be found in Tables 5, 6 and 7, Appendix B, of this Report.

This industry is not a segment of the synthetic textiles industry, as such. The proportion of those materials it uses will vary from time to time in relation to fashion, price and other trends. Nor are the precise proportions of different materials used by the

(1) This is an average for all fibre and filament producers.

various branches of this industry known to the Board. However, the industry, as a whole, is a most important user of synthetic woven fabrics and these fabrics constitute an important part of the raw material of the apparel industry. Moreover, as has been stated earlier herein, the clothing and garment segment of the related industries presented, insofar as concerns silk and man-made fibres, its own proposals for variation in duties on the tariff items concerning made-up goods, rather than merely opposing (as it had done in respect of wool and cotton fabrics) requests by the Institute for higher rates on its chief raw materials.

PART II

PRODUCTION PROCESSES

TYPES OF MAN-MADE FIBRE: The more important types of man-made fibre may be divided into two groups: first, those produced from cellulose, viscose and acetate, for example; and second, those made from substances derived chiefly from the chemical processing of petroleum derivates — nylon, "Orlon", "Terylene", etc.

Technical processes differ in detail from fibre to fibre. For the purposes of this Report, however, it is sufficient to indicate in a very general way, partly by exemplification, the principal stages in the production and processing of man-made fibres and filaments.

PRODUCTION OF FIBRE OR FILAMENT: There are, broadly speaking, two stages in the production of man-made fibres or filaments. The first, which is of a chemical nature, is the production of a material which by solution, heat or other method, can be transformed into a liquid. In the second stage, this material is extruded through spinnerettes and solidified into filaments. These may be cut into short lengths, known as staple fibre, or they may be used as continuous filaments, i.e., filament yarns.

Viscose: In the viscose process, sheets of cellulose are steeped in a caustic-soda solution; the resulting chemical compound, known as alkali cellulose, is pressed free of solution; and the sheets are then shredded into fine white crumbs. In the following step, known as mercerizing, the crumbs are left to age at a suitable temperature. Next, the alkali cellulose is churned with carbon disulphide to form yellow-orange crumbs of sodium cellulose xanthate. This compound is then dissolved in dilute caustic soda; the resulting viscous, orange-coloured solution is known as viscose. Impurities are filtered from the solution and air bubbles are removed. The solution ages and at a given time, if not spun into filaments, it must be regenerated into cellulose.

Acetate: In producing acetate fibres or filaments the principal raw materials are cellulose, acetic acid and acetic anhydride. The cellulose is shredded and pre-treated with acid to increase reactivity. This pre-treatment is followed by acetylation with acetic anhydride in the presence of a catalyst and of acetic acid used as a solvent. The next stage is that of ripening the cellulose acetate solution, which is then diluted with water, resulting in the precipitation of the flake. After washing and drying, the flake may be stored and blended before being dissolved in acetone to form the spinning solution or dope.

Other fibres: For man-made fibres other than cellulosics, production of the material involves two main steps: first, the preparation of a chemical which can be polymerized; and, second, the process of polymerization itself. Polymerization, as described in the Industry's study, "is the operation where the relatively short linear molecules of the starting chemicals are caused to link together to form long continuous molecular chains called a polymer .... The hot viscous mass is usually extruded in the form of a plastic ribbon, which is solidified with cold water, and fed to a cutter which chops the ribbon into small flakes. (e.g., nylon and 'Terylene'). This operation is called 'casting'. Precipitated polymer is usually filtered and dried before storage. (e.g., 'Orlon')."

"Pigments or dyes may be added during polymerization to produce white or coloured polymers which will be used to produce white or coloured yarns."

During storage, consecutive lots of flake may be blended to ensure that a uniform material will be fed to the extruding machines.

Extrusion of Fibre or Filament: All varieties of man-made fibres or filaments are produced by extruding liquid through a spinnerette — a disc which contains tiny holes through which thin streams of liquid emerge. These streams are transformed into solid filaments in various ways. In wet spinning, the spinnerette is submerged in a chemical bath which coagulates the extruded solution. This method is used for producing viscose fibres or filaments. In dry spinning, the solution is extruded into a hot gas which evaporates the solvent, leaving a solid filament. This process is used in the production of acetate and "Orlon". Melt spinning, used in producing nylon, "Terylene" and "Saran", consists of heating and melting the fibre-forming substance to produce a liquid which is extruded and solidifies on coming into contact with air.

Such extrusion may produce either filaments for the making of continuous filament yarn or tow for the production of staple fibre. Each may be produced in a variety of weights or deniers. Though extrusion is often referred to as "spinning", it should not be confused with the operation of spinning staple fibre into "spun yarn".

In producing filament yarn, the filaments from one or more spinnerettes are gathered together into a strand. The strand thus formed is drawn to impart strength, elasticity and uniformity to the yarn. The amount of drawing required varies from a small amount for acetate to as much as 500 p.c. for some of the new fibres. At this stage, the yarn contains only a little twist. It is shipped to weavers or throwsters as "producers' yarn".

The tow used consists of thousands of filaments from many spinnerettes gathered together to form a loose rope-like assembly. It is stretched, and may be crimped, before being cut into short segments less than twelve inches in length. The staple fibre thus formed is dried (if need be) and baled for shipment to spinners. Some uncut tow is also shipped by the primary producers.

SPINNING: Most synthetic spun yarns are produced from man-made staple fibre in much the same way that cotton yarns are spun from raw cotton. As in cotton spinning, the processes include the opening, picking and carding of the fibres to form sliver; the combination of slivers by drawing; the formation of rovings with some slight twist; and finally the drawing and twisting of the rovings into yarn on the spinning frame.

However, spinning in the synthetics industry does differ from cotton spinning in some respects. The spinning frame, for example, must be adjusted to the greater length of the synthetic staple fibre. In the synthetic industry, too, a great many blends of different fibres are used in order to exploit their capacity to yield a great variety of fabrics and of colour effects; and the blending may occur at almost any stage in the operation — even on the spinning frame itself. Accordingly, certain safeguards are needed. Different blends, for example, are identified by distinctive fugitive colours with which they have been sprayed; and screens or nettings are used to prevent the material in process from being contaminated by fluff of a different fibre or a different colour.

In the synthetic field, again, in contrast with cotton, some sliver is produced direct from tow by using Pacific Converters or Turbo Staplers. These machines cut or rupture the tow filaments, preserve their parallel arrangement, and deliver a sliver ready for pin drafting.

As in cotton, yarn may be plied or dyed before being wound on a shipping package.

THROWING: Throwing refers to the twisting, plying or texturing of filament yarn in order to prepare it for weaving or knitting.

Twisting is the process of imparting to yarn the additional twist required for a particular end use. In this operation, the supply package is placed on a rapidly rotating spindle; the twist is imparted to the yarn as it is withdrawn and wound onto a take-up package. The yarn is then exposed to steam, and the combination of heat and moisture dissipates the tendency to untwist. The twisted yarns may be plied before being wound on the shipping package.

For certain purposes filament yarns are sized; that is, they are coated with a protective material. In this operation the yarns are passed over a roll which is rotating in a size bath, and the size is dried by electric heaters situated near the take-up package.

In the past few years several new processes have been introduced which impart to filament yarns such characteristics as increased bulk and stretch. These processes are known by the general term of texturing. "Stretch yarn" is produced by giving the yarn a large number of turns per inch, heat setting, and then untwisting. Because of the heat setting, the individual filaments of the yarn tend to curl up again once the tension is removed. The result is a very elastic yarn. A further process (plying and bulking operation) may take place

in which the desired texture is retained but a partial reduction of the elasticity occurs.

Bulking processes, which are forms of texturing, cause the individual filaments of the yarn to be displaced from their positions parallel to the yarn axis. There are at least two bulking processes. In one, the Taslan process, the yarn is wound tightly and passed through a high velocity air jet; this process results in a soft fluffy yarn. In the second, the yarn is stuffed into a crimp box where it is heat set; it is then wound on a cone.

WEAVING: As in cottons, the main operations performed by the weaving segment of the Synthetic Textile Industry include winding, warping, slashing, drawing in, weaving, shearing and inspection.

The principal differences arise from the greater number of types of yarns used in the making of synthetic fabrics. The spun yarns (some of them "dope-dyed" or yarn-dyed) differ not only as to the weight, the denier, and the length of the staple fibre from which they are spun, but also in the material from which the fibre is made. Similarly filament yarns may differ in substance as well as in weight, in twist, in fineness of the individual filaments, and sometimes in colour. Fabrics may be made wholly of filament yarns or wholly of spun yarns; from filament warp and spun weft; or from spun warp and filament weft. If wholly of filament, the yarns in the warp and weft may be composed of the same substance (for example, acetate or nylon) or the warp yarn may be of one material and the filler of one or more others. If spun yarns are used, the fabric may be composed wholly of yarns of one kind of fibre, or it may contain different yarns, each composed of a different fibre or of a different blend of fibres; some of the yarns may be wholly of natural fibres, and some or all of them may consist of natural fibre blended with man-made staple fibre. In the synthetic field, sheer fabrics are usually woven wholly from filament yarns; filament warp is often used to give strength to a light fabric. Since fibres of different substances differ in affinity to various dyestuffs, synthetic fabrics may be woven on box looms so that when cross-dyed they resemble yarn-dyed fabrics.

FINISHING: Finishing includes such operations as dyeing, printing, flocking, napping, shearing, calendering, breaking, beating, polishing, heat setting, and treatment with resin to impart such special characteristics as resistance to creasing or to the penetration of moisture.

As in cottons, finishing procedures have been multiplied to increase variety in the colour, texture and other characteristics of the fabrics. In addition, the finishing of fabrics made from man-made fibres has been complicated by the continual introduction of new fibres which often must be treated in special ways.

The fabric is coloured by many different methods. In piece-dyeing the more commonly used processes include jig dyeing, beck dyeing, pad dyeing and high pressure dyeing, the latter introduced to solve the problems of dyeing certain of the new synthetics.

The processes used in printing include roller printing, lacquer printing, and screen printing.

In roller printing, the most common method, designs are engraved on copper rollers which are to carry the colours. A roller is engraved for each colour, picks up colour paste from its trough and impresses it on the fabric.

In lacquer printing, the printing paste flows through perforations in a large cylinder. Lacquer printing may be used to superimpose white or coloured effects on any fabric. Opaque inks may be used which completely hide the colour of the fabric.

In flocking, a design in adhesive paste is applied to the fabric; then the fabric is sprinkled with flock (very short pieces of white or coloured fibre) which adheres to the paste to form a raised design.

In screen printing, the screens are treated so that the mesh is left open only in the areas to be coloured. The cloth is fixed to a flat surface and the colour is forced through the open mesh by rolling a squeegee across the screen. In hand screen printing, once quite common, the cloth is fastened to a long table and screen and squeegee are operated by hand. Now, however, the hand method is used only for very short runs; commonly the operations are performed by a machine screen printer.

TIRE YARN AND FABRIC: In the production of yarn for tire fabric, the processes are similar, in general outline, to those used in the manufacture of other filament yarns. The technical differences which do exist result from the need to produce heavier and fatigue-resistant yarns of higher tensile strength.

The yarns (viscose or nylon) are shipped by the fibre producers on beams carrying up to 1200 pounds each, and are converted to tire fabric in accordance with the instructions of the individual tire manufacturer. First the yarn is twisted; then several yarns are plied into a tire cord which, in turn, is woven on a special loom, using as filler a light yarn usually of cotton. This filler is used primarily to hold the cords in proper relationship. On removal from the loom the fabric is dipped in a rubber-resin solution, then dried and wound on rolls for shipment to the tire manufacturer. The dipping, performed under carefully controlled conditions, gives the fabric a coating which adheres to rubber when incorporated in a tire.

GLASS FIBRE AND FILAMENT: The fibre and the filament are each produced from glass specially prepared for its end use. The glass, usually in the form of marbles, is melted in an electric furnace and flows downward through a multitude of small openings in temperature-resistant feeders.

In producing continuous filament, the streams of molten glass from the feeder are gathered together, run over a sizing pad, and carried to a high-speed winder which attentuates them, while still molten,

to a fraction of their original diameter. In producing staple fibre, on the other hand, the streams pass through jets of compressed air which shred them into fine fibres eight to ten inches in length. The fibres are driven downward, through a spray of lubricant and a drying flame, to a drum which collects them and forms them into sliver.

Glass sliver may be spun, and glass filament thrown on conventional textile machinery.

PART III

TRENDS IN THE CANADIAN MARKET

The use of synthetic fibres in Canada has grown greatly during the past thirty years. From a per capita consumption of a quarter of a pound in 1926, it rose to 2.0 pounds in 1939, to 3.6 pounds in 1946, to 6.9 pounds in 1953 and to 7.7 pounds in 1956 (Table 1, Appendix D). In contrast, per capita consumption of cotton was about the same in 1956 as it was in the late 1920's, while that of wool was down by about 30 p.c. There have, of course, been periods when consumption of synthetic fibre was relatively steady, or even declined. During the period 1951-1955, for example, per capita consumption remained fairly constant, due in part to a contraction in total demand for all textiles and to the development of new and attractive finishes[1] for cottons which made them considerably more competitive with synthetic textiles. However, when per capita consumption of textiles increased in 1956, the largest increase, both in absolute and relative terms, took place in synthetics.

The Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry produces a number of primary products, the more important being staple fibre, filament yarns, spun yarns, textured yarns, tire yarns, and tire and other fabrics. The rate of growth of the market for these products has varied considerably. In the following sections, trends in the market for each of these principal products are examined.

FIBRES AND FILAMENTS:

The following table suggests in general terms the trends in the market for fibres and filaments:

Market for Fibres and Filaments

	Domestic Shipments and Production for Own Use							
Year	Tire Yarn	Filament Yarns	Staple Fibre and Tow	Total	Exports	Domestic Supply by Canadian Industry	Imports Less Re-Exports	Total Canadian Supply
				(millions of pounds)				
1939	-	15.0	-	15.0	n.a.	15.0	5.7	20.7
1946	3.3	20.0	0.7	24.0	n.a.	24.0	17.4	41.4
1947	6.0	23.7	1.4	31.1	n.a.	31.1	21.8	52.9
1948	6.4	27.0	2.9	36.3	n.a.	36.3	20.6	56.9
1949	4.7	31.2	6.8	42.7	n.a.	42.7	21.6	64.3

(1) Wash and wear, drip-dry, everglaze and other finishes have made cottons more attractive to the consumer.

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Year	Domestic Shipments and Production for Own Use: Tire Yarn	Filament Yarns	Staple Fibre and Tow	Total	Exports	Domestic Supply by Canadian Industry	Imports Less Re-Exports	Total Canadian Supply
				(millions of pounds)				
1950	8.8	36.9	18.4	64.1	n.a.	64.1	15.7	79.8
1951	10.3	37.0	20.6	67.9	1.6	66.2	23.1	89.3
1952	13.9	31.6	25.7	71.2	1.9	69.3	18.7	88.0
1953	20.2	30.6	23.5	74.3	1.4	72.9	18.4	91.3
1954	21.5	27.9	29.8	79.2	5.8	73.4	10.3	83.7
1955	25.3	33.8	32.0	91.1	2.4	88.6	16.3	104.9
1956	24.8	34.7	30.8	90.3	2.3	88.0	17.2	105.2
1957	24.7	37.1	32.5	94.3	6.2	88.1	17.3	105.4

The tabulation shows the great expansion which has taken place in the Canadian market for synthetic fibres and filaments. The rate of growth has been greatest for tire yarns and staple fibres, which were not produced in Canada until the 1940's. Output of filament yarn(1) increased substantially in the early post-war years, when staple fibre and tire yarns were being produced on a much more limited scale than is now the case. Filament yarn, which made up the great bulk of output in 1946, accounted for only about forty per cent in 1957.

With the overall growth of domestic production of synthetics, imports now hold a much smaller proportion of the market than was the case in either the pre-war or the early post-war years. While some of these do compete with domestic production, the larger part is brought in to supplement available supplies of particular types — domestic fibre producers themselves import fairly large quantities for resale.

The producers of most of the newer fibres hold patents which at present appear to give them a degree of control over imports. In this connection, representatives of industry indicated, however, that it was the policy of domestic producers not to set domestic prices higher than the landed duty-paid price of comparable foreign goods. Spokesmen for the various firms gave the Board the following information respecting the patent position pertaining to each of the newer fibres: Du Pont has process patents which appear to give effective control over the production and import of nylon fibres; after 1961, certain of these existing patents will expire. Du Pont also has process patent protection on the acrylic fibre ("Orlon") which it produces. The Board was informed, however, that competing acrylic fibres, not covered by these patents, are produced in other countries. Canadian Industries Limited holds an exclusive license in Canada for the particular kind of polyester fibre ("Terylene") which it produces. Imports of acetate and viscose are not affected by patents.

(1) Unless otherwise stated, the term "filament yarn" excludes tire yarn.

STAPLE FIBRE AND TOW: Staple fibre found widespread use much later than did synthetic filament yarn. In 1939, when total Canadian supply of filament yarns was of the order of 17 or 18 million pounds, there was no domestic production of staple fibre and imports amounted to about two and a half million pounds. By 1957, however, the total Canadian supply of staple fibre and tow had increased to nearly 41 million pounds, slightly in excess of the then total supply of filament yarn.

Apparent Canadian Supply of Staple Fibre and Tow(1)

Year	Domestic Sales for Home Market and Production for own use: Viscose	Other	Total	Imports: Resale of Imports by Fibre Producers	Total	Total Domestic Supply
			(millions of pounds)			
1946	-	-	681	n.a.	9,454	10,135
1948	-	-	2,893	8,605	9,408	12,301
1949	2,100	4,454	6,554	8,101	10,060	16,614
1952	16,000	6,713	24,713	598	8,788	33,501
1953	13,800	8,675	22,475	2,115	6,670	29,145
1955	25,600	5,911	31,511	8,224	9,296	40,807
1956	24,300	6,190	30,490	7,109	8,299	38,789
1957	22,800	6,454	29,254	4,620	11,464	40,718

(1) Excludes producers' exports.

The first staple fibre (acetate) to be made in Canada, was produced in 1946 by Canadian Celanese. Du Pont started producing nylon staple in 1948, and in 1949 Courtaulds entered the field with viscose staple. Canadian Industries began producing "Terylene" staple in 1955 and Du Pont began making "Orlon" staple in 1957.

Viscose, which has always formed the bulk of the staple fibre used in Canada, is in the same price range as cotton. It can be spun by itself or be mixed with cotton or other fibres. Home market shipments of viscose staple fibre and tow reached a peak of 25.6 million pounds in 1955 but declined to 22.8 million pounds in 1957. According to the Canadian producer, over-purchasing in 1955 was followed by inventory liquidation in the subsequent two years; there was, however, some decline in the level of consumption. The availability of cheaper cotton in 1956 and subsequent years may have been a contributing factor.

While acetate staple fibre is in the same price range as viscose, it has not captured as large a share of the market; output reached a peak in the early 1950's, not regained by 1957. A principal use is in mixing with viscose. An acetate tow has recently been produced in Canada for use in cigarette filter tips; this application is expected to provide in the near future a market for several million pounds annually.

The use of nylon staple fibre has not shown significant growth in recent years. Some articles (notably men's socks of spun nylon yarn) have given way to products made from textured nylon filament yarn. Nylon staple fibre is used in a number of other applications.

Shipments of "Terylene" and "Orlon" have been increasing; however, it is too early to predict what place these fibres will find in the field; both are in a much higher price range than either viscose or acetate.

Imports of staple fibre and tow of all kinds have usually exceeded one-quarter of the total domestic supply. The United States is by far the main supplier, shipping 9.2 million pounds in 1957; the United Kingdom was second, sending 1.4 million pounds. Austria, Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands have occasionally shipped sizeable quantities of staple fibre to Canada, although supplies from these countries have been relatively small in recent years. As the preceding table shows, a large proportion of imports in each year has been brought in by the producers themselves to supplement their own output. According to the industry, two factors help to explain the relatively large imports in 1957: acetate tow for cigarette filter tips was imported in fairly large quantities as domestic supplies were not available; also, spinners were licensed by patent holders to import large quantities of "Orlon", until domestic production should become substantial.

SPUN SYNTHETIC YARNS: These yarns are produced by the Cotton, the Wool and the Synthetic Textiles Industries — some for sale, but the larger part for use by the producers themselves. No official statistics being available, the Primary Textiles Institute conducted a sample survey of firms operating in 1957, in an effort to determine output of spun synthetic yarns. The results, adjusted to allow for plants not covered by the survey, are shown in the following table:

Estimated Production for Sale or Captive Use of Synthetic Spun Yarns
('000 lbs.)

	1955	1956	1957
Synthetic textiles Industry			
Pure Synthetic	22,883	21,668	20,924
Natural/Synthetic blends	1,090	1,175	882
Cotton Textiles Industry			
Pure Synthetic	1,987	2,665	2,166
Natural/Synthetic blends	6,581	6,788	6,068
Wool Textiles Industry			
Pure Synthetic	942	2,660	3,327
Natural/Synthetic blends	14,653	16,164	15,160
Total Spun Yarns Production			
Pure Synthetic	25,812	26,993	26,417
Natural/Synthetic blends	22,324	24,127	22,110
Combined Total	48,136	51,120	48,527

There being no official statistics of spun yarn imports, the Tariff Board, in co-operation with the Department of National Revenue and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, made a sample survey of imports, which appeared to indicate that about 1,300,000 pounds of spun synthetic yarns (including blends) were imported in 1957. There may have been, in addition, imports of wool yarns containing spun synthetic admixtures under the wool tariff items. It would appear that imports of spun yarns amounted in that year to about three p.c. of domestic production (exclusive of wool/synthetic blends). The United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Germany are the main suppliers.

CONTINUOUS FILAMENT YARN: This type of yarn has been produced in Canada since the 1920's. Domestic shipments which in 1939 had amounted to 15 million pounds, reached, by 1951, 37 million pounds. Thereafter, filament yarn suffered a setback and shipments contracted sharply; only in 1957 did they again achieve the level of 1951. One of the main reasons for this contraction in demand was the sharp drop in domestic fabric shipments in 1952, 1953 and 1954. Furthermore, both cotton and synthetic staple fibre had been in short supply during the Korean war; when these products became freely available, at greatly reduced prices, filament yarns proved less attractive to many users catering to a fiercely competitive textile market.

Imports have not exceeded 10 p.c. of domestic shipments in recent years. The United States appears to be the chief supplier, with the United Kingdom and various European countries shipping smaller quantities. The following table gives statistics of domestic shipments, exports and imports:

Domestic Shipments, Imports and Exports
of Filament Yarns (Excluding Tire Yarns)
('000 lbs.)

Year	Domestic Shipments	Exports by Fibre Producers	Imports(1)
1939	15,030	n.a.	3,128
1946	20,055	-	5,201
1951	37,004	306	3,787
1954	27,940	139	2,577
1955	33,787	1,908	2,739
1956	34,663	1,483	2,910
1957	37,144	2,187	3,410

(1) Including spun synthetic yarns.

In addition to competition with staple fibre and cotton, there has been keen competition between and among the various types of filament yarns. Prior to World War II, viscose held more than half of the total market, and in the post-war period shipments continued to increase until 1950. Since then, viscose shipments have declined and

the lead has been taken by other fibres. Acetate, which is the principal competitor of viscose in the low-cost range, now enjoys a market more than twice the size of that held by viscose. Decline in fabric production since 1951 has not affected acetate nearly as much as it has viscose.

The only other filament yarn which enjoyed any important share of the market until very recent years is nylon. The sales of this particular filament have not borne any close relationship to the output of woven synthetic fabrics. This material is very largely used in the knitting industry, particularly in ladies' hosiery, and, more recently, in the textured form in knitted outerwear, in hosiery and in leotards. Nylon filament yarns are also being used in increasing amounts in woven synthetic fabrics, particularly in the lighter weight tissues. Output of nylon filament has enjoyed continuous growth for many years.

"Fiberglas" has also increased its share of the market since 1951. Its share remains small, much of it in specialized applications. "Terylene" has been in production for only a few years and is, as yet, a small factor in the market.

THROWN AND TEXTURED YARNS: Statistics on thrown and textured yarns are not available. The Primary Textiles Institute estimates that approximately seven million pounds of filament yarns were thrown or textured in 1957. Whereas a trend toward the wider use in weaving of yarns not processed beyond the primary producer's twist has reduced the market of the throwsters, there has been a rapid development in the use of textured yarns since 1951. These are now used for purposes formerly served by spun yarns: an example, men's socks of nylon "stretch" yarn.

FABRICS: Although weavers of synthetic fabrics have not experienced either the rapid growth or the sustained growth enjoyed by fibre producers, the total Canadian market for synthetic fabrics doubled between 1939 and 1950. Domestic shipments supplied the bulk of that market. These contracted after 1951, reflecting the removal of import restrictions and an appreciable increase in imports.

In 1954, a year of low level of activity for both the textile industry and the economy generally, the total market for synthetic fabrics fell. Domestic shipments declined at an even greater rate — but despite its losses, the domestic industry retained 74 p.c. of the total market. Although the market recovered to a considerable extent after 1954, it was, in 1957, still below the levels which had prevailed in the early 1950's, and the share of this smaller market held by Canadian producers dropped in that year to 69 p.c.

Domestic Supply of Synthetic Fabrics

Year	Domestic Shipments	Exports	Net Canadian Supply	Imports less Re-Exports	Total Domestic Supply	Per cent of Total Supplied by Canadian Industry
	(millions of linear yards)					
1939	60,565	2,069	58,496	7,417	65,913	89
1946	79,660	4,080	75,580	12,689	88,269	86
1950	118,020	1,454	116,566	13,091	129,657	90
1951	114,724	1,362	113,362	16,692	130,054	87
1952	100,703	822	99,881	29,517	129,398	77
1954	82,378	1,347	81,031	28,569	109,600	74
1955	97,071	1,323	95,748	31,380	127,128	75
1956	97,121	1,434	95,687	33,573	129,260	74
1957	86,387	1,025	85,362	38,920	124,282	69

In addition to import competition in synthetics, producers of woven synthetic fabrics have in recent years experienced keen competition from other types of fabric. As mentioned previously, cotton fabrics have become available in many new finishes designed to increase their ability to compete with certain properties of synthetic textiles which the consumer finds desirable. In addition, knitted synthetic fabrics have become an important factor in the market. These developments, plus the general softness of the market for textile products, account in part for the smaller market for woven synthetic fabrics.

Since 1950, the peak year, domestic shipments of filament rayon fabrics and mixed filament rayon and spun yarn fabrics have, taken together, declined by approximately 30 million yards. Spun rayon and spun rayon mixture fabrics have fallen by about 12 million yards. In contrast, shipments of the newer types of synthetic fabrics have, in the same period, risen from about six million yards to approximately 15 million yards.

As shown in the preceding table, imports of synthetic fabrics reached a peak in 1957. The following table shows that the United States supplies the greater bulk of the total imports of such fabrics:

Imports of Silk and Synthetic Fabrics by Countries
(thousands of dollars)

Year	United Kingdom	United States	Japan	Germany	Italy	Other	Total
1939	1,156	1,126	316	139	102	346	3,185
1946	2,957	6,715	-	-	85	470	10,227
1949	6,757	7,972	430	267	645	825	16,896
1950	1,913	8,462	888	47	224	803	12,337
1951	1,623	11,578	806	101	355	1,090	15,553
1952	1,054	20,387	475	211	226	793	23,146
1955	911	24,280	361	874	398	1,346	28,170
1956	791	24,859	804	1,395	660	1,847	30,356
1957	802	26,279	1,027	1,696	928	2,232	32,964
1957(9 mos.)	645	19,379	691	1,420	712	1,659	24,506
1958(9 mos.)	606	20,624	884	1,186	681	1,409	25,390

Imports from Japan are largely fabrics of silk.

Official United States Government statistics indicate that shipments from that country to Canada are predominantly of fabrics made from filament yarns. United States exports to Canada of rayon fabrics, which rose sharply in 1952, have since declined slightly, and the increase in imports from the United States since that year has been of fabrics made from the newer fibres. Representatives of Canadian industry state that increasing quantities of nylon sheers are being imported. This type of fabric has increased rapidly in popularity, and, because of its light weight, enjoys less tariff protection than do heavier fabrics.

Taking Germany, Italy and Other Countries (mainly European) together, it is apparent that Europe has become a significant exporter to Canada of synthetic fabrics in recent years. Industry representatives were of the opinion that, in recent years, a large part of the fabric imports from Europe was of spun viscose.

TIRE YARNS AND TIRE FABRICS: Because of the superior strength of synthetic filament tire yarns, cotton has been progressively displaced as the main fabric component of tires and, today, viscose holds the bulk of the market for automobile tire yarns. Nylon tire yarn, first used (in aircraft tires) during the war, has been used in heavy-duty tires for trucks, buses and construction equipment and now is making inroads into the automobile tire field.

Supplies of Tire Yarns

Year	Domestic Shipments For Home Market		Net Canadian Supply	Imports of Yarn and Fabric	Total Supply	Net Canadian Supply as Per cent of Total Supply
	Viscose	Nylon				
			(millions of pounds)			
1946	3.3	-	3.3	3.2	6.5	51
1950	8.8	-	8.8	6.4	15.2	58
1953	19.8	0.4	20.2	8.3	28.5	71
1955	23.4	1.9	25.3	5.0	30.3	83
1956	21.7	3.1	24.8	8.9	33.7	74
1957	19.8	4.9	24.7	2.7	27.4	90

In Canada, Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd. began the production of viscose tire yarn in 1943 and Du Pont first produced nylon tire yarn in 1953. With the large scale entry of the latter into the automobile tire field, there has been fierce competition between these two types for this growing volume of business.

Imports of tire yarn (including the weight of tire yarn in imported tire fabrics) as a percentage of total supply have been declining, and reached a low of 10 p.c. in 1957. Most of the imports came from the United States until 1950, after which Cuba became a rather important supplier in some years. Imports of tire fabrics have, in recent years, been very small in relation to total domestic supply (Table 9, Appendix D).

MARKET FOR WOVEN SILK AND SYNTHETIC TEXTILE GARMENTS

Most of the fibres, yarns and fabrics dealt with in the foregoing sections are sold in one form or another to manufacturers of finished products. For example, fibres and yarns are sold to the Hosiery and Knitted Goods Industry which uses them to produce a wide variety of knitted garments. Similarly, silk and synthetic fabrics are purchased by the various segments of the Clothing Industry for "making-up" into various items of clothing. The following deals with only those "made-up" items of clothing which are classified within the silk and synthetic textile schedule of the tariff, that is, clothing made from woven fabrics.

The limitations of available statistics preclude any precise measurement of the Canadian market for clothing of woven synthetic or silk fabrics. It has been possible, however, to obtain from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics data regarding the volume and value of shipments for a number of types of clothing known to contain woven synthetic fabrics (see Table 12, Appendix D). (There are, undoubtedly, other similar items of clothing which are not shown separately in official statistics.) For those which could be identified, the Bureau reported that in 1956 the value of factory shipments was $116,580,000.

Imports of clothing manufactured from woven synthetic or silk fabrics are classified under two items, 567 (silk) and 567a (synthetic textiles).(1)

The total value of imports of clothing under both items in 1956 was $7,120,000; and in 1957, the value increased by about $200,000. These import figures do not include purchases by tourists under the tourist entry privilege, regarding which representatives of domestic producers expressed their belief that imports by tourists under this privilege were well in excess of imports under tariff items 567 and 567a.

At the public hearings, clothing manufacturers expressed concern at the rate of increase of clothing imports (under items 567 and 567a). These are shown below. In examining the table, one should bear in mind that quantitative restrictions limited imports in 1950.

(1) In 1957, slightly more than half of the total value of imports under these items consisted of clothing.

Imports of clothing Under Item 567 (Silk)
(thousands of dollars)

Year	United States	Japan	Other	Total
1939	194	38	214	446
1947	99	-	337	436
1950	240	92	645	977
1953	499	317	706	1,522
1955	575	749	696	2,030
1956	490	490	797	1,960
1957	639	642	719	2,000
1956 (9 mos.)	481	315	619	1,415
1957 (9 mos.)	471	497	658	1,626
1958 (9 mos.)	487	560	521	1,568

Imports of Clothing Under Item 567a (Synthetic)
(thousands of dollars)

Year	United States	Japan	Other	Total
1939	839	17	51	907
1947	2,194	-	1,127	3,321
1950	1,462	-	352	1,814
1953	4,604	2	340	4,946
1955	4,173	472	391	5,036
1956	3,901	753	506	5,160
1957	3,492	967	773	5,232
1956 (9 mos.)	2,874	540	484	3,800
1957 (9 mos.)	2,567	684	592	3,849
1958 (9 mos.)	2,592	1,775	525	4,892

Imports of silk clothing, while above pre-war and early post-war levels, have not shown any increase since 1955 and are relatively small. The United States, Japan and "Other" countries share the market fairly equally.

Imports of synthetic clothing are, in total value, considerably above pre-war levels. An increase in the early post-war years was sharply reversed following the imposition of import controls in the late fall of 1947, and when these were removed in 1950-51 the value of imports rose to a figure somewhat above that which had prevailed in 1947. Some of this increase in value of imports can, of course, be attributed to increases in price. From 1953 to 1957, inclusive, there was a very slight increase in the value of imports, but imports during the first nine months of 1958 are a million dollars greater than during the corresponding period in the two previous years. Although all of this increase is attributed to imports from Japan, the United States is still the chief supplier.

An indication as to the types of synthetic clothing imported from Japan is provided by the following table:

Japanese Exports of Woven Synthetic Clothing to Canada[1]
(First 8 months, 1958)

Description	Value (United States Dollars)
Scarves	704,578
Blouses	296,707
Sport shirts	705,628
Dress and work shirts	29,510
Trousers, slacks and short pants	498,089
Gowns, pyjamas	61,870
Clothing, n.o.p., including coats and raincoats	94,606
Underwear	1,348
Kimonos	1,363
Total	2,393,699

Note: The Japanese export total and the Canadian import total for clothing differ since the exports reflect shipping dates while the imports reflect arrival time; there is usually a considerable time lag between the two.

(1) Source: Institute of Textile Trade Research and Statistics, Osaka, Japan, as quoted by the Canadian Apparel and Textile Manufacturers Association.

The data, while incomplete, seem to indicate, that clothing imports from Japan may have been concentrated in a few lines. However, total imports of synthetic and silk clothing from Japan can scarcely be regarded as large in relation to total domestic production.

There are, in addition, fairly large imports of synthetic products other than clothing, as shown in the following table:

Imports of Synthetic Products Other than Clothing
(thousands of dollars)

Year	United States	Japan	Other	Total
1939	94	2	103	199
1947	360	-	645	1,005
1950	600	*	382	982
1953	2,785	4	409	3,198
1955	3,801	212	409	4,422
1956	4,833	332	568	5,733
1957	5,693	368	650	6,711
1956 (9 mos.)	3,398	254	377	4,029
1957 (9 mos.)	4,184	278	510	4,972
1958 (9 mos.)	4,369	388	453	5,210

* Less than 500.

Illustrative of concern regarding competition in this field, industry representatives complained about imports of synthetic curtains, which in 1956 were valued at $1,328,069 as compared with domestic shipments of $2,320,566.

Imports of synthetic products other than clothing and curtains are not shown separately, although scores of different items are included. A few of the larger items are believed to be quilts, bedspreads, tablecloths and labels.

PART IV

PROBLEMS OF CANADIAN PRODUCERS

VISCOSE STAPLE FIBRE:

Viscose accounts for about four-fifths, by volume, of total staple fibre production in Canada and is produced by one firm, Courtaulds (Canada) Limited, at Cornwall. Representatives of this firm stated that it faced serious handicaps in meeting competition from imported viscose, due primarily to relatively high levels of wages in Canada and the smaller scale of domestic output. In their opinion, existing rates of duty were not sufficient to overcome these handicaps, at prevailing prices, and enable Courtaulds to realize a reasonable return on investment. The following statement is from the brief submitted on behalf of Courtaulds:

> "Overseas producers of viscose staple fibre in certain countries have advantages in costs particularly from low wage rates and from the larger scale of operation which are beyond the power of an efficient Canadian producer to offset; these costs differentials are considerably greater than the protection offered by the present duty ..."

In support of this statement, Courtaulds submitted to the Board a detailed breakdown of the company's actual costs of production in Canada, as well as estimates of what their costs might be at higher volume of production. The firm presented also information regarding wage rates, material costs and overhead costs in certain other countries which are major producers of viscose. This information had been obtained not only from official foreign government publications and foreign trade journals, but also from associated firms in such countries. On the basis of this information, the company stated:

> "... at least some European producers of viscose staple fibre, operating with a plant identical to the Cornwall plant and under identical operating conditions, would have lower unit costs by 4¢ to 5¢ per lb. arising solely from different wage and salary rates and purchase prices ... and if in addition to European wage rates and prices [of materials used] the operation were on a 90,000,000 lbs.(1) a year scale, the cost per pound would be reduced by a further 2¢ or 3¢ ... Against this, the protection afforded by the import duty of 7½% Most Favoured Nation amounts to about 2¢ a pound, to which should be added c.i.f. costs from Europe at around 1¢ per pound, and distribution costs in Canada of less than 1¢ per pound, making a total protection of some 3½¢ a pound."

(1) In 1957, Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd. produced 24 million pounds of viscose staple fibre.

While it is not possible to measure with any precision the accuracy of such a calculation, the Board, after careful examination of all available information, is of opinion that advantages do result by reason of certain lower cost elements apparently enjoyed by some non-Canadian producers. In its brief, Courtaulds informed the Board that "... competition from the U.S.A. does not usually create serious problems, since the landed prices of American viscose staple fibre are rarely competitive with the Company's prices ..."

Courtaulds has attempted to overcome its disadvantages vis-a-vis European producers by expanding output, thus obtaining in some degree the advantages of scale. When the Company first started to produce staple fibre in 1949, its capacity was 10 million pounds per annum. The price of staple in Canada at that time was 36.5 cents per pound. Late in 1949, however, the landed price of staple fibre from Europe fell, and Courtaulds reduced its price to 34 cents. In anticipation of growth in the market, Courtaulds expanded its capacity to 25 million pounds per annum, reducing unit costs and placing the firm in a better position to meet competition. The Canadian market soon absorbed this increased production; moreover, with the outbreak of hostilities in Korea and the resulting world shortages of textile fibres, Courtaulds was able in 1951 to raise its price to 41 cents. After that year, however, world shortages were replaced by surpluses; furthermore, the prices of other competing fibres declined considerably. In the circumstances, the price of viscose dropped steadily, reaching a low of 28 cents in 1954. Since that time there has been some recovery in price, which had reached 32 cents by the end of 1958. Production, however, remains below its earlier peak. In 1957, Courtaulds had completed a further substantial expansion program.

In an endeavour to continue to meet increasing competition — not only from foreign viscose but from cotton and other competing fibres — the policy of Courtaulds has been to set the price of its staple at levels intended to make imported viscose unattractive to buyers and also to encourage its use in competition with other fibres. The company has been largely successful in this attempt and, by its own estimate, supplied 96 p.c. of the entire domestic market for viscose staple fibre in 1955 and 1956 and 93 p.c. in 1957. Despite this, the company still has substantial unused capacity.

As compared with the domestic price of 32 cents above mentioned, prices of viscose staple are quoted as follows in the December, 1958, issue of Skinner's Silk and Rayon Record:(1)

Austria	30.5 cents per pound
Germany	30.3 " " "
Italy	27.1 " " "
United Kingdom	27.1 " " "
United States	29.9 " " "

(1) These are home market prices converted to Canadian cents on the basis of £1 to $2.71.

On the basis of these quotations, European staple probably could land in this country below the Canadian price. Courtaulds has stated, however, that it

> "... has done its utmost to provide to the full the services which would justify the charging of the small premium over import prices referred to. The maintenance of such a premium is, of course, a delicate operation with considerable attendant risks, and unforeseeable turns in events can easily more than eliminate its benefits".

While Courtaulds has been able to retain most of the domestic market for viscose staple, it has done so by reducing prices, with the result that its profits per unit of output are now much smaller than in earlier years. If the company is to realize a reasonable return on investment, it contends, it must be in a position to increase prices. It believes that, at present world price levels, only by means of a moderate increase in tariff rate will it be in a position to do so.

OTHER STAPLE FIBRES:

The remaining one-fifth of Canadian staple fibre production consists of acetate, nylon, "Orlon", and "Terylene". The circumstances surrounding the production and marketing of these fibres vary so greatly that it is difficult to generalize about them. Representatives of the Canadian producers did, however, make the following general statements respecting all staple fibres.

> "... it is apparent that an investor in staple fibre facilities would, for the same size of plant, face unit costs in the order of 2% higher in the United States, and 21% lower in the U.K. and the rest of Europe than in Canada."

> "It is not possible to compare directly the differences in unit manufacturing costs between countries which result from differences in the scale of operation. It is possible, however, to calculate accurately the reduction in unit costs which the Canadian producer would enjoy at higher outputs, and these reductions are substantial."

The industry stated that, on the average, plants in the United States were substantially larger than Canadian plants and it estimated that costs in the U.S. were well below Canadian.

From evidence submitted, in confidence, by two major producers of non-cellulosic fibres, it seemed clear that they suffered a very considerable disadvantage in the procurement of the principal chemicals used in the manufacture of fibres — an important factor in overall costs. The costs to industry of these chemicals vary directly with the volume consumed, and there is little doubt that producers in the United States, with their much larger production, are in a position to procure them at prices well below the costs to Canadian mills. The Board sees no reason to doubt that overhead costs are higher in Canada.

Most domestic producers have excess capacity. The "Terylene" plant, in particular, is operating at only a fraction of its capacity, the Canadian market for this fibre being, at present, small. Meantime, this producer labours under conditions of high procurement costs for chemicals and high overhead. Apart from acetate tow for cigarette filters, domestic producers hold most of the market for the types of fibre they produce.

Domestic prices of staple fibre other than viscose are below the landed cost of imports. Acetate prices in Canada appear to be determined largely by the price of viscose, although competition between the two acetate producers may also be a factor. The price of each of the other staple fibres appears to be set at levels calculated to retain or increase its share of a rapidly changing market. Two of these fibres, "Terylene" and "Orlon", were put into production only recently, and their places in the market have probably not been fully developed.

PRODUCERS' FILAMENT YARN:(1)

As shown in the section of this Report devoted to "Trends in the Canadian Market", filament yarn accounted in 1957 for forty per cent of the total volume, and over half the value, of all synthetic fibres and filaments produced. In that year, filament yarn production amounted to 37 million pounds. Viscose does not account for the bulk of output, as in the case of staple fibre; instead, there is a more even division of production as among acetate, viscose, nylon and "Terylene" filaments.

The most-favoured-nation rate of duty applying to imports of filament yarn is $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., but not less than 22 cents per pound. Representatives of domestic producers did not request a change in existing rates except in respect of acetate under the B.P. Tariff. Their statement in this connection was: "The producers of filament require alleviation of adverse market conditions beyond the filament yarn stage rather than an increase in the tariff on unprocessed filament."

In making this statement, the filament yarn producers may have had in mind the fact that about 60 p.c. of this product is sold to weavers, who have been in difficulties for a number of years.

Although not requesting increases in the most-favoured-nation rate, representatives of the industry stated that they suffered handicaps which increased their costs above those of producers in other countries. Therefore, they argued, the existing rates should be continued in force. They pointed out that filament yarns cost more to produce than does staple fibre, since more equipment, labour and care are involved. Indicative of differences in costs of production is the fact that, whereas viscose 150 denier yarn is sold at 89 cents per pound in Canada, the price of viscose staple fibre is 32 cents.

(1) Throughout this section, the term filament yarn excludes tire yarn.

Following is an outline of the extrusion process and subsequent operations involved in the production of viscose filament yarn and of staple fibre:

A typical viscose filament yarn is 150 denier (36 filaments). This means that 9,000 metres of the yarn, which consists of 36 separate filaments, weigh 150 grams. The liquid viscose is extruded through a spinnerette having 36 holes. Each such yarn must be separately treated in all subsequent processing, i.e., purification, drying, winding, beaming, etc. An extruding unit contains numerous spinnerettes, although the yarn from each must be separately processed.

In the case of staple fibre, each spinnerette may produce up to 10,000 filaments (compared with the 36 filaments referred to above). A typical viscose staple fibre machine has 100 spinnerettes and these together extrude 1,000,000 filaments having a total denier of 1,500,000. These are gathered in a single loose rope-like "tow". The tow is cut to the desired staple length, and the resultant mass of fibres is then purified, finished, dried and baled. Thus, for most of the staple fibre production process, a mass of 1,500,000 denier is handled as one entity, compared with the 150 denier for filament yarn.

The production of filament yarn involves a greater proportion of labour, averaging 33 p.c. of factory cost as compared with 22 p.c. for staple fibre. Since European wage rates were estimated by the Canadian industry to be half of those in Canada, it was argued that European producers had a very sizeable advantage in labour costs alone. In addition, they believed, overhead and materials costs were lower in Europe.

As regards the United States, domestic producers stated that the higher proportion of labour in yarn production, coupled with higher wage rates in that country, would result in factory costs being higher than in Canada for mills having the same scale of operation. They estimated, however, that the average scale of production in the United States was four times that in Canada. Economies of scale would, in the opinion of the Canadian producers, offset the disadvantages of the higher wage rates in the United States and give mills in that country a considerable net cost advantage over Canadian producers.

Having examined the available information, the Board is satisfied that European producers of filament yarn do enjoy certain costs advantages over domestic producers, largely because of lower wage costs. Advantages resulting from larger scale operations in Europe appear at present to be largely confined to viscose. On the other hand, mills in the United States enjoy cost advantages over Canadian producers because of economies of scale.

The following table for viscose 150 denier filament yarns gives some idea of prices in major producing countries. Although the Canadian price is the highest, the production of this product has not been profitable in Canada in recent years:

Home Market Prices: Viscose 150 denier Filament Yarn
(cents per pound)

Canada	Italy	Austria	Germany	U.K.	U.S.	Japan
89	68.5	57.4	73.7	72.8	73.6	48.4

Source: Skinner's, December, 1958.

A representative of Courtaulds informed the Board that Italy is one of the largest producers of filament yarn and also the largest European exporter. He estimated that the landed cost in Canada of Italian yarn would be about 84 cents;(1) this spokesman had no information about actual imports from Italy and official statistics do not show any. He also estimated the landed cost of Japanese yarn would be 76.5 cents. Imports of all synthetic yarns from Japan amounted to only 31,000 pounds during the first eight months of 1958.

The Canadian prices of acetate filament yarns were, at the time of the Public Hearings,(2) somewhat lower than the landed cost of imports. The Canadian prices of acetate appear to be determined largely by the prices of competing filaments and, in particular, that of viscose.

The prices of nylon filament yarns are usually somewhat under the landed prices of imported nylon from the United States. It would appear that the Canadian producer, Du Pont Company of Canada Limited, has followed a pricing policy intended to enhance nylon's competitive position vis-a-vis other filaments. No doubt the difficulties of the weavers have also been an important factor in establishing price levels for nylon yarns. The following table, prepared by Du Pont, shows Canadian prices and the landed cost of imports from the United States and the United Kingdom (it is understood that the United Kingdom has no surplus for export at the present time). These prices correspond closely to those published in trade publications:

Landed Prices in Canada: Nylon Filament Yarn
(dollars per pound)

Denier	Du Pont of Canada	Imports from United States	Imports from United Kingdom
15 (bobbin)	6.10	6.17	5.80
30 "	2.60	2.78	2.60
40 "	2.20	2.36	2.32
50 "	2.10	2.24	-
60 "	2.05	2.14	1.91
70 "	1.90	2.02	1.89
100 "	1.85	1.94	1.87
400 "	1.60	1.63	-
840 (beam)	1.30	1.30	-

(1) This price allows for the deduction of certain internal Italian charges. The spokesman for Courtaulds could not say whether all of these deductions were permissible under Canadian law.

(2) November and December, 1958.

Prices of "Terylene" filament yarn in Canada appear to be set at about the same level as those of domestic nylon. In contrast, the price of the similar polyester in the United States is higher than that of nylon. The Canadian price is, therefore, well under the landed cost of the imported product.

SPUN AND THROWN YARNS:

Domestic producers requested that existing rates applying to spun or thrown yarns be increased to 25 p.c. (B.P.) and 27½ p.c. but not less than 22 cents (M.F.N.). This would mean an increase from 7½ p.c. to 25 p.c. in the British Preferential rate on acetate yarns, and an increase in the M.F.N. rate on all yarns, of 5 p.c. (no change in specific duty).

With regard to spun yarns, witnesses stated that the suggested increase was intended to compensate for the increase requested in the rates on staple fibres — the raw material for spinning. They justified the increase for thrown or textured yarns as follows: "Each successive stage in manufacture under the conditions of the Canadian economy produces its own competitive disadvantages, and a yarn which is further processed should be accorded a higher rate of duty".

With respect to disadvantages of domestic spinners, the industry's brief made the following statement: "By examining the cost variances directly attributable to the short run and extended variety conditions inherent in the Canadian market for spun yarns, we believe the rate proposed reflects a conservative measure of the competitive disadvantage of the Canadian spinning mills".

With respect to spinning, representatives of the domestic industry stated that lower labour costs in Europe permitted low cost production of viscose spun yarns, whereas, in the United States, economies of large scale output permitted low cost production, particularly of the new fibres. One witness mentioned that the entire Canadian industry had only 27,000 spindles, whereas he knew of at least one mill in the United States which had 28,000; there were many smaller mills in the United States, but, in his opinion, these would specialize much more than Canadian mills of somewhat similar size. While representatives of the industry had prepared detailed estimates of savings from low wage rates in Europe and from larger scale output with longer runs in the United States, these estimates involved such an element of speculation that no useful conclusions could be drawn from them.

Representatives of the larger Canadian spinners and throwsters appeared before the Board. Describing the texturing process in great detail, they did not state that they faced any disadvantages vis-a-vis non-Canadian producers. Canadian home market prices for textured yarns are currently well below those in the United States, but the industry stated that this may be a temporary situation. They also said that texturing was a relatively expensive process, and that the prices of textured yarns are higher than those of non-textured. The ad valorem duty affords protection of 22½ p.c. on the value added by texturing. This branch of the industry appears to have undergone a rapid expansion.

On the basis of evidence and other information in the hands of the Board, it would appear that:

(1) The operations of domestic sales spinners have been profitable (see summary table in Part V hereof).

(2) No witness claimed that imports of either spun or processed yarns had been large or had hurt the industry.

(3) The industry claimed no disadvantage in the fast-expanding texturing segment of production.

(4) Although European producers pay lower wage rates than do Canadian, they apparently have not been able to compete effectively in Canada on a large scale. No doubt, the minimum duty of 22 cents effective on spun viscose has been a very considerable deterrent, particularly in respect of a product which sells in Canada at 65 cents.

WOVEN FABRICS:

There is no gainsaying that domestic weavers have suffered considerably since 1951. Many firms have incurred severe financial losses, some have gone out of business, volume of output has declined sharply, and the share of the synthetic fabric market held by domestic producers has declined.

Some of the apparent causes of this general situation may be summarized as follows:

(1) The industry is constantly facing change — in fibres, in constructions, in styles and in finishes — and this makes it difficult to develop staple lines, needed for more balanced scheduling of production.

(2) Prices have been forced down, partly by the world-wide textile depression and partly by increased competition from improved natural fibres. The newer synthetic fibres are relatively high priced and this has, no doubt, limited their use to a considerable extent.

(3) Competition from cotton has increased greatly in recent years. Much progress has been made in developing finishes intended to make cotton much more competitive with synthetic fabrics. Furthermore, there has been an appreciable reduction in cotton prices.

(4) There has been a shift in demand from medium-weight fabrics, which receive a high degree of tariff protection, to sheer fabrics, which bear more moderate duties.

(5) Canadian mills must obtain orders for much larger yardages of any particular design than do mills in the United States as regards the granting of exclusive rights to Canadian buyers.

(6) Short runs in Canada increase costs substantially.

(7) Materials purchased by domestic weavers are considerably more costly in Canada than are materials used by weavers in other countries competing for the Canadian market.

More detailed reference to some of the above may be warranted:

In its brief, the industry stated that it was in a state of constant flux: "The man-made fibre weavers constitute a section of the textile industry which is still a comparatively new and fast changing one. Man-made fibres are used primarily in the more fragmented sections of the market. There are basic type production items which are sold in larger individual volumes, and over longer time cycles, than constructions designed to meet demands for style variety on a seasonal basis. However, even these comparatively basic types are subject to change, with the introduction of new fibres as well as a succession of changes in the properties and composition of the older ones. Due to constantly changing materials, and the type of market it supplies, the Canadian man-made fibre weaving industry has had to carry a particularly heavy load of technical and promotional changes."

These changes have tended to add to the cost of producing synthetic fabrics; in particular, they have prevented any substantial development of so-called "basic" fabrics, which are usually lower-cost items depended upon by the industry to form the backbone of production.

One of the important causes of the industry's difficulties has been the world wide softness in textile markets for practically all fibres. The result has been a sharp decline in volume of domestic output, an increase in imports, and "drastic selling price reductions".[1] Imports from the United States which supplied about three-quarters of the volume of total imports of synthetic fabrics in 1957, have increased to a greater extent than have those from any other supplier. The brief of the Primary Textiles Institute attributes this increase to the following: "A major reason why the United States has increased its share of the Canadian man-made fibre market in the period under review is that price levels in that country have been depressed by an over-supply situation".

The increase in imports since 1950 also reflects the fact that, for the first time in many years, abundant supplies of textiles are again available on world markets and are no longer restricted by Canadian import controls. Only after 1950 did all the changes which had occurred in the textile market since 1939 become fully apparent.

There is little doubt that new finishes developed by the producers of cotton fabrics have made cottons much more attractive to the consumer than was previously the case. Crease-resisting finishes, "drip-dry" or "wash and wear" — formerly attributes of the newer synthetics — have all served to give to cottons some of the qualities most attractive to the consumer. The sharp drop in raw cotton prices in the latter half of 1951 made the prices of such cottons highly

(1) Primary Textiles Institute brief, Vol. 3, p.6.

attractive and, more recently, the reduction in the export price of raw cotton from the United States has made cotton increasingly competitive.

While weavers are protected by some of the highest rates in the Canadian tariff, there is a considerable range in the levels of protection afforded the industry. The most-favoured-nation rate is a combination of ad valorem and specific duty (25 p.c. and 30 cents per pound), and the lowest duties (of about 30 p.c.) apply to the lightweight sheers, while the highest protection (often well in excess of 50 p.c.) goes to the heavier spun yarn fabrics. Since World War II, there has been an extension in the range of fabric weights. Spun fabrics have been produced in much greater quantity than prewar and this development has tended to weight the overall protection upward. On the other hand, a market for sheer filament fabrics which has come into being in recent years has weighted duties downward.

While not all weavers produce sheer fabrics, those who do stressed that this product was of growing importance. One major producer of such fabrics estimated that the proportion of his output devoted to sheers had risen from 5 p.c. in 1950 to about 25 p.c. in 1958. As a result, a much greater proportion of this weaver's output receives protection at the 30 p.c. level rather than at higher levels. This producer also estimated that the total market for sheers in Canada was about 13 million yards, of which approximately 7 million were supplied by the United States.

Producers of filament yarn fabrics have watched with some alarm the increase in imports of sheer fabrics, which are finding wider consumer acceptance. Furthermore, domestic mills apparently have faced difficulties in shifting to sheers on a competitive basis.

Representatives of domestic weavers informed the Board that a large proportion of their output consists of "style" goods. To illustrate this point, the following breakdown of end-uses was prepared by the Primary Textiles Institute:

Estimated Breakdown of Fabric Shipments, by End-Uses

Use	'000 linear yards	P.C.
Lingerie	8,374	10.6
Linings	15,306	19.4
Men's shirtings	4,955	6.3
Women's blouses	3,426	4.3
Dresses	20,504	26.1
Slacks, skirts, suitings, cloakings	10,621	13.4
Outerwear and other apparel	7,887	10.0
Curtains, drapery, upholstery	5,449	6.9
Industrial	2,396	3.0
Total	78,918	100.0

In many instances, the users of these synthetic fabrics are the same firms which use style fabrics of cotton and many of the considerations which apply to cottons are applicable to synthetic fabrics. Exclusivity of design, colour or construction of a particular fabric is often of paramount importance in the sale of so-called "style" items. The result is that, as in cottons, the makers of style goods often request confined lines (exclusive right to purchase a particular style of fabric). Since this means that the fabric manufacturer may often be confined to one customer, he feels that he must obtain an order for a stated minimum yardage. Canadian fabric producers stated they must obtain an order for at least 3,500 yards of a print before they can confine a line. The fabric user, however, claims that in many instances he cannot use yardages in these volumes. Particularly is this the case in the more expensive goods manufactured from such fabrics. These buyers are aware, moreover, that they can obtain for much smaller yardages confined lines from mills in the United States. On such purchases, the Canadian buyer may obtain an exclusive line in Canada for say 1,500 yards (the same design has been sold by the mill on an exclusive basis to a buyer in the United States for use in that country). The result is that the mill in the United States is in a position to increase its run by the amount sold in Canada, and the Canadian buyer has a confined line even though he uses a limited yardage. There is little doubt that this ability and willingness to supply confined lines in small yardages has helped mills in the United States in selling in the Canadian market.

The Canadian market demands a vast variety of fabrics. Some representatives of the industry attributed this to retailers and the public; others said that in large measure they had created the situation themselves, in a never ending effort to have something "new" to sell. Regardless of the reasons, the demand for variety has been one of the most serious problems for the domestic industry. It retards the development of lower cost basic lines and forces the mills to produce as wide a range of styles and constructions as possible, with resultant short runs and higher unit costs of production.

The problems of weavers and finishers attributed to the demand for variety are not confined to synthetics, nor are they confined to Canada. The Report of this Board on the Cotton Textile Industry dealt with this problem at considerable length. Although the same problems exist in the United States, the lengths of runs are longer in that country; this means that fixed charges, such as roll costs, can be spread over greater output. Persons familiar with the business in both countries stated to the Board that the average length of run per design for roller prints is about 7,000 yards in Canadian mills; they estimated the average in the United States to be approximately double that amount.

Savings resulting from longer runs are, of course, substantial. Conversely, short runs mean higher costs. Loom loads (i.e., the number of looms per attendant) are smaller, as it is more difficult to attend looms working on different fabrics. A greater variety of yarns and other materials must be stocked, in relation to output; this involves more financing, as well as greater expenditure in handling and in higher clerical costs. Down-time is greater and adjustment-time for new lines is proportionally higher. There is a higher proportion of waste and of seconds, because most of these occur during the loom-adjustment period. It is claimed also that frequent adjustment of

equipment creates more wear and tear, resulting in higher repair and maintenance costs. At the finishing stage, short runs mean higher dyeing or printing cost per yard produced; more dyestuffs are wasted, and engraving costs per copper roll are the same, whether the run be 7,000 yards, 27,000 yards or 57,000 yards.

For the most part, Canadian weavers are at a considerable disadvantage vis-a-vis weavers in Europe or the United States in the prices they must pay for yarns, which account for from 40 to 60 p.c. of total factory costs of weaving fabrics in Canada. While spinners and filament yarn producers often do not take full advantage of the tariff, which ranges from 22½ p.c. upward, the differentials between home-market prices for yarns in the Canadian and the European or United States markets are often substantial.

In short, although weavers enjoy levels of protection which are substantial, ranging from 30 p.c. to more than 50 p.c. on the bulk of their output, they are faced with a number of serious problems in catering to their home market, especially in respect of sheer fabrics.

APPAREL AND OTHER PRODUCTS:

Representatives of The Montreal Dress Manufacturers Guild appeared before the Board and made recommendations as to rates of duty on made-up goods of synthetic textiles. No tariff proposals were received from other domestic manufacturers of garments.

Spokesmen for the Guild spoke largely in terms of competition from the United States. They stated that dress manufacturers in that country had certain advantages over Canadian producers: to begin with, they said, dress factories in the United States are larger than in Canada and their volume of output is greater; the variety of styles produced in such plants in the United States, per volume of output, is considerably less than for Canadian plants. In other words, they held that the United States plants specialize to a greater extent, thereby obtaining longer runs. Other reducing factors were, according to Guild representatives, lower fabric costs in the United States and certain economies from having work let out on a commission basis.

In discussing their disadvantages on fabrics, the Guild members pointed out that the minimum rate on fabric was about 30 p.c. — often considerably higher. Furthermore, fabric costs are an important element of total costs in manufacturing dresses, particularly in the lower-priced ranges. In this connection they cited the protection on finished garments (27½ p.c.) as being considerably less than that on fabrics. The following information was placed on the public record at the hearing by the dress manufacturers, when dealing with this point:

Canadian Wholesale Price of Dress	Fabric Content
$ 5.75	$2.75
$ 7.75	$3.25
$15.75	$4.50
$18.75	$5.50

The "fabric content" above includes the amount of duties paid on imported fabrics. In the case of the lowest priced dress ($5.75), the fabric cost was $2.75; thus the conversion margin was $3.00. The dress manufacturer receives 27½ p.c. protection on the price of a similar garment of United States manufacture (said by industry representatives to be $4.75) or $1.31. Assuming that the fabric entering the dress was dutiable at approximately 40 p.c., the duty paid on the fabric would have been 80 cents, making the net protection to the dress manufacturer 51 cents (or 17 p.c.). Since the fabric forms the highest proportion of cost in lower priced garments, the level of protection increases with the price of the garment.

Several Canadian dress manufacturers informed the Board that they maintained close business connections with leading dress manufacturers in the United States. These arrangements provide for exchange of designs and styles; they were said also to include, usually, an agreement that the United States producer will not export to Canada. One Canadian manufacturer said: "... the synthetic dress industry ... in many areas [in Canada] has stemmed the flow of imports and not always on the basis of the price. Desirable lines are tied up and not available to Canadian buyers. If you go down to houses [in the U.S.A.] we buy from, they will refer you to me".

Tire Cord Yarn and Tire Cord Fabric: The industry, in asking increased rates on tire cord yarns and tire cord fabrics, based its case principally on the following arguments:

(1) Canadian tire yarn producers face certain cost disadvantages in relation to producers in other countries, and

(2) The rates of duty applicable to tire cord fabrics are sufficiently low that they prevent the industry from fully utilizing the protection provided for viscose tire yarn under tariff item 558g.

The chief foreign competition in tire cord yarns comes from Cuba and the United States, and the only competitor in tire fabrics is the United States. Domestic producers stated that their cost disadvantage resulted from the limited scale of their operations in comparison with that of producers in the United States, where, they stated, most producers operate plants several times as large as those in Canada. The economies of scale which the industry claimed to exist for production of staple fibre and filament yarn also applied, they stated, to tire cord yarn.

Domestic producers claimed that their prices are determined by the landed cost of imported yarns or fabrics. For example, the landed price of nylon tire cord yarn of 840 denier is $1.31 per pound, the price of the domestic yarn is $1.30. The United States is the only source of supply.

The pricing of viscose tire yarn is somewhat more complex. Representatives of the industry said that the present level of the tire fabric tariff precluded the viscose yarn producer from taking full advantage of the specific portion of the tariff on tire yarn. They asserted that the domestic price of viscose tire yarn is therefore

determined by the landed cost of viscose tire cord fabric. For example, viscose super grade 1650 denier tire yarn is priced at 64 cents in Canada, compared with a landed cost of 68 cents for the United States product. The prices of domestic fabric and the imported fabric are so closely related that both yarn and fabric producers stated that it would not be possible for the yarn price to be increased by 4 cents (to take full advantage of the duty) without making imported fabric lower priced than the domestic product. As a further example, the domestic price of super super grade 1100 denier viscose is 72 cents, compared with a landed cost of 76 cents from the United States.

Even at the prices which can be charged, producers of viscose benefit from rates of protection which are at least as high as those applying to nylon, and higher in some cases; the rate applicable to nylon is $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. (The 11 cent minimum provided for in item 558g does not apply, as it is less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. of the price of nylon.) To illustrate this point, the home market price of super viscose 1650 denier is 56 cents (Canadian) in the United States. The Canadian price is 64 cents; this means that domestic producers are making use of 8 cents protection, or about 14 p.c. ad valorem. The industry itself estimated that viscose is at a lesser cost disadvantage than nylon vis-a-vis United States producers. The landed price of Cuban viscose yarn (stated by the Rubber Association to be 64 cents for viscose super 1650 denier) may also have influenced the Canadian producers in setting their price at 64 cents. Neither of the yarn producers nor the independent fabric producer is incurring losses.

PART V

FINANCIAL

As has been stated earlier, the Synthetic Textile Industry comprises three main segments, i.e., fibre and filament producers, sales spinners, and weavers. For the purpose of this section, it has been possible in most instances to show each producer in one of the above categories, according to his major activity. There is one important exception, Canadian Celanese Limited; this firm has numerous textile activities so closely integrated (including fibre production, spinning, weaving and the manufacture of "made-up" goods), that it is dealt with separately in the following text.

Certain of the firms which produce textile fibres or filaments produce also a wide variety of other goods, many of them not related to the production of textiles, e.g., explosives and paints. Such companies were requested to segregate, to the best of their ability, financial information pertaining to their textile activities; hence, the following material may be read as relating exclusively to textile operations.

Most of the firms comprising the Synthetic Textile Industry do not publish financial statements pertaining to their textile operations. However, such statements relative to the period 1950-57, have been given to the Board, in confidence, and since these, individually, cannot be disclosed, the Board has prepared from them consolidated summaries covering all sales spinners and all weavers. Because of practical problems associated with the operations of fibre producers, the Board has decided that any attempt at a consolidated statement for this group would inevitably reveal to his competitors the situation of each such producer. Canadian Celanese being one of the few firms which publishes financial statements pertaining to textile operations, information relative to it is shown separately in summary form.

Profits or losses on sales of fixed assets or investments have not been included in the profit figures mentioned in the following sections.

Fibre and Filament Producers: This section deals with seven fibre and filament producers (the eighth producer, Canadian Celanese Ltd., being mentioned separately.) The operations of the seven have expanded very appreciably since 1950. In that year, they estimated their total assets to be worth $41 million, after deduction of accumulated depreciation of $22 million; by 1957, they valued them at $103 million, after deduction of accumulated depreciation of $58 million.

Assets used in textile operations, including production of tire yarns, — as estimated by these seven firms — amounted in 1957 to

less than one-third of their total assets, as shown by audited financial statements filed with the Board. The other two-thirds represented assets used in non-textile production. Because the major portion of this industry's activities is not in textiles, profits or losses shown on audited statements for entire-company operations do not indicate the profitability or otherwise of textile production per se. In the case of some firms, profit (or loss) on textile operations has shown a trend opposite from that on non-textile activities.

Fibre producers show that in the early 1950's their textile operations were very profitable. That was a period of high prices and relatively short supply. During more recent years, some firms have realized profits, others have lost heavily; on the whole, profits for fibre producers have diminished, particularly in 1956 and 1957, in which years their data show some profit before depreciation and income tax, but a loss after all charges have been deducted. In large measure, the increase in loss is attributable to one firm, whose plant has operated at far below its full capacity; one company incurred substantial losses, even before deduction of depreciation; a third major producer suffered a loss after depreciation in 1956, but realized a small profit in 1957; in each of these two years, two major producers realized profits after all charges.

Sales Spinners: The assets of sales spinners increased greatly between 1950 and 1957, as the following figures illustrate:

	1950	1951 ($'000)	1957
Total assets before depreciation	4,138	6,007	8,748
Total assets after depreciation	2,980	4,599	5,433

The greatest expansion in assets in any one year occurred in 1951, with a more gradual increase thereafter.

Sales spinners have realized profits in every year since 1950; the rate of profit is shown in the consolidated table. Adequate depreciation appears to have been charged by the group in all years. Sales in 1957 were more than double the level of 1950.

Weavers: Weavers have experienced much less expansion than have other segments of the industry. Their total assets, after depreciation, increased from $28 million in 1950 to $31 million in 1957; sales expanded from $38 million to $40 million. Shareholders' net worth declined from $17 million to $15 million in the same period, despite the issue of some new stock and the inclusion of capital profits realized from sales of fixed assets.

Weavers have incurred losses, after depreciation and income taxes, in every year since 1950. No one major weaver has consistently realized sizeable profits since that year; most, indeed, have consistently lost heavily. Since 1950, weavers as a group have not earned sufficient profits to cover interest charges and in most years earnings have not covered even bond interest.

While losses incurred in recent years have not been of the same magnitude as those for the period 1951-1953, they remain substantial and do not indicate any trend towards improvement.

Depreciation has been charged in all years, in amounts which do not appear to have been excessive.

Canadian Celanese Ltd.: This firm is a profitable operation. Between 1950 and 1957, net profit(1) after taxes ranged from 5.0 p.c. to 22.9 p.c. of net worth. During this period, net earnings, after all charges, amounted to $26 million; dividends paid have totalled $21 million.

Tire Cord Yarn and Tire Cord Fabric: There being only two producers of tire cord yarn, little can be disclosed publicly regarding their operations. It is sufficient, perhaps, to state that both firms realized some profits in 1956 and 1957. The Board has examined financial information submitted to it by the one independent producer of tire cord fabric(2) and is satisfied, on the basis of this information, that the production of tire cord fabric is not resulting in losses.

(1) including investment income

(2) the other two producers are subsidiaries of rubber goods manufacturers

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION - SALES SPINNERS (Dionne Spinning Mills Co., Thor Mills Ltd., Yarntex Corp. Ltd., Zephyr Textiles Ltd.):

Fiscal years nearest to calendar years	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
				($000)				
Current assets (1)	1,584	2,840	2,736	2,453	2,397	2,576	3,190	3,171
Less - current liabilities	462	1,239	1,498	1,095	1,227	1,421	1,665	1,475
Net working capital (1)	1,122	1,601	1,238	1,358	1,170	1,155	1,525	1,696
Fixed assets before depreciation	2,421	3,167	3,847	4,223	4,505	5,030	5,333	5,613
Less - accumulated depreciation	1,158	1,408	1,637	1,920	2,248	2,617	2,980	3,351
Fixed assets after depreciation	1,263	1,759	2,210	2,303	2,257	2,413	2,353	2,262
Sundry assets (1)	133	-	1	2	1	1	1	1
Net capital employed (1)	2,518	3,360	3,449	3,663	3,428	3,569	3,879	3,959
Investments, and advances to affiliates	-	-	-	-	31	31	31	18
Income from investments and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets after depreciation (1)	2,980	4,599	4,947	4,758	4,655	4,990	5,544	5,434
Total assets before depreciation (1)	4,138	6,007	6,584	6,678	6,903	7,607	8,524	8,785
Total net worth	1,943	2,049	2,245	2,289	2,437	2,651	3,086	3,383
Profit, including investment income, after income tax	251	112	186	38	38	221	467	310
- as % of net worth	12.9%	5.5%	8.3%	1.7%	1.6%	8.3%	15.1%	9.2%
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	15
Profit before interest, depreciation, income tax (2)	571	494	753	418	445	787	1,119	1,000
- as % of Total assets before depreciation	13.8%	8.2%	11.4%	6.3%	6.4%	10.3%	13.1%	11.4%
Depreciation charged	195	235	321	280	337	364	378	375
- as % of Fixed assets before depreciation	8.1%	7.4%	8.3%	6.6%	7.5%	7.2%	7.1%	6.7%
Profit before interest, income tax, after depreciation (2)	376	259	432	138	108	423	741	625
- as % of Total assets after depreciation	12.6%	5.6%	8.7%	2.9%	2.3%	8.5%	13.3%	11.5%
Total interest charged, including bond interest	33	70	84	76	60	74	71	66
Bond interest charged	22	46	50	49	47	42	40	35
Profit before bond interest and income tax (2)	365	235	398	111	95	391	710	594
Sales	4,803	7,685	7,072	6,502	7,614	8,748	9,627	10,320

(1) Excluding investments (2) Excluding income from investments

FINANCIAL INFORMATION - CANADIAN CELANESE LIMITED:

Fiscal years nearest to calendar years	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
				($000)				
Current assets (1)	11,712	13,166	11,945	10,904	11,446	11,909	11,864	12,941
Less - current liabilities	3,853	4,809	3,244	1,811	1,245	1,745	1,557	2,150
Net working capital (1)	7,859	8,357	8,701	9,093	10,201	10,164	10,307	10,791
Fixed assets before depreciation	31,309	35,468	38,762	39,525	39,890	40,537	41,870	43,333
Less - accumulated depreciation	11,908	13,759	15,815	17,413	19,431	21,244	22,218	23,668
Fixed assets after depreciation	19,401	21,709	22,947	22,112	20,459	19,293	19,652	19,665
Sundry assets (1)	806	722	619	258	259	226	171	149
Net capital employed (1)	28,066	30,788	32,267	31,463	30,919	29,683	30,130	30,605
Investments, and advances to affiliates	9,699	7,043	5,523	5,185	4,888	6,319	6,134	5,627
Income from investments and advances	280	347	220	182	165	116	130	144
Total assets after depreciation (1)	31,919	35,597	35,511	33,274	32,164	31,428	31,687	32,755
Total assets before depreciation (1)	43,827	49,356	51,326	50,687	51,595	52,672	53,905	56,423
Total net worth	29,165	30,129	30,117	29,424	29,301	29,922	30,509	31,415
Profit, including investment income, after income tax	6,665	4,484	3,584	2,863	1,474	1,943	2,502(3)	2,743(3)
- as % of net worth	22.9%	14.9%	11.9%	9.7%	5.0%	6.5%	8.2%	8.7%
Dividends paid	3,407	3,780	3,780	3,407	1,731	1,731	1,731	1,855
Profit before interest, depreciation, income tax (2)	13,622	11,571	10,009	7,585	4,979	5,705	5,689	6,337
- as % of Total assets before depreciation	31.0%	23.4%	19.5%	15.0%	9.7%	10.8%	10.6%	11.23%
Depreciation charged	2,127	2,149	2,141	2,158	2,159	2,015	1,906	1,967
- as % of Fixed assets before depreciation	6.8%	6.1%	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%	5.0%	4.6%	4.5%
Profit before interest, income tax, after depreciation (2)	11,495	9,422	7,868	5,427	2,820	3,690	3,783	4,370
- as % of Total assets after depreciation	36.0%	26.5%	22.2%	16.3%	8.8%	11.7%	11.9%	13.3%
Total interest charged	260	245	229	221	211	187	180	156
Bond interest charged	260	245	229	221	211	187	178	154
Profit before bond interest and income tax (2)	11,495	9,422	7,868	5,427	2,820	3,690	3,781	4,368

(1) Excluding investments (2) Excluding income from investments (3) Includes reserve for future income taxes

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION — WEAVERS AND FINISHERS:

Fiscal years nearest to calendar years	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
				($000)				
Current assets (1)	18,191	18,326	18,181	17,043	18,469	20,528	21,273	21,850
Less - current liabilities	7,854	9,372	11,671	10,923	13,606	10,543	10,743	11,381
Net working capital (1)	10,337	8,954	6,510	6,120	4,863	9,985	10,530	10,469
Fixed assets before depreciation	17,423	20,891	21,320	22,469	23,490	25,122	21,939	22,246
Less - accumulated depreciation	8,457	10,158	10,606	11,639	12,587	13,630	12,321	13,126
Fixed assets after depreciation	8,966	10,733	10,714	10,830	10,903	11,492	9,618	9,120
Sundry assets (1)	791	817	682	611	633	703	516	486
Net capital employed (1)	20,094	20,504	17,906	17,561	16,399	22,180	20,664	20,075
Investments, and advances to affiliates	611	607	637	651	703	787	774	823
Income from investments and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets after depreciation (1)	27,948	29,876	29,577	28,484	30,005	32,723	31,407	31,456
Total assets before depreciation (1)	36,405	40,034	40,183	40,123	42,592	46,353	43,728	44,582
Total net worth	17,266	16,039	14,782	12,683	13,051	17,280	15,273	14,918
Profit, including investment income, after income tax	2,452	(975)	(809)	(1,801)	(86)	(148)	(415)	(283)
- as % of net worth	14.2%	(6.1%)	(5.5%)	(14.2%)	(0.7%)	(0.9%)	(2.7%)	(1.9%)
Dividends paid	513	574	572	402	5	80	79	4
Profit before interest, depreciation, income tax (2)	5,976	2,071	1,718	(134)	1,708	1,573	1,041	1,262
- as % of Total assets before depreciation	16.4%	5.2%	4.3%	(0.3%)	4.0%	3.4%	2.4%	2.8%
Depreciation charged	1,407	1,866	1,256	1,300	1,226	1,205	1,048*	1,102*
- as % of Fixed assets before depreciation	8.1%	8.9%	5.9%	5.8%	5.2%	4.8%	4.8%	5.0%
Profit before interest, income tax, after depreciation (2)	4,569	205	462	(1,434)	482	368	(7)	160
- as % of Total assets after depreciation	16.3%	0.7%	1.6%	(5.0%)	1.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.5%
Total interest charged, including bond interest	239	441	457	509	539	435	395	432
Bond interest charged	26	49	47	39	58	79	86	82
Profit before bond interest and income tax (2)	4,356	(187)	52	(1,904)	1	12	(316)	(190)
Sales	37,980	38,641	39,015	36,503	37,161	42,512	41,403	40,035

(1) Excluding investments (2) Excluding income from investments * Includes rental paid for fixed assets

PART VI

WORLD TRENDS IN SO-CALLED SYNTHETICS

There has been a rapid expansion in world output of synthetic fibres and filaments since the end of World War II. Capacity has expanded to an even greater extent and by 1957 was substantially in excess of production.

Viscose is still by far the leading synthetic fibre in terms of volume; at present, five pounds of viscose are produced for each pound of non-cellulosic fibre. Expansion in production of viscose since 1946 (in absolute terms) has been much greater than that of other fibres, although the latter have increased at a faster rate. For example, viscose output in 1938 was about 1.8 billion pounds as compared with five billion pounds in 1957. Production of non-cellulosic fibres, negligible before World War II, reached 46.5 million pounds in 1946 and 847 million pounds in 1957.

In viscose, the greatest expansion has been in the form of staple fibre, and, by 1957, capacity in some of the leading producing countries was substantially in excess of actual production. No doubt this explains why the rate of expansion in capacity is expected to be much lower for 1959 than during recent years. On the other hand, the rate of expansion in productive capacity for non-cellulosics is still increasing.

The greatest expansion in viscose staple fibre has occurred in Japan, which accounted for 23 p.c. of world output in 1957. Expansion of production in other countries has been at a more rapid rate, but Japan produces today more than any other country. One possible reason for Japanese preeminence in this field is the fact that Japan, not having native supplies of cotton, has used viscose as an alternative low cost fibre in producing less costly types of textiles. Japan has, of course, a large cotton industry.

Although expansion in world production of viscose filament yarn has been modest in comparison with that of viscose staple fibre, there appears to be excess world capacity in yarn. Expansion in production of viscose tire yarn has, however, been substantial.

The United States accounted in 1957 for 61 p.c. of total world output of non-cellulosic fibres and was the first major producer. However, production in other countries got under way after the war and has expanded rapidly in recent years. World demand for non-cellulosic exceeds productive capacity, except in North America. The communist countries account for about 15 p.c. of world viscose production, and for a smaller percentage of non-cellulosic fibres.

While some countries export large volumes of fibres and yarns, world trade in fabrics is much larger, Japan being by far the largest exporter of synthetic fabrics (mainly of viscose). Other large exporters are West Germany, the United States, France, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Viscose Staple Fibre: World production of viscose staple fibre in 1957 was about five times the 1946 level, and capacity is now far in excess of demand. The largest increase in both production and capacity has occurred in Japan, now the world's largest producer. From 327 million pounds in 1938, Japanese production reached 692 million pounds in 1957; capacity in that country now exceeds a billion pounds annually.

Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Italy follow Japan in order of volume of production. Except for West Germany and Austria, over-capacity is fairly general:

Rayon (Viscose) Staple and Tow Production and Capacity
World and Selected Countries
(millions of pounds)

Country	1938* Prod.	1946 Prod.	1946 Cap.	1956 Prod.	1956 Cap.	1957 Prod.	1957 Cap.	1958 Cap.	1959 Cap.
Canada	-	-	-	26	30	24	45	45	45
Austria*	-	4	n.a.	91	96	101	100	105	112
France	11	33	n.a.	113	146	134	159	167	167
Germany, W**	354	79	n.a.	373	350	388	400	425	425
Italy**	167	30	n.a.	181	291	171	298	298	298
Japan	327	21	n.a.	682	650	692	760	1,050	1,080
U.K.	32	69	n.a.	230	225	232	250	325	325
U.S.**	30	132	n.a.	341	441	371	484	525	525
Other	24	202	n.a.	886	934	953	1,058	1,151	1,330
World Total	945	570	n.a.	2,923	3,163	3,066	3,554	4,091	4,307

* Viscose and acetate
** Viscose and cuprammonium process of manufacture

Source: Textile Organon

A recent study by the Commonwealth Economic Committee stated that current prospects for further growth in world staple fibre production are not favourable. The report said:

"In spite of such considerable expansion during the year, prospects for further growth in staple fibre production grew less favourable. Many of the spun fabrics produced are closely competitive with cotton. The ten years from 1947 to 1956, during which staple production multiplied by nearly five times, covered five years' world shortage of textiles followed by four years' artificial restriction in the supply of American cotton.

When cotton became generally available at lower prices following very large United States Government sales for exports, after an interval for rebuilding of stocks, spun fabrics were in part replaced by cotton fabrics".

Source: "Industrial Fibres", London, 1958, pages 76-7.

World trade in viscose staple fibre in 1956 was equal to about 18 p.c. of production. In 1957, Austria, Germany and Italy were the principal exporters each accounting for between 38 and 48 million pounds. Japanese exports were only 18 million pounds in that year, although exports of spun yarn from that country are believed to have been somewhat larger.

Viscose Filament Yarn: World production of viscose filament yarn (excluding tire yarn) rose by approximately 40 p.c. between 1938 and 1957, much of the rise occurring before 1955. Most of the major producers are faced with varying amounts of surplus capacity. In the West, the textile depression and competition from other fibres have adversely affected the demand for viscose filament yarn. The Japanese, the largest producers, have curtailed production, following softening in their domestic market and an apparent decline in the foreign market for their fabrics.

Rayon (Viscose) Continuous Filament Yarns (Excluding Tire Yarn)
Production and Capacity
World and Selected Countries
(millions of pounds)

	1938	1946	1955		1957		1959
Country	Prod.	Prod.	Prod.	Cap.	Prod.	Cap.	Cap.
Argentina*	n.a.	8	17	19	19	20	20
Brazil	8	20	32	34	33	34	34
Canada	7	9	10	12	8	12	12
France	54	49	71	94	71	94	90
Germany, W	127**	13	88	101	87	95	95
India	0	0	13	17	21	25	48
Italy	96	54	105	140	108	140	140
Japan	214	9	173	175	226	225	306
Netherlands*	n.a.	17	39	40	37	38	38
Spain*	n.a.	18	25	30	27	30	31
U.K.	65	58	69	110	63	100	100
U.S.	182	266	202	261	165	236	219
Other	90	71	286	306	329	398	475
World Total	843	592	1,130	1,339	1,194	1,447	1,608

* Including HT & R+I. for the years 1946 and 1949
** All Germany for 1938

Source: Textile Organon

There has been a sharp rise since the war in world production of viscose high tenacity filament yarn, largely a reflection of its replacement of cotton in tire fabrics. In recent years, levels of output have tended to fluctuate with the volume of automobile production. In addition, increasing use of nylon tire cord yarn has affected viscose sales in the United States and Canada. Also, the development of new stronger types of high tenacity viscose yarns has reduced volume and plant capacity; this results from the fact that less of the stronger viscose is required per tire and also from the fact that the new type is slower to produce.

Rayon (Viscose) High Tenacity Yarn Production and Capacity
World and Selected Countries
(millions of pounds)

	1946	1955		1956		1957		1959
Country	Prod.	Prod.	Cap.	Prod.	Cap.	Prod.	Cap.	Cap.
Canada	3	23	23	23	24	21	28	22
Cuba	n.a.	10	11	11	13	10	12	8
Germany, W.	5	50	45	53	55	58	60	70
Italy	8	25	45	22	45	25	45	45
Japan	0	21	24	22	23	34	34	53
U.K.	15	73	75	66	80	71	80	80
U.S.	226	433	476	371	458	341	449	394
Other	16	116	138	121	155	149	165	195
World Total	273	751	837	689	853	709	873	867

Source: Textile Organon

World trade in viscose filament yarn (including tire yarns) amounts to between a fifth and a quarter of world production. The leading exporters in 1957 were Italy (58 million lbs.), the Netherlands (42 million lbs.), West Germany (35 million lbs.), the United States (34 million lbs.) and Japan (29 million lbs.).

Acetate: World production of acetate staple fibre and filament yarn was only about 16 p.c. that of viscose in 1956, and was chiefly filament yarn. World production, heavily concentrated in the United States and the United Kingdom, has declined since 1955, and there is considerable over-capacity in the two major producing countries. Separate statistics on world trade in acetate fibres are not available, but it is known to be much smaller than in viscose.

Non-Cellulosics: A very rapid build-up in world capacity is in progress. Outside the United States and Canada, demand is generally ahead of supply. World production in 1957 was 847 million pounds, a large part of which is believed to be nylon:

Non-Cellulosic Staple Fibre and Filament (Including Tire Yarn)
Production and Capacity
World and Selected Countries
(millions of pounds)

Country	1946 Prod.	1955 Prod.	1955 Cap.	1957 Prod.	1957 Cap.	1959 Cap.
Canada	1.6	13.7	27.0	20.3	30.0	43.0
France	-	24.7	24.6	43.5	47.6	77.2
Germany, W.	-	25.6	22.0	42.5	45.0	75.0
Italy	-	19.0	35.4	35.0	62.5	69.2
Japan	-	34.7	39.1	93.5	104.0	262.6
United Kingdom	0.3	40.5	69.0	70.0	104.0	144.0
U.S.A.	44.6	379.3	526.0	515.6	537.0	895.0
Other	-	14.4	14.7	26.5	31.5	53.4
World Total*	46.5	551.9	757.8	846.9	961.6	1,619.4

* Excluding Eastern Europe, China and U.S.S.R.

Source: Textile Organon.

Output of nylon in 1956 was estimated* at 260 million pounds in the United States, 35 million pounds in the United Kingdom, and 34 million pounds in Japan. Capacity in these and other countries was being expanded.

Commercial production of the polyester "Terylene" commenced, in 1955, in the United Kingdom and reached about 13 million lbs. in 1956; capacity was expected to reach 30 million lbs. by the end of 1958. In the United States, output of the polyester "Dacron" in 1956 was estimated at 31 million lbs. Licences to produce have been granted to France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands, and all these countries have significant output.

The acrylic fibres are produced mainly in the United States. "Orlon" and "Acrilan" are already in large-scale production, with capacities of 80 and 30 million lbs. respectively, in 1956; further expansion is under way. Acrylic fibres are also under development in the United Kingdom and Western Europe where production in commercial quantities was expected to commence late in 1958. Production of "Acrilan" in Japan, with an initial capacity of 7½ million lbs. a year (later to be doubled) was expected to commence late in 1959.

International trade in the non-cellulosics is believed still to be largely in nylon, and trade was about 10 p.c. of world production in 1957. The United Kingdom and the United States were the principal exporters.

Synthetic Fabrics: The table below shows production of synthetic fabrics in some of the major producing countries. The outstanding change since

*The estimates of production and capacity in this paragraph and the two following paragraphs are from "Industrial Fibres" published by the Commonwealth Economic Committee in 1958.

1954 has been the approximate doubling of production of spun rayon fabric in Japan. As already stated in connection with fibres, the Japanese are currently having difficulty in disposing of their output, and cut-backs in production have been instituted. In other countries, declines in spun rayon fabric output have outweighed increases since 1954. Production of synthetic fabrics other than rayon, while still relatively small, has increased rapidly in most producing countries except the United States.

Production of Fabrics of Man-Made Fibres in Selected Countries

Country		Unit	Spun Rayon	Continuous Filament Rayon	Mixtures	Other Synthetic Fibres	Total
Austria	1954	T.Q.	97.16	14.04	-	.12	111.32
	1957	"	93.42	25.92	-	1.04	120.38
Belgium	1954	T.Q.	72.48		-	-	72.48
	1957	"	94.48		-	-	94.48
Canada	1954	M.Y.	19.14	37.75	11.401	12.40	80.69
	1957	M.Y.	14.43	40.31	14.887	15.61	85.24
France	1954	T.Q.	290.96		-	-	290.96
	1957	"	381.93		-	4.05	385.98
Germany, W.	1954	T.Q.	373.64	269.52	-	8.96	652.12
	1957	"	354.08	308.33	-	18.78	681.19
Italy	1954	T.Q.	199.48	36.96	282.12	-	518.56
	1957	"	195.78	32.20	294.88	-	522.86
Japan	1954	M.Sq.Y.	651.48	659.56	-	31.20	1,342.24
	1957	"	1,363.71	924.26	-	138.28	2,426.25
U.K.	1954	M.Y.	326.28	319.44	114.08	20.64	780.84
	1957	"	247.71	251.09	99.90	60.98	659.68
U.S.	1954	M.Y.	1,730.92		123.76*	383.28**	2,237.96
	1957	"	1,454.04		337.53	355.59	2,147.16

T.Q.: Thousand Quintals; M.Sq.Y.: Million Square Yards;
M.Y.: Million yards.
*Other synthetic fibre (excl. rayon & nylon) and mixtures.
**Nylon only.

Source: The Cotton Board, Quarterly Statistical Review, Sept. 1958.

Exports of fabrics are much larger than exports of staple fibre and yarn. Japan is by far the largest exporter, its principal markets being in Asia. In the West, the largest exporting nations are West Germany, the United States, France, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Exports of Fabrics of Man-Made Fibres
in Selected Countries

Country	Unit	1954 Quantity	1954 P.C. of Prod.	1957 Quantity	1957 P.C. of Prod.
Austria	T.Q.	48.44	43.5	63.64	52.9
Belgium	T.Q.	41.96	57.9	80.60	85.3
France	T.Q.	148.60	51.1	141.44	36.6
Germany, West	T.Q.	249.88	38.3	225.48	33.1
Italy	T.Q.	140.16	27.0	119.60	22.9
Japan	M.Sq.Y.	636.12	47.4	1,370.00	56.5
United Kingdom	M.Sq.Y.	175.16	-	111.20	-
United States	M.Sq.Y.	224.92	-	207.88	-

T.Q.: Thousand Quintals = approx. 1 million sq. yds.

Source: The Cotton Board, Quarterly Statistical Review, September, 1958.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Earlier Reports in this series under Reference No. 125 have stressed the fact that, in the field of textiles, what are described in the trade as "blends" or "mixtures" are becoming, more and more, a major interest of the great producing mills at the one extreme, and of the housewife at the other. Most woollen mills no longer process only wool, not many years ago their sole raw material. Many cotton mills have introduced synthetic fibres into their operations on a limited scale. Forced upon the industry itself by the sheer march of events, this revolution in the world of textiles is by no means opposed or hindered by the ultimate consumer. For him or her, old words have taken on new meanings, and these meanings are not questioned by the man seeking a suit or by his wife desiring to purchase a new skirt. Either will accept as "worsted" a fabric that is less than half of wool; neither will be at all confused when shown a "flannel" that has been manufactured from wood-pulp or from a petro-chemical. The new textile product that has intruded itself into the traditional domains of wool and cotton — transforming both at the same time as it enlarges its own field — is what the public has come to know as the "synthetic textile".

This phrase, only some 30 years old, is used to describe loosely a variety of products — some of them as different, one from another, as is wool from cotton. Indeed, the term itself is somewhat of a misnomer, in that not all the products for which it has become a generic label are synthetic in the true sense of the word. Two of these — in Canada, the two oldest — viscose and acetate, are derivatives of wood pulp; most of the others have been developed from hydro carbons and their number is being added to almost daily. All are, in greater or lesser degree, not only suitable but admirable for blending with one another or with wool, cotton or silk — hence the advent of the "blends" and "mixtures" referred to in the opening sentence of this section.

This particular Report in the present series deals chiefly with these so-called synthetic textiles. It traces their development and their use in Canada, and attempts to show how, in the textile industry, they not only have linked arms with natural fibres but have created their own sphere of usefulness, arising out of their own peculiar properties and qualities. For, today, a significant proportion of all fabrics and made-up goods produced in this country consists wholly or in large part of these synthetic or, more accurately, man-made fibres — which latter phrase, it may be stated at once, is now recommended by the Board for incorporation in the Customs Tariff schedules in place of the older but somewhat ambiguous term, "synthetic fibres".

In the main body of this Report and in the Appendices thereto has been set down a great deal of information — much of it collated and made public for the first time — regarding the man-made fibre industry in Canada: its size, its location, its varied products, its chief raw materials, its share of the domestic market, its importance

in the economy generally. Also, there is presented a study of its financial state of health, much of this based upon non-published statements made available to the Board. This ground it is not proposed to re-traverse in this Summary. There are, however, certain features of the situation to which reference is imperative and regarding which comment is justified:

Outstanding is the fact that the industry as a whole faces very much the same problems as were referred to at considerable length in the Board's Report on the Cotton Industry: the demands of a highly-selective market for almost infinite variety in type, construction and finish; the effort by domestic mills to cater to this demand, resulting, as in the case of cotton, in short "runs" and high unit costs; the "burr under the saddle" occasioned by substantial imports of fabrics, by far the largest part of them from United States mills able and ready to give a wider choice of patterns and styles, equally fast delivery, and attractive prices to Canadian customers; the reflection in Canada of a world-wide present malaise in the textile industry generally, and, perhaps as acute as any in its immediate effects, what appears to be a world-wide over-capacity in man-made fibres paralleling that in cotton. Whether or not in Canada, per se, there is corresponding over-capacity in this industry was not a point upon which those presenting evidence at the public hearings were by any means in complete agreement. It is, however, the opinion of the Board that, in respect of certain of these fibres, installed capacity, plus extensions and enlargements now in progress or in contemplation, is of a magnitude that, having regard for the size of the market, will place this country in the over-capacity bracket for at least some time.

In basic filaments, in yarns, and in fabrics, the industry — again as a whole — holds a larger share of the domestic market than does either the cotton or the wool industry. This may not be entirely unrelated to the fact that, overall, the protection it enjoys is, in general incidence, greater than that accorded to the producers of corresponding forms of cotton and of even some wool products. That being said, the qualification must, in fairness, be added at once: That, having in mind the wide variances in prices among the man-made fibres — as between, for example, domestic viscose 150 denier filament yarn at 89 cents per pound and nylon 30 denier filament at $2.60 per pound — the effect of the scheduled rates of duty varies from product to product and, therefore, from producer to producer, from company to company. At this point, the picture, from a company standpoint, is further complicated by the fact that, in some instances, the concern is vertically integrated — producing its own fibres or filaments, its own yarns, and its own fabrics — and, in others is processing purchased intermediates into finished products. Yet another complicating factor is that in a few instances the company is, in a sense, both a chemical producer and a textile producer, with the strictly textiles portion inseparable for all practical purposes from its overall operations.

The entire situation in the man-made fibre field is, therefore, a confused and confusing one. Here is a modern industry, said to be as well-equipped as other world producers, not inefficient, processing for the most part domestic raw materials, not disadvantageously placed as regards proximity to either sources of supply or

consuming market, servicing a high proportion of its own domestic market, enjoying appreciably higher protection than the cotton division of the textiles industry — yet unable, for the most part, to operate profitably (see Part V).

Why? Because its protection, overall, is less at present than it was in, say, 1930-35? But that is the situation with most — if not indeed all — important Canadian industries, most of whom have enjoyed, in the interim, not only impressive growth but quite handsome profits. Is it because it is so labor-intensive? It is no more so than many other industries — and less so than some of its competitors in the primary textiles field, to say nothing of the garment industry (which purchases from it much of its raw materials). Is it relatively inefficient? Earlier references in this Report indicate that it cannot be so considered, on the basis of the information that the Board has been able to secure and consider; "efficiency" is, after all, a criterion to be applied in a relative sense — not only as among different industries but (necessarily, in such an instance as the present one) among the various divisions of the one industry. Considering the Canadian man-made fibres industry as a whole the Board cannot with any warrant label it as not efficient, as compared with its counterpart in competing countries. Is it, then, over-capitalized or over-expanded? No particularly useful generalization can be made about the industry as a whole, but it is, we believe, perfectly clear that certain important units within it are, by any realistic standard, over-expanded; there is at least one unit, whose productive capacity is, in relation to the market, current and prospective, nothing short of astonishing. Further, on this aspect of the situation: so swift-changing is the technology, so increasingly-numerous the types and kinds of product in what is, in essence — particularly in fibres and filaments production — a branch of the Chemicals Industry, the man-made fibres industry is, perforce, of the kind that is constantly devouring its own young. Each day's new but much touted "miracle fibre" — whatever be its name — is superseded in public esteem and consumer acceptance by the newer one of the morrow; this continuity of eclipse, born of invention and discovery and nurtured by advertising and promotion, takes constant toll that must be paid. May it be that, in this infinitely diversified realm of man-made fibres, and in their manifold forms, too much of the industry (attempting rather valiantly to cover more and more of the field) has become established in Canada a little too soon — a little before there is market for enough of its output? Aggravating the difficulties that arise from the ever-increasing variety of synthetic fabrics are the modern improvements in the finishing of cottons and the continuing availability of raw cotton at moderate prices.

After much deliberation, the Board has come to the conclusion that anything in the nature of a general increase in customs duties on man-made fibres and the products thereof could not be justified. Some companies, already market leaders, would benefit financially — but at too heavy a cost to the consuming public. What recommendations the Board is prepared to make, therefore, relate chiefly but not entirely to adjustments within (so far as possible) the existing framework of tariff protection:

Filament Producers: The situation which, years ago, led to a reduction in duties (B.P. Tariff) on acetate filament yarns no longer exists, and the recommendation is that the rate be raised to the level prevailing on other types. Apart from this adjustment, the Board cannot see its way clear to recommend an increase in the compound duties at present applicable to yarns and filaments.

Staple-fibre Producers: The existing rates on staple fibre — Free (B.P.) and 7½ p.c. (M.F.N.) — are illogical in the context in which they occur and the recommendation is that these be increased to 5 p.c. and 12½ p.c., respectively.

Weavers of fabrics: The rates of duty on the important fabric items are already so high in relation to those applicable to many other textiles that the increases requested by the Textiles Institute cannot be recommended. The existing rates on the main tariff item (561) are 22½ p.c. (B.P. Tariff) and 25 p.c. plus 30 cents per pound (M.F.N. Tariff). As customs duties run in Canada, these appear almost inordinately high. They are, however, related to compound duties on the yarns from which such fabrics are woven. Moreover, the weavers protected by the rates on fabrics above quoted are holding their own in the market only on the barest margin of financial prosperity. While not prepared, therefore, to recommend any substantial change, either way, in the rates on fabrics of man-made fibres, the Board is persuaded that a re-arrangement or adjustment of the existing compound duty is desirable and advisable for two chief reasons: (1) the progressive trend to light-weight fabrics (more yards to the pound) has meant that weavers of such fabrics (e.g., nylon sheers) have been receiving what might be regarded as less than their share of the protection Parliament has provided for the industry; and (2) in respect of heavy fabrics (and some of them are quite heavy) the additional specific component of 30 cents per pound results in a total duty-burden that is difficult to justify. The recommendation of the Board is that the ad valorem component under the M.F.N. Tariff be increased, from 25 p.c. to 30 p.c., and that the specific duty thereunder be decreased, from 30 cents to 20 cents per pound. No change is suggested in the B.P. rate. The only other noteworthy recommendation affects cut-pile fabrics, where a rate of 30 p.c. (M.F.N.) is suggested.

The Garment (etc.) Trade: The application for increased protection on wearing apparel and all other made-up articles was made (as pointed out earlier in this Report) not by the Textiles Institute of Canada but by the Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild (on behalf of the cutting-up trade generally). This division of the industry did not oppose the requests for increased duties on its raw materials (fabrics), as it had done with vigour in respect of wool and cotton fabrics; instead, it put forward its own application: for substantially higher rates on the end-products. The argument presented in support rested on three main contentions: (1) the M.F.N. rate of 27½ p.c. (which had resulted from a series of trade and tariff negotiations) had been brought disproportionately low, relative to the corresponding rates on fabrics; (2) imports of made-up articles — always substantial from the United States — had shown what was held to be an alarming increase

as regards Japan; (3) as in the case of cotton products, the apparel industry suffered acutely from the free entry of dresses, etc., under the tourists' exemption privilege. Regarding the last of these contentions, the Board, under its Terms of Reference, can say no more than it said at some length in its Report on Cotton and Cotton Products. As to the threat of invasion of the domestic market by Japanese made-up goods of man-made fibres, the penetration to date, while of some significance for the industry, is still not on a very large scale. Nor is there much evidence to suggest that it is of great importance in those types of garments made by the members of the Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild. The Board is not of opinion that specific measures by way of tariff increases are warranted. Perhaps the weightiest contention put forward by the garment industry was, in the opinion of the Board, the first of the three above cited: that the M.F.N. rate on all made-up goods ($27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.) had become out of line, in a tariff sense, with those prevailing on the materials the industry is obliged to purchase, in Canada or abroad. However, the Board is unable to disregard in this connection two factors: (1) the cutting-up industry (an extremely competitive one, and highly efficient) has, by and large, a most gratifying share of its own market; (2) the M.F.N. rate on clothing, etc. of cotton, is 25 p.c.; and on clothing of wool, $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. No increase is suggested, therefore, in the existing rates on clothing, etc., wholly or in part of man-made fibres, which are 20 p.c. (B.P.) and $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. (M.F.N.).

In the Customs Tariff as it exists, Silk in its various forms — Yarns, Fabrics and Made-up Goods — is, in several important classifications, combined with the corresponding forms of man-made fibres (so-called "synthetics"). When the textile schedules were last re-written, there were known to commerce only two or three types of the synthetic product, notably viscose (rayon) and acetate. Indeed, at that date, only the former of these was becoming available of Canadian production; acetate — made chiefly at first from cotton linters — followed within a year or two.

Today, while viscose and acetate are still of very great importance in production and use, there are available to industry at least ten or twelve established "synthetics", all or nearly all competing one with another for the consumer's preference and his dollar. Viscose and acetate are the twin cellulosics, derived from wood pulp; many of the more recent types are true synthetics, some of the more familiar being nylon, "Orlon", and "Terylene" — with yet some new members of this amazing and versatile family appearing almost monthly.

Information made available at the public hearings under Reference No. 125 has convinced the Board that the time has come to separate to the greatest possible extent the group of so-called synthetics from silk, with which hitherto it has been closely associated in the tariff.

The classification proposed hereunder for pure (natural) silk and its products is very brief. There are several reasons why this should be so. First, the use of natural silk in the textile industry — not only in Canada but throughout the world — is of much less importance than it was two or three decades ago. Second, world-wide trade in silk and wholly-silk products has declined substantially —

particularly since World War II. Third, while there is still a little processing in Canada of natural silk — particularly throwing and weaving — the industry, per se, cannot be described other than as relatively unimportant in an economic sense.

In formulating a revised schedule re natural silk and its products, the Board has, therefore, simplified and reduced the number of tariff classifications and in so doing has been able to recommend decreases in rates which may be of assistance to the domestic garment industry and, at the same time, help in developing trade with those countries in which the culture and processing of silk is an indigenous industry and a dollar-earner.

Reference must be made in this Summary to the fact that, for the first time, glass is being recognized in the tariff structure as a man-made product which has textile applications — not only in respect of yarns, but of fabrics and of manufactured end-products, (e.g., curtains and drapes). In those items of the proposed schedule where it is appropriate to do so, fibres or filaments of glass are incorporated with those man-made fibres or filaments heretofore connoted by the phrase "synthetic fibres or filaments".

Having taken cognizance of the evidence and information presented to it by all interested parties, and having given to such information mature consideration, the Tariff Board desires to make the recommendations beginning on the next succeeding page:

RECOMMENDED SCHEDULE

I That Section 2 (Interpretation) of the Customs Tariff be amended by adding thereto the following sub-sections:

(n) "Sliver", including "tops": A continuous strand, not twisted, combed or not, consisting of fibres none of which exceeds 12 inches in length.

(o) "Man-made fibre": Staple fibre or filament produced by manufacturing processes, wholly or in part of organic polymers, not including rubber.

II That Schedule A to the Customs Tariff be amended by deleting therefrom the following items, descriptions and rates of customs duty: 551e, that portion of item 557 reading as follows: Silk cocoons; raw silk, not more advanced than singles, not to include material wholly or partially degummed; 557c, 558, 558a, 558b(a), 558b(b), 558c(i), 558c(ii), 558d(a), 558d(b), 558e, 558f, 558g, 558i, 559, 560, 560a, 560b, 560c, 561, 561a(i), 561a(ii), 561b, 561c, 561d, 563, 564, 564a, 567, 567a, 567b(1), 567b(2), 567b(3), 567c(1), 567c(2), 567d and 802b, and by inserting in the said Schedule A the following items, descriptions and rates of customs duty:

Tariff Item	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
I	Silk cocoons	Free	Free	-
II	Yarns and rovings, wholly of silk, degummed or not:			
	(a) Not thrown or spun	Free	Free	-
	(b) Not further advanced than thrown or spun	Free	$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	-
	(c) N.o.p., including threads, cords or twines	$12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	20 p.c.	-
III	Woven fabrics, more than 50 p.c., by weight, of silk, whether or not coated or impregnated, not containing wool or hair	$12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	-

Tariff Item	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
IV	The following, when the textile component thereof is more than 50 p.c., by weight, of silk:			
	(a) Handkerchiefs, made from woven fabric	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
	(b) Headsquares, scarves or mufflers, made from woven fabrics	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
	(c) Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured	$27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	30 p.c.	-
V	Yarns and rovings, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, including threads, cords or twines, not containing wool or hair	20 p.c.	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	-
	but not less than, per pound		22 cts.	
VI	Yarns, wholly of man-made fibres or filaments, not more advanced than singles, not coloured, with not more than seven turns to the inch, for use in the manufacture of woven cord tire fabric	$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	-
	but not less than, per pound		11 cts.	
VII	Yarns and rovings, including threads, cords or twines, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments, not containing silk, wool or hair, for use in the manufacture of fabrics for conveyor or transmission belts or belting containing rubber	$12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	-

Tariff Item	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured Nation Tariff	General Tariff
VIII	Yarns and rovings composed of hair combined with man-made fibres or filaments, for use in the manufacture of tailors' canvas interfacing	Free	7½ p.c.	-
	and, per pound		10 cts.	
IX	(a) Man-made fibres or glass fibres, not containing wool or hair, not exceeding 12 inches in length; man-made filaments or glass filaments, for converting into lengths not exceeding 12 inches	5 p.c.	12½ p.c.	-
	(b) Sliver, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or of glass, not including sliver 50 p.c. or more, by weight, of wool or hair	5 p.c.	12½ p.c.	-
X	Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair, not including fabrics more than 50 p.c., by weight, of silk	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	-
	and, per pound		20 cts.	
	Provided, That woven fabrics containing five p.c. or less, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments shall not be dutiable under this item but shall be dutiable as though composed wholly of the remaining constituents.			
XI	Woven fabrics with cut-pile, whether or not coated or impregnated, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	-

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Tariff Item	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
XII	Fabrics, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, coated or impregnated, not containing wool or hair, not including fabrics more than 50 p.c., by weight, of silk, n.o.p.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
XIII	Woven fabrics with leno-edged strips, not less than 40 inches in width, wholly of man-made fibres or filaments, imported in the unfinished condition by manufacturers of metalline ribbons, for use in the manufacture of such ribbons	Free	5 p.c.	-
XIV	Umbrella-covering fabrics, impregnated or not, with or without hemmed edges, in lengths of not less than 10 yards, for use in the manufacture of umbrellas having a rib length of not more than 27 inches	Free	Free	-
XV	Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of silk or of man-made fibres or filaments, imported, in lengths of not less than five yards, by manufacturers of neckties, for use in the manufacture of neckties	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	-
XVI	Woven cord tire fabric, wholly or in chief part, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments, not to contain silk or wool, for use in the manufacture of pneumatic tires, n.o.p.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	-
	and, per pound		$7\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	

Tariff Item	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
XVII	Woven cord tire fabric, wholly or in chief part, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments, not to contain silk or wool, coated with a rubber composition, when imported by manufacturers of rubber tires, to be incorporated by them in pneumatic tires, in their own factories	Free	15 p.c.	-
XVIII	Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments, not containing silk, wool or hair, whether or not coated or impregnated, when imported by manufacturers of conveyor or transmission belts or belting containing rubber, for use in the manufacture of such belts or belting	15 p.c.	$27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	-
XIX	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, the textile component of which is 50 p.c. or more, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair	20 p.c.	$27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	-
XX	Church vestments, and woven fabrics for use in the manufacture thereof; prayer shawls, prayer shawl fringes and prayer shawl bags	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	-
XXI	Saris of any material	20 p.c.	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	-

III That the tariff items designated as items ex 560a, ex 561, ex 564 and ex 564, as negotiated at Annecy in 1949, and made effective by Order-in-Council P.C. No. 2656, dated May 30, 1950, be cancelled; and that the tariff items designated as items ex 567 and ex 567a, as negotiated at Torquay in 1950-1951, and made effective by Order-in-Council P.C. No. 5986, dated November 12, 1951, be cancelled.

Notes re Above Recommended Schedule

1. In not attaching statutory numbers to the items included in the schedule, the Board leaves it open to the Minister of Finance to retain in the statutes such existing tariff item numbers as in his opinion may have acquired special or historical significance.

2. Not having received evidence or information relative to imports under the General Tariff, the Board has made no suggestions as to the rates of duty that should apply under that tariff.

Chairman

Vice-Chairman

Vice-Chairman

Member

Member

Ottawa, March 10, 1959.

GENERAL NOTES

regarding the tariff items relative to Silk and Man-made Fibres recommended by the Tariff Board in the Schedule part of this Report

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In reading the tariff item notes which follow this page, interested parties should bear in mind such general background information as the following:

1. The entire schedule has been formulated on the basis of a proposed "Definition" of Man-Made Fibres (not heretofore included in the Customs Tariff). For ease of reference, the Definition recommended reads as follows: Staple fibre or filament produced by manufacturing processes, wholly or in part of organic polymers, not including rubber.

2. The Primary Textiles Institute proposed to the Board that "staple fibre" be defined. Instead of recommending such definition, the Board has so worded the tariff classification recommended for staple fibre that the said classification, in itself, constitutes a definition of the product.

3. In this Report, and for the purposes of the tariff schedule herein recommended, the Board has adopted the formal Definition of Sliver which it proposed in an earlier report, viz: "Sliver", including "Top": A continuous strand, not twisted, combed or not, consisting of fibres none of which exceeds 12 inches in length.

4. As a general rule, trade statistics relative to imports, exports, production, shipments, etc. do not include data respecting years later than 1957 -- the latest date for which complete statistics were available at the time of preparing this Report. In a few instances, e.g. imports, the Board has been able to secure and include statistics covering six or nine months of the calendar year 1958 — some of which may be revised when the Bureau of Statistics publishes its final data for 1958.

Notes Regarding Recommended Tariff Schedule

I Silk cocoons ....

Free	Free	-

This item replaces that portion of existing item 557 which reads "silk cocoons". The recommendation is to continue duty-free entry. Separate imports statistics are not available. Item 557 is not bound under GATT.

———O———

II Yarns and rovings, wholly of silk, degummed or not:

(a) Not thrown or spun ....

Free	Free	-

(b) Not further advanced than thrown or spun ....

Free	7½ p.c.	-

(c) N.o.p., including threads, cords or twines .....

12½ p.c.	20 p.c.	-

This recommended item is intended to replace a number of existing items dealing with yarns and rovings of silk. Sub-item (a) above corresponds in a general sense with that portion of existing item 557 which reads "... raw silk, not more advanced than singles, not to include material wholly or partially degummed". The recommendation is to continue the existing duty-free rates.

In commenting on the fact that most raw silk is imported into Canada from the United States, representatives of the Japanese silk producers said they believed "... that all of the raw silk imported into Canada from the United States originates in Japan".

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Recommended sub-item (b) has roughly the same coverage as existing items 558, 558a and 558e. Import trade is very small. The recommended rates are the same as those which apply to existing item 558e; they constitute some reduction from the rates applying under items 558 and 558a, i.e., 10 p.c. (B.P.) and 12½ p.c. (M.F.N.)

The United States is the chief supplier under all three existing items, but the raw silk almost certainly originated in Japan.

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Recommended sub-item (c) corresponds closely in coverage with existing item 558c(1), which carries rates of duty of 12½ p.c. (B.P.) and 20 p.c. (M.F.N.). Imports have been small, mostly from the United States.

A representative of the Primary Textiles Institute informed the Board, at the public hearing, that, "With regard to Canadian production, I am afraid all I can say is that there is just no production data available. It is not collected; it is apparently small. It must be small, because the figures of importation of raw silk are small, from which it would be processed in this country". This representative stated that three Canadian firms have some interest in producing silk yarn or thread.

For statistical data, see Appendix A, Tables 3 to 7 and Table 9.

Of the existing items referred to above, the following are bound under GATT: 558e, 558c(1).

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III Woven fabrics, more than 50 p.c. by weight, of silk, whether or not coated or impregnated, not containing wool or hair ...

12½ p.c. 22½ p.c. -

This recommended item is intended to replace, in whole or in part items 560, 560a, ex 560a, 560b, 560c, 561a(1), 563, 564 and 564a. The rates applying to these existing items range from Free to 27½ p.c. under the B.P. tariff and from Free to 30 p.c. under the M.F.N. tariff.

Most silk fabrics are used in the manufacture of garments. The reduction in rates should be of assistance to domestic garment producers and would reverse the situation about which they complained: higher rates on fabrics than on finished garments.

Japanese representatives placed much emphasis on the importance of the silk trade to Japan. They informed the Board that "Japanese silk fabrics generally are in the lighter goods, such as habutae, organdy, satin and shantung --".

Shipments of Canadian-made woven silk fabrics have been small.

In speaking of domestic production, the brief of the Primary Textiles Institute made the following statement:

"It was not until the early 1930's, after extensive and aggressive promotion by the fibre producers ... that the silk mills became interested in the use of viscose or acetate yarns. Once started, however, the acceptance of man-made fibre by the silk mills was rapid, and both viscose and acetate came to be used in the apparel field in ever increasing quantities, leading eventually to the almost complete elimination of silk".

For statistical data see Appendix A, Tables 16 to 20, Table 22 and Table 24. See also Appendix D, Table 6.

Of the present items referred to above, the following are bound under GATT: 560, 560a, ex 560a, 560b, 560c and 564.

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IV The following, when the textile component thereof is more than 50 p.c., by weight, of silk:

(a) Handkerchiefs, made from woven fabrics ....

20 p.c. 25 p.c. -

(b) Headsquares, scarves and mufflers, made from woven fabrics

20 p.c. 25 p.c. -

(c) Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured ....

$27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 30 p.c. -

This recommended item is intended to replace existing item 567, which is bound under GATT at rates of $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. (B.P.) and 30 p.c. (M.F.N.)

The Board recommends that the silk content of products classified under this item be measured in terms of weight rather than of value. The purpose of this change is to facilitate the administration of the item, without affecting in any substantial degree its coverage.

For statistical data, see Appendix A, Table 28.

The existing item 567 is bound under GATT.

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V Yarns and rovings, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, including threads, cords or twines, not containing wool or hair ....

	20 p.c.	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	-
but not less than, per pound		22 cts.	

It is intended that this item replace existing items 558b(a) and (b), 558d (a) and (b), 558c(1) and 558f.

The proposed rates are those which apply to the great bulk of imports at the present time (under 558b(b) and 558d(a) and (b)). By far the greater part of imported yarns are of United States origin. The British preferential rates at present applying to yarns are 5 p.c. (558b(a)), 20 p.c. (558b(b)), $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. (558d(a)) and 25 p.c. (558d(b)). Imports under the B.P. rates are relatively small.

The proposed item provides for the classification of all types of synthetic yarns, including singles, plied, thrown, spun, filament, texture, etc. The existing segregation of acetate yarns is eliminated by this proposal as the Board is now satisfied that this type of yarn is freely available from domestic sources.

Representatives of domestic producers informed the Board that a considerable portion of imports supplement domestic output.

For statistical data see Appendix A, Tables 10 to 15. See also Appendix D, Tables 4 and 5.

The existing items referred to above are bound under GATT.

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VI Yarns, wholly of man-made fibres or filaments, not more advanced than singles, not coloured, with not more than seven turns to the inch, for use in the manufacture of woven cord tire fabric

	$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	-
but not less than, per pound	-	11 cts.	

The recommendation is to continue present item 558g almost unchanged in wording and unchanged in rates. The word "warps" is deleted in keeping with the Board's recommendation on cottons and synthetic textile items.

Synthetic tire cord yarn has replaced cotton in recent years; production has expanded greatly and imports are small.

For statistical data, see Appendix A, Table 39, see also Appendix D, Tables 9 and 10.

Existing item 558g is bound under GATT.

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VII Yarns and rovings, including threads, cords, or twines, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments, not containing silk, wool or hair, for use in the manufacture of fabrics for conveyor or transmission belts or belting containing rubber.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	-

This is a new item; at present, imports of yarns for use in the manufacture of rubber belting or belts enter under items 558b and 558d at most-favoured-nation rates of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., but not less than 22 cts. per lb. Synthetic yarns are an increasingly important component in the manufacture of rubber belts most of which are dutiable at 20 p.c.

In its submission, the rubber belting manufacturers stated that they were losing a growing volume of business to imports, which they related in part to the rates of duty on synthetic yarns.

Existing items 558b and 558d are bound under GATT.

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VIII Yarns and rovings composed of hair combined with man-made fibres or filaments, for use in the manufacture of tailors' canvas interfacing ....

	Free	$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	-
and, per pound -		10 cts.	

This recommended item is almost identical with existing item 551e in wording and is identical as to rates. Manufacturers of hair canvas interfacing import yarns composed of mixtures of goat hair and viscose under this item; they stated that such yarns are not available from Canadian production.

For statistical data see Appendix A, Table 2.

Item 551e is not bound under GATT.

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IX(a) Man-made fibres or glass fibres, not containing wool or hair, not exceeding 12 inches in length; man-made filaments or glass filaments, for converting into lengths not exceeding 12 inches

5 p.c.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	-

This recommended item would replace existing items 557c and 558i, rates under both of which are Free (B.P.) and $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. (M.F.N.). The coverage of the proposed item corresponds with that of the two existing items, except that sliver has been extracted and provided for in a separate sub-item (see below).

IX(b) Sliver, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or of glass, not including sliver 50 p.c. or more, by weight, of wool or hair ....

5 p.c.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	-

Sliver of synthetic fibres is at present classified under existing item 557c, which carries rates of Free (B.P.) and $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. (M.F.N.). Under a ruling by the Department of National Revenue, slivers consisting of blends of synthetic and other fibres are classified under existing item 558d. The recommended item covers blended sliver (except sliver of 50 p.c. or more, by weight, of wool or hair). The recommended definition of sliver, contained in the Board's report on wool yarns and wastes, would apply to this item. Relatively little sliver moves in trade.

For statistical data see Appendix A, Table 1.

The existing items are not bound under GATT (except 558d which is bound).

X Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair, not including fabrics more than 50 p.c., by weight, of silk ....

	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	30 p.c.	-
and, per pound		20 cts.	

Provided, That woven fabrics containing five per cent or less, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments shall not be dutiable under this item but shall be dutiable as though composed wholly of the remaining constituents.

This recommended item is intended to replace existing items 561 ($22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., B.P., and 25 p.c. plus 30 cts./lb., M.F.N.), 563 (Free, B.P., and Free, M.F.N.), 567c(1) (Free, B.P. and 30 p.c. M.F.N.), 567d (Free, B.P., and Free, M.F.N.), ex 561 and ex 564 - fabrics for scarves or mufflers (15 p.c., M.F.N.).

The great bulk of fabric imports which would be classified under this proposal enters under existing item 561. The levels of protection under this item range from about 30 p.c. ad valorem to well over 50 p.c.; in 1957 duties collected under the most-favoured-nation rates on all dutiable importations amounted to 38 p.c. of the total value of such imports - among the highest rates in the tariff. Moreover, they apply to fabrics which constitute the raw material of other manufacturers whose products attract rates lower than those applicable to the fabrics. On the other hand, it is difficult under prevailing circumstances to recommend a reduction in these rates. The synthetic yarns used by the fabric manufacturers bear high rates of duty. Moreover, as is pointed out in the Financial Section, the weavers have suffered losses in recent years. The Board is suggesting a re-allocation of the existing protection on what it considers to be a more reasonable basis.

The recommendation would leave the B.P. rate applicable to item 561 unchanged.

For statistical data, see Appendix A, Tables 19, 21 and 24. See also Appendix D, Tables 6, 7 and 8.

Of the existing items mentioned above, the following are bound under GATT: 561, ex 561, and ex 564.

———o———

XI Woven fabrics with cut-pile, whether or not coated or impregnated, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair ....

20 p.c.	30 p.c.	-

This item is intended to replace existing item 560c and that portion of existing item 524a covering blends containing synthetic fibres. The rates of duty applicable to these items are as follows:

	B.P.	M.F.N.
Item 560c	$17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	25 p.c.
Item 524a	5 p.c.	25 p.c. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ cts./lb.

The Primary Textiles Institute recommended that existing item 560c be abolished and that imports enter under their proposed item on fabrics. Cut-pile fabrics tend to be relatively heavy in weight; therefore, the classification suggested by the Institute

would result in very substantial increases in duties. The Board is recommending rates that would bring the duties on cut-pile fabrics more closely in line with those on other fabrics.

For statistical data, see Appendix A, Table 20.

Existing items 560c and 524a are bound under GATT.

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XII Fabrics, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, coated or impregnated, not containing wool or hair, not including fabrics more than 50 p.c., by weight, of silk, n.o.p. ....

30 p.c.	35 p.c.	-

The coverage of this recommended item is the same as that of existing item 561a(ii). The rates of duty are unchanged. It is proposed that this item will be subject to further review after the Board has considered all items dealing with coated fabrics of all fibres.

For statistical data see Appendix A, Table 23.

Existing item 561a(ii) is bound under GATT.

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XIII Woven fabrics with leno-edged strips, not less than 40 inches in width, wholly of man-made fibres or filaments, imported in the unfinished condition by manufacturers of metalline ribbons, for use in the manufacture of such ribbons ....

Free	5 p.c.	-

This recommended item is the same as item 561b, which it would replace. No change in duties has been recommended.

Item 561b is not bound under GATT.

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XIV Unbrella-covering fabrics, impregnated or not, with or without hemmed edges, in lengths of not less than 10 yards, for use in the manufacture of unbrellas having a rib length of not more than 27 inches ....

Free	Free	-

This recommended item would replace existing item 802b which now provides for free entry under the B.P. and the M.F.N. tariffs. While the wording in the recommended item is substantially different from that of item 802b, the coverage is, in fact, the same. The words "of a kind not made in Canada" are omitted. However, all unbrella-covering fabrics, at least those of the types used in unbrellas having a rib length of not more than 27 inches, have in the past been ruled not made in Canada.

Representatives of both the umbrella manufacturers and the Canadian fabric producers expressed agreement on this recommended item.

For statistical data see Appendix A, Table 26.

Item 802b is bound under GATT.

XV Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of silk or of man-made fibres or filaments, imported in lengths of not less than five yards, by manufacturers of neckties, for use in the manufacture of neckties ....

15 p.c.	15 p.c.	-

It is intended that fabrics for the manufacture of neckties should enter under this item. At the present time such fabrics enter under the following existing items:

		B.P.	M.F.N.
ex 560a	Silk fabrics	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
561	Synthetic fabrics	22½ p.c.	25 p.c. 30 cts./lb.
564	Silk or synthetic fabrics for ties, scarves or mufflers	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
564a	Poplin for ties, scarves or mufflers	20 p.c.	-

Domestic necktie manufacturers requested that an item for the importation of fabrics for ties be continued in the tariff. This proposal was not opposed by the Primary Textiles Institute since, apparently, most tie fabrics are not manufactured in Canada.

For statistical data see Appendix A, Table 19.

Items 560a, 561 and 564 are bound under GATT.

XVI Woven cord tire fabrics, wholly or in chief part, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments, not to contain silk or wool, for use in the manufacture of pneumatic tires, n.o.p. ....

	$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	-
and, per pound		$7\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	

———o———

XVII Woven cord tire fabric, wholly or in chief part, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments, not to contain silk or wool, coated with a rubber composition, when imported by manufacturers of rubber tires, to be incorporated by them in pneumatic tires, in their own factories ....

	Free	15 p.c.	-

The above items are identical with existing items 561c and 561d; the rates are the same. The majority of Canadian tire manufacturers are dependent on one domestic supplier of tire cord fabric.

For statistical data see Appendix A, Table 40. See also Appendix D, Table 10.

Existing item 561d is bound under GATT.

———o———

XVIII Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments, not containing silk, wool or hair, whether or not coated or impregnated, when imported by manufacturers of conveyor or transmission belts or belting containing rubber, for use in the manufacture of such belts or belting ....

	15 p.c.	$27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	-

This is a recommendation for a new item. At present, imports of fabrics for belts or belting enter under item 561 at rates of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. (B.P.) and 25 p.c. plus 30 cents per pound (M.F.N.).

Fabrics used in belting are of relatively heavy weight, and they carry high rates of duty under item 561. Exhibits filed with the Board showed that rates on these fabrics were much higher than those applying to belts, most of which are dutiable at 20 p.c. (M.F.N.).

Item 561 is bound under GATT.

———o———

XIX Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, the textile component of which is 50 p.c. or more, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair ....

20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	-

This item replaces, wholly or in part, existing items 559, 567, 567a and 567c(2). By far the most important existing item is 567a; the principal products of import are clothing ($5.2 million in 1957), curtains ($1.2 million) and textile manufactures n.o.p. ($5.5 million). The rates of duty applicable to item 567a are 20 p.c. (B.P.) and 27½ p.c. (M.F.N.). The present rates applicable to item 567c(2) - textile manufactures for use in the manufacture of electrical apparatus - are Free (B.P.) and 27½ p.c. (M.F.N.). Imports under the British preferential rate are negligible. The garment industry complained of substantial imports of apparel under the tourist exemption privilege.

Domestic production, imports and problems relating to products of synthetic textiles are dealt with at considerable length in the sections of this report entitled "Trends in the Canadian Market" and "Problems of Canadian Producers".

For statistical data see Appendix A, Table 25 and Tables 27 to 37. See also Appendix D, Tables 12, 13 and 14.

Items 567 and 567a are bound under GATT.

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XX Church vestments, and woven fabrics for use in the manufacture thereof; prayer shawls, prayer shawl fringes and prayer shawl bags ....

10 p.c.	10 p.c.	-

This recommended item is roughly the same in coverage as existing item 567b(1), (2), (3); the rates of duty are unchanged.

For statistical data, see Appendix A, Table 38.

Of the existing items mentioned above, 567b(1) is bound under GATT.

———0———

XXI Saris of any material ....

20 p.c.	22½ p.c.	-

This item would have the same coverage as existing items ex 567 and ex 567a; the rates of duty are unchanged.

Existing items ex 567 and ex 567a are bound under GATT.

APPENDICES

Following this page are various appendices, to many of which reference is made in the textual portion of this Report. These provide detailed information as follows:

Appendix A: Trade Statistics (Imports).

" B: General statistical data regarding the Silk and Synthetic Textiles Industry in Canada.

" C: Data re Employment and Unemployment.

" D: Data regarding the size and nature of the Canadian market for Silk and Synthetic Textiles.

" E: History of Tariff Items.

" F: Appearances at the Public Hearings in Ottawa.

Attention is directed to the following notes:

1. The last general review of the silk and synthetic textile tariff schedule was in 1928, when the basic structure of the existing schedule was prepared. The outline herewith, therefore, carries the history back to that date.

2. Prior to 1948, the Most-Favoured-Nation tariff was known as the "Intermediate Tariff". Imports from the United States did not receive the benefits of the latter until 1936.

3. During the years 1948-1950 inclusive, the maintenance of quantitative controls, designed to arrest a decline in Canada's gold and hard currency reserves, severely restricted imports of textiles.

4. In the postwar period, imports from Japan were subject to the General Tariff until 1954, when Most-Favoured-Nation treatment was restored to that country.

Import Statistics

The import statistics on the following pages are from Trade of Canada: Imports (Dominion Bureau of Statistics). They show imports under those Items in Schedule "A" of the Customs Tariff which are considered in this Report.

All the figures showing quantities and values of imports relate to calendar years. Duty as a percentage of total value and of dutiable value for 1937 relates to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1938.

Some imports under the fabric items considered in this Report are subject to drawback under Item 1012 of Schedule "B" of the Customs Tariff, which reads as follows:

Item No.	Goods	When subject to Drawback	Portion of duty (not including special duty or dumping duty) Payable as drawback.
1012	Woven fabrics in the web	When used in the manufacture of linings for hats and caps, and in the manufacture of hat shapes and bonnet shapes from buckram	99 p.c.

Item 1012 also applies to fabric items which are not the subject of the present Report.

Drawbacks paid under Item 1012 during the last six fiscal years were:

1952-53	$ 55,785.00
1953-54	49,682.28
1954-55	60,320.09
1955-56	45,317.68
1956-57	64,735.40
1957-58	50,023.65

Table 1

Imports: Staple fibres and filaments of synthetic fibres

Tariff Items 557c, 558i (s.c. 3365)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1939**	2,570	567	0.22	9	1.5	7.6
1943	5,700	1,941	0.34	7	0.4	7.5
1945	6,841	2,017	0.29	2	0.1	7.5
1946	9,454	2,859	0.30	58	2.0	7.9
1947	12,508	4,121	0.33	138	3.1	7.6
1948	9,408	3,285	0.35	23	0.7	7.5
1949	10,060	3,421	0.34	49	1.4	7.5
1950	5,674	1,874	0.33	111	5.9	7.5
1951	14,320	6,802	0.47	403	5.9	7.5
1952	8,788	3,585	0.41	180	5.0	7.5
1953	6,670	3,160	0.47	215	6.8	7.5
1954	4,565	2,090	0.46	82	3.9	7.5
1955	9,296	4,372	0.47	178	4.1	7.5
1956	8,299	5,779	0.70	361	6.3	7.5
1957	11,464	8,043	0.70	574	7.1	7.5
9 Months						
1956	6,572	4,340	0.66	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	7,557	6,046	0.80	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	4,753	2,606	0.55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1939	2,210	465	0.21	1	0.2	7.5
1943	5,526	1,850	0.33	-	-	-
1945	6,798	1,985	0.29	-	-	-
1946	7,509	2,128	0.28	-	-	-
1947	7,573	2,308	0.30	-	-	-
1948	8,568	2,981	0.35	-	-	-
1949	8,020	2,761	0.34	-	-	-
1950	1,079	400	0.37	-	-	-
1951	3,506	1,445	0.41	1	0.04	7.5
1952	3,369	1,181	0.35	-	-	-
1953	736	297	0.40	-	-	-
1954	2,885	996	0.35	-	-	-
1955	6,774	2,003	0.30	-	-	-
1956	3,058	961	0.31	-	-	-
1957	1,123	402	0.36	-	-	-
			3. United States			
1939	214	73	0.34	5	7.5	7.5
1943	174	91	0.52	7	7.5	7.5
1945	43	32	0.75	2	7.5	7.5
1946	1,119	429	0.38	35	8.1	8.1
1947	478	197	0.41	15	7.5	7.5

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
1948	95	44	0.46	3	7.5	7.5
1949	656	228	0.35	17	7.5	7.5
1950	244	137	0.56	10	7.5	7.5
1951	858	624	0.73	47	7.5	7.5
1952	1,007	896	0.89	67	7.5	7.5
1953	1,738	1,594	0.92	120	7.5	7.5
1954	662	797	1.21	60	7.5	7.5
1955	1,733	2,083	1.20	156	7.5	7.5
1956	4,644	4,558	0.98	342	7.5	7.5
1957	9,200	7,253	0.79	544	7.5	7.5
			4. Germany			
1939	48	12	0.25	1	8.4	8.4
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	730	242	0.33	18	7.5	7.5
1951	5,034	2,707	0.54	203	7.5	7.5
1952	464	298	0.64	22	7.5	7.5
1953	418	179	0.43	13	7.5	7.5
1954	168	64	0.38	5	7.5	7.5
1955	197	87	0.44	7	7.5	7.5
1956	214	91	0.43	7	7.5	7.5
1957	637	234	0.37	18	7.7	7.7
			5. Austria			
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	8	3	0.34	*	10.0	10.0
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	1,022	282	0.28	21	7.5	7.5
1951	2,868	1,205	0.42	91	7.6	7.6
1952	3,607	1,085	0.30	81	7.5	7.5
1953	1,957	539	0.28	40	7.5	7.5
1954	554	136	0.25	10	7.5	7.5
1955	316	78	0.25	6	7.5	7.5
1956	172	42	0.25	3	7.5	7.5
1957	219	62	0.28	5	7.5	7.5
			6. Italy			
1939	88	15	0.17	1	7.5	7.5
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			6. Italy (cont'd)			
1946	50	17	0.35	2	10.0	10.0
1947	331	136	0.41	12	9.2	9.2
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	25	8	0.32	1	7.5	7.5
1950	397	153	0.39	11	7.5	7.5
1951	350	206	0.59	15	7.5	7.5
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	347	103	0.30	8	7.5	7.5
1954	232	59	0.25	4	7.5	7.5
1955	223	64	0.28	5	7.5	7.5
1956	107	33	0.30	2	7.5	7.5
1957	249	71	0.28	5	7.5	7.5
			7. Switzerland			
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	107	35	0.32	3	7.5	7.5
1947	1,877	649	0.35	49	7.5	7.5
1948	519	188	0.36	14	7.5	7.5
1949	1,278	395	0.31	30	7.5	7.5
1950	780	225	0.29	17	7.5	7.5
1951	184	100	0.54	8	7.5	7.5
1952	122	44	0.36	3	7.5	7.5
1953	966	292	0.30	22	7.5	7.5
1954	49	22	0.45	2	7.5	7.5
1955	40	44	1.11	3	7.5	7.5
1956	33	12	0.35	1	7.5	7.5
1957	2	*	0.25	*	7.5	7.5
			8. Netherlands			
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	1	*	0.35	*	7.5	7.5
1947	1,592	596	0.37	45	7.5	7.5
1948	145	50	0.35	4	7.5	7.5
1949	22	9	0.39	1	7.5	7.5
1950	936	287	0.31	22	7.5	7.5
1951	800	258	0.32	19	7.5	7.5
1952	1	*	0.33	*	7.5	7.5
1953	299	90	0.30	7	7.5	7.5
1954	8	9	1.12	1	7.5	7.5
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Less than 500

** Not available prior to April 1, 1938.

Table 2

Imports: Yarns and warps composed wholly of hair, or of hair and any vegetable fibre or synthetic fibre, imported by manufacturers.

Tariff Items: 551c, 551e, 551f. (s.c. 3273)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1948**	257	335	1.30	10	2.9	27.5
1949	255	265	1.04	11	4.1	28.0
1950	462	445	0.96	17	3.8	25.2
1951	467	589	1.26	5	0.9	18.0
1952	624	667	1.07	1	0.1	15.6
1953	265	234	0.89	4	1.5	23.0
1954	114	104	0.91	4	3.8	26.5
1955	331	278	0.84	*	0.01	23.9
1956	436	370	0.85	*	0.1	23.0
1957	435	397	0.91	*	0.03	25.9
9 months						
1956	313	271	0.87	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	343	311	0.91	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	201	180	0.89	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1948	230	300	1.31	-	-	-
1949	194	221	1.14	-	-	-
1950	347	364	1.05	-	-	-
1951	404	544	1.35	*	-	10.0
1952	574	652	1.14	-	-	-
1953	195	206	1.06	-	-	-
1954	72	82	1.15	-	-	-
1955	310	274	0.89	-	-	-
1956	390	360	0.92	-	-	-
1957	413	393	0.95	*	0.01	27.5
			3. United States			
1948	27	35	1.30	10	27.5	27.5
1949	61	44	0.72	11	24.8	28.1
1950	114	79	0.69	17	21.4	25.8
1951	55	35	0.64	4	11.1	19.2
1952	49	15	0.30	1	5.0	14.8
1953	69	28	0.41	4	12.4	23.0
1954	42	21	0.51	4	18.2	26.5
1955	21	4	0.19	-	-	-
1956	45	9	0.19	-	-	-
1957	22	4	0.20	*	0.4	24.5

*Less than 500

**Prior to January 1, 1948, did not include yarn and warps of synthetic fibre.

Imports: Raw silk and cocoons, not degummed

Tariff Item 557 (s.c. 3201)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lbs.
		1. Total	
1937	2,446	4,832	1.98
1939	2,305	6,341	2.75
1943	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-
1946	23	191	8.33
1947	67	343	5.12
1948	125	350	2.81
1949	129	366	2.85
1950	138	471	3.42
1951	70	306	4.36
1952	40	200	4.98
1953	61	311	5.10
1954	61	252	4.11
1955	53	241	4.51
1956	30	135	4.50
1957	35	153	4.35
9 months			
1956	20	91	4.44
1957	22	99	4.45
1958	25	101	4.55
		2. United States	
1937	2,330	4,584	1.97
1939	2,296	6,325	2.75
1943	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-
1946	23	191	8.33
1947	67	343	5.12
1948	125	350	2.81
1949	129	366	2.85
1950	120	415	3.47
1951	49	222	4.52
1952	39	196	4.98
1953	58	296	5.14
1954	54	225	4.17
1955	49	223	4.51
1956	30	135	4.50
1957	35	153	4.35
		3. Japan	
1937	110	237	2.15
1939	2	4	1.89
1943	-	-	-

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lbs.
	3. Japan (cont'd)		
1945	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-
1950	18	56	3.13
1951	21	84	3.98
1952	1	3	5.07
1953	-	-	-
1954	2	10	5.23
1955	4	19	4.56
1956	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-

Table 4

Imports: Yarns and warps wholly of thrown silk in the gum, n.o.p.

Tariff Item 558 (s.c. 3211)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	*	1	1.81	-	12.5	12.5
1939	*	*	2.72	*	12.5	12.5
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	4	20	5.53	3	15.0	15.0
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	*	1	5.91	*	15.0	15.0
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	1	3	3.31	*	12.5	12.5
1955	*	*	1.07	*	12.4	12.4
1956	*	*	0.82	*	12.7	12.7
1957	*	3	6.05	*	12.5	12.5
9 months						
1956	*	*	0.82	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	*	3	6.05	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United States			
1937	*	1	1.81	-	12.5	12.5
1939	*	*	2.72	*	12.5	12.5
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	4	20	5.53	3	15.0	15.0
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	*	1	5.91	*	15.0	15.0
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	1	1	1.91	*	12.5	12.5
1955	*	*	1.07	*	12.4	12.4
1956	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	*	3	6.05	*	12.5	12.5

*less than 500

Imports: Yarns, singles, spun silk, n.o.p.

Tariff Item 558a (s.c. 3212)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	2	4	1.79	-	10.7	10.7
1939	2	1	0.67	*	10.0	10.0
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	*	5	11.52	1	13.6	13.6
1947	1	2	2.16	*	12.5	12.5
1948	3	15	4.99	2	10.5	10.5
1949	5	13	2.83	2	12.5	12.5
1950	2	5	3.02	1	12.5	12.5
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952**	8	8	0.94	1	10.0	10.0
1953	1	3	3.78	*	12.5	12.5
1954	*	*	5.76	*	12.5	12.5
1955	3	13	4.87	2	12.5	12.5
1956	14	55	3.86	7	12.5	12.5
1957	11	29	2.69	4	12.4	12.4
9 months						
1956	9	37	4.23	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	11	29	2.69	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	*	*	.74	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United States			
1937	*	1	2.56	-	12.6	12.6
1939	*	*	2.00	*	13.6	13.6
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	*	5	11.52	1	13.6	13.6
1947	1	2	2.16	*	12.5	12.5
1948	1	3	2.80	*	12.5	12.5
1949	5	13	2.83	2	12.5	12.5
1950	2	5	3.02	1	12.5	12.5
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	*	1	3.82	*	12.5	12.5
1954	*	*	5.76	*	12.5	12.5
1955	3	13	4.93	2	12.5	12.5
1956	10	47	4.82	6	12.5	12.5
1957	4	18	4.32	2	12.5	12.5

*Less than 500
**United Kingdom

Table 6

Imports: Threads, cords or twist, silk, n.o.p.

Tariff Item 558c(i) (s.c. 3213)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	n.a.	45	-	-	22.2	22.2
1939*	n.a.	41	-	9	22.1	22.1
1943	n.a.	3	-	1	22.5	22.5
1945	n.a.	5	-	1	22.5	22.5
1946	n.a.	14	-	3	22.0	22.0
1947	n.a.	10	-	2	21.3	21.3
1948	n.a.	11	-	2	22.0	22.0
1949	n.a.	17	-	4	21.4	21.4
1950	n.a.	21	-	4	21.0	21.0
1951	3	21	7.03	4	20.7	20.7
1952	3	16	6.17	3	19.2	19.2
1953	3	18	6.76	3	18.7	18.7
1954	2	20	8.18	4	18.8	18.8
1955	1	12	8.15	2	17.3	17.3
1956	2	17	8.29	3	18.8	18.8
1957	2	23	9.44	4	18.3	18.3
9 months						
1956	2	13	8.15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	2	17	9.29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	1	12	9.33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United States			
1937	n.a.	20	-	-	22.5	22.5
1939	n.a.	27	-	6	22.5	22.5
1943	n.a.	3	-	1	22.5	22.5
1945	n.a.	5	-	1	22.5	22.5
1946	n.a.	14	-	3	22.5	22.5
1947	n.a.	9	-	2	22.7	22.7
1948	n.a.	10	-	2	22.9	22.9
1949	n.a.	13	-	3	22.6	22.6
1950	n.a.	17	-	4	22.5	22.5
1951	3	17	6.55	4	22.0	22.0
1952	2	11	6.03	2	20.0	20.0
1953	2	15	6.13	3	20.0	20.0
1954	2	15	7.67	3	20.0	20.0
1955	1	7	7.25	1	20.0	20.0
1956	2	14	7.91	3	20.0	20.0
1957	2	17	9.04	3	20.0	20.0

*Included "silk yarns, n.o.p." prior to April 1, 1939.

Table 7

Imports: Yarns, silk, n.o.p.

Tariff Item 558c(i) (s.c. 3216)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1939**	n.a.	4	-	1	22.5	22.5
1943	n.a.	1	-	*	22.5	22.5
1945	n.a.	1	-	*	22.5	22.5
1946	n.a.	1	-	*	17.7	17.7
1947	n.a.	10	-	2	22.6	22.6
1948	n.a.	10	-	2	20.3	20.3
1949	n.a.	8	-	2	19.8	19.8
1950	n.a.	5	-	1	18.2	18.2
1951	*	4	11.36	1	16.8	16.8
1952	1	9	6.61	1	15.3	15.3
1953	2	11	5.86	2	19.6	19.6
1954	3	23	7.07	5	19.8	19.8
1955	4	28	6.89	6	19.9	19.9
1956	2	17	6.70	3	19.5	19.5
1957	1	10	7.52	2	19.4	19.4
9 months						
1956	2	12	6.92	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	1	9	7.44	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	1	5	7.66	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United States			
1939**	n.a.	4	-	1	22.5	22.5
1943	n.a.	1	-	*	22.5	22.5
1945	n.a.	1	-	*	22.5	22.5
1946	n.a.	*	-	*	22.4	22.4
1947	n.a.	9	-	2	23.5	23.5
1948	n.a.	7	-	2	23.2	23.2
1949	n.a.	4	-	1	23.3	23.3
1950	n.a.	2	-	1	22.5	22.5
1951	*	1	6.87	*	21.6	21.6
1952	1	3	5.36	1	20.0	20.0
1953	2	7	4.75	1	20.2	20.2
1954	2	13	6.24	3	20.2	20.2
1955	3	16	5.90	3	20.0	20.0
1956	2	11	6.64	2	20.0	20.0
1957	1	8	7.08	2	20.0	20.0

*Less than 500

**Included with "Threads, cords or twist, silk, n.o.p." prior to April 1, 1939.

Imports: Yarns, silk, covered with metallic strip

Tariff Item 558c(ii) (s.c. 3215)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total**			
1937	n.a.	1	-	-	20.5	20.5
1939	n.a.	2	-	*	22.5	22.5
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	n.a.	*	-	*	22.6	22.6
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	n.a.	*	-	*	22.6	22.6
1948	n.a.	*	-	*	21.4	21.4
1949	n.a.	1	-	*	22.5	22.5
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	*	*	4.34	*	22.4	22.4
1955	*	*	5.93	*	22.3	22.3
1956	*	1	4.01	*	22.5	22.5
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 months						
1956	*	1	4.01	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

*Less than 500
**Imports after 1949 have been from the United States.

Imports: Yarns, silk, in the gum, and spun silk, not coloured, for knitting underwear, for weaving or for silk thread

Tariff Item 558e (s.c. 3214)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	44	78	1.77	-	4.1	7.5
1939	36	78	2.15	3	3.9	7.5
1943	2	2	1.14	*	7.5	7.5
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	4	30	7.11	3	10.0	10.0
1947	3	23	7.27	2	7.5	7.5
1948	5	28	5.61	2	5.9	7.9
1949	4	22	5.50	1	3.8	7.5
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	2	8	3.86	*	4.9	7.5
1952	50	78	1.56	3	3.4	7.5
1953	29	51	1.76	2	4.4	7.9
1954	61	96	1.57	6	6.3	7.6
1955	17	23	1.38	2	7.5	7.5
1956	10	28	2.70	2	6.7	7.5
1957	5	19	4.20	1	6.2	7.5
9 months						
1956	4	9	2.09	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	3	13	5.30	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	*	1	6.15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1937	10	31	2.94	-	-	-
1939	19	38	2.01	-	-	-
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	1	7	6.87	-	-	-
1949	2	11	6.09	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	*	3	7.29	-	-	-
1952	38	42	1.12	-	-	-
1953	19	22	1.15	-	-	-
1954	13	17	1.30	-	-	-
1955	*	*	1.93	-	-	-
1956	1	3	3.62	-	-	-
1957	1	3	3.61	-	-	-

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States			
1937	8	10	1.37	-	7.5	7.5
1939	5	11	2.29	1	7.5	7.5
1943	2	2	1.14	*	7.5	7.5
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	4	30	7.11	3	10.0	10.0
1947	*	1	5.96	*	7.5	7.5
1948	1	3	4.75	*	10.0	10.0
1949	*	*	7.19	*	7.0	7.0
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	4	4	1.15	*	7.5	7.5
1953	5	8	1.77	1	8.9	8.9
1954	22	33	1.53	3	7.7	7.7
1955	11	17	1.52	1	7.5	7.5
1956	3	15	4.88	1	7.5	7.5
1957	2	13	6.24	1	7.5	7.5
			4. Italy			
1937	2	3	1.75	-	7.9	7.9
1939	1	3	2.25	*	7.5	7.5
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	2	17	7.15	1	7.5	7.5
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	2	8	3.57	1	7.5	7.5
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	24	35	1.42	3	7.5	7.5
1955	5	4	0.81	*	7.5	7.5
1956	3	3	0.88	*	7.5	7.5
1957	2	3	1.81	*	7.5	7.5
			5. Switzerland			
1937	21	28	1.33	-	7.5	7.5
1939	11	24	2.18	2	7.5	7.5
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	*	4	8.68	*	7.5	7.5
1948	3	18	5.39	1	7.5	7.5
1949	2	11	4.99	1	7.5	7.5
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	1	4	3.42	*	7.5	7.5
1952	6	23	3.69	2	7.5	7.5
1953	3	13	3.77	1	7.5	7.5

Year	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Dutiable Value
	'000lbs.	$'000	$/lb.	$'000		
1954	2	11	5.61	1	7.5	7.5
1955	*	2	5.95	*	7.5	7.5
1956	1	2	3.62	*	7.5	7.5
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Less than 500

Table 10

Imports: Yarns, synthetic textile fibre, acetate, singles, not coloured, not more than seven turns to the inch

Tariff Item 558b(a) (s.c. 3360)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	424	367	0.86	-	5.4	5.4
1939	561	397	0.71	35	8.7	8.7
1943	2,150	1,934	0.90	80	4.1	36.7
1945	4,923	4,033	0.82	856	21.2	37.1
1946	2,005	1,735	0.87	17	1.0	40.1
1947	1,965	1,853	0.94	19	1.0	33.4
1948	2,244	2,348	1.05	167	7.1	7.5
1949	2,245	2,125	0.95	342	16.1	16.1
1950	1,798	1,546	0.86	206	13.4	13.4
1951	1,923	1,911	0.99	312	16.3	16.3
1952	815	600	0.74	58	9.7	9.7
1953	1,484	1,116	0.75	172	15.4	15.4
1954	74	74	0.99	15	20.7	20.7
1955	53	45	0.85	7	15.0	15.0
1956	84	62	0.74	8	13.4	13.4
1957	84	81	0.96	16	19.6	19.6
9 months						
1956	73	54	0.74	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	49	42	0.86	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	51	45	0.87	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1937	419	362	0.86	-	5.0	5.0
1939	503	365	0.73	18	5.0	5.0
1943	1,868	1,717	0.92	-	-	-
1945	1,891	1,727	0.91	-	-	-
1946	1,944	1,692	0.87	-	-	-
1947	1,908	1,795	0.94	-	-	-
1948	1,993	2,081	1.04	98	4.7	5.0
1949	1,066	1,074	1.01	54	5.0	5.0
1950	1,187	935	0.79	47	5.0	5.0
1951	895	856	0.96	43	5.0	5.0
1952	661	456	0.69	23	5.0	5.0
1953	866	642	0.74	32	5.0	5.0
1954	16	13	0.78	1	5.0	5.0
1955	31	20	0.67	1	5.0	5.0
1956	53	35	0.65	2	5.0	5.0
1957	26	15	0.59	1	5.4	5.4

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States			
1937	4	4	1.03	-	33.1	33.1
1939	9	6	0.71	3	40.3	40.3
1943	282	217	0.77	80	36.7	36.7
1945	3,033	2,306	0.76	856	37.1	37.1
1946	61	43	0.71	17	40.1	40.1
1947	51	50	0.97	17	34.0	34.0
1948	188	193	1.03	50	26.0	26.0
1949	1,141	1,016	0.89	279	27.4	27.4
1950	608	608	1.00	159	26.2	26.2
1951	1,027	1,055	1.03	269	25.5	25.5
1952	153	144	0.94	36	24.7	24.7
1953	618	474	0.77	140	29.5	29.5
1954	58	61	1.05	15	24.0	24.0
1955	22	25	1.10	6	23.2	23.2
1956	30	27	0.88	7	24.4	24.4
1957	23	27	1.19	6	23.6	23.6

Imports: Yarns, synthetic textile fibre, singles, n.o.p., not coloured, not more than seven turns to the inch

Tariff Item 558b(b) (s.c. 3361)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	1,177	654	0.56	-	24.1	24.1
1939	1,736	734	0.42	402	54.7	54.7
1943	2,026	1,946	0.96	42	2.2	36.0
1945	2,144	2,232	1.04	73	3.3	38.7
1946	2,387	2,608	1.09	222	8.5	32.8
1947	2,574	2,762	1.07	317	11.5	33.3
1948	3,966	4,035	1.02	834	20.7	21.6
1949	2,877	2,572	0.89	625	24.3	24.3
1950	2,166	1,527	0.70	444	29.1	29.1
1951	720	670	0.93	154	22.9	22.9
1952	716	564	0.79	131	23.2	23.2
1953	662	634	0.96	161	25.4	25.4
1954	273	285	1.04	63	22.1	22.1
1955	263	231	0.88	54	23.3	23.3
1956	328	250	0.76	58	23.1	23.1
1957	248	188	0.76	44	23.6	24.9
9 months						
1956	294	221	0.75	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	163	130	0.80	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	311	248	0.80	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1937	953	545	0.57	-	18.2	18.2
1939	461	248	0.54	45	18.0	18.0
1943	1,880	1,830	0.97	-	-	-
1945	1,887	2,045	1.08	-	-	-
1946	1,881	1,931	1.03	-	-	-
1947	1,709	1,809	1.06	-	-	-
1948	2,363	2,451	1.04	410	16.7	18.0
1949	1,118	1,036	0.93	187	18.0	18.0
1950	719	528	0.73	95	18.0	18.0
1951	371	388	1.05	70	18.0	18.0
1952	341	234	0.69	42	18.0	18.0
1953	123	95	0.77	17	18.0	18.0
1954	88	91	1.04	16	18.0	18.0
1955	112	87	0.78	16	18.0	18.0
1956	168	100	0.60	18	18.0	18.0
1957	64	43	0.67	8	18.0	18.0

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States			
1937	35	25	0.73	-	39.0	39.0
1939	139	84	0.60	39	46.4	46.4
1943	146	116	0.80	42	36.0	36.0
1945	256	187	0.73	73	38.7	38.7
1946	452	623	1.38	205	32.9	32.9
1947	756	799	1.06	271	33.9	33.9
1948	641	546	0.85	157	28.8	28.8
1949	1,044	906	0.87	258	28.5	28.5
1950	196	172	0.88	49	28.7	28.7
1951	114	112	0.98	27	24.4	24.4
1952	234	201	0.86	56	27.9	27.9
1953	406	438	1.08	114	26.1	26.1
1954	160	167	1.04	40	24.2	24.2
1955	141	133	0.94	36	26.9	26.9
1956	149	137	0.92	37	26.9	26.9
1957	164	123	0.75	32	25.6	27.9
			4. Netherlands			
1937	71	29	0.41	-	65.7	65.7
1939	994	323	0.33	278	86.1	86.1
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	46	46	1.01	15	32.3	32.3
1947	79	116	1.47	35	30.0	30.0
1948	653	755	1.16	189	25.0	25.0
1949	170	177	1.04	46	26.2	26.2
1950	377	267	0.71	91	33.9	33.9
1951	169	126	0.75	40	32.0	32.0
1952	129	117	0.91	29	25.1	25.1
1953	73	66	0.90	17	25.3	25.3
1954	17	17	0.98	4	23.8	23.8
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-
			5. Germany			
1937	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939	*	*	0.72	*	39.7	39.7
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	236	203	0.86	56	27.9	27.9
1949	418	369	0.88	103	28.0	28.0
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	*	*	1.32	*	22.8	22.8
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			5. Germany (cont'd)			
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	7	8	1.21	2	21.8	22.6
1955	10	11	1.19	3	22.7	22.7
1956	7	9	1.12	2	22.7	22.7
1957	16	18	1.11	4	22.5	22.5
			6. Switzerland			
1937	19	12	0.62	-	46.1	46.1
1939	38	20	0.54	11	52.0	52.0
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	3	3	1.21	1	30.0	30.0
1948	6	5	0.83	1	29.0	29.0
1949	115	73	0.63	28	37.7	37.7
1950	833	520	0.62	199	38.3	38.3
1951	58	34	0.59	14	40.5	40.5
1952	13	12	0.90	3	25.0	25.0
1953	*	*	1.34	*	22.4	22.4
1954	1	1	1.12	*	22.5	22.5
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	4	4	1.01	1	23.3	23.3
1957	4	4	0.96	1	25.1	25.1

*Less than 500

Imports: Yarns, threads, cords or twist, synthetic textile fibre, and yarns, synthetic textile fibre, covered with metallic strip, produced from cellulose acetate

Tariff Item 558d(a) (s.c. 3364)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1937	8	10	1.20	-	23.0	23.0
1939	16	15	0.93	3	16.5	16.5
1943	32	28	0.88	9	33.3	37.8
1945	8	20	2.63	6	30.0	30.0
1946	25	46	1.82	14	30.0	30.0
1947	20	44	2.16	13	30.3	30.3
1948	34	74	2.16	19	25.1	25.1
1949	44	81	1.86	20	25.0	25.0
1950	48	94	1.97	23	24.3	24.3
1951	54	114	2.11	27	23.9	23.9
1952	105	146	1.40	33	22.5	22.5
1953	327	397	1.22	91	22.9	22.9
1954	500	556	1.11	127	22.8	22.8
1955	335	442	1.32	101	22.9	22.9
1956	473	590	1.25	136	23.0	23.0
1957	286	319	1.11	74	23.0	23.0
9 Months						
1956	421	524	1.24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	199	228	1.15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	508	490	0.96	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2. United Kingdom						
1937	5	5	0.95	-	7.5	7.5
1939	12	9	0.76	1	7.5	7.5
1943	3	3	1.03	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	*	1	1.89	*	7.5	7.5
1950	4	4	1.07	*	7.5	7.5
1951	1	1	1.24	*	7.5	7.5
1952	2	2	1.06	*	7.5	7.5
1953	7	12	1.85	1	7.5	7.5
1954	7	7	1.01	-	7.5	7.5
1955	*	*	1.31	*	7.5	7.5
1956	7	7	1.00	1	7.5	7.5
1957	3	4	1.21	*	7.5	7.5

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States			
1937	3	5	1.66	-	30.4	30.4
1939	4	6	1.47	2	30.5	30.5
1943	29	25	0.86	9	37.8	37.8
1945	8	20	2.63	6	30.0	30.0
1946	25	46	1.82	14	30.0	30.0
1947	20	44	2.16	13	30.3	30.3
1948	34	74	2.16	19	25.1	25.1
1949	43	80	1.86	20	25.2	25.2
1950	44	91	2.05	23	25.1	25.1
1951	52	112	2.14	27	24.0	24.0
1952	103	144	1.40	33	22.7	22.7
1953	320	385	1.20	90	23.4	23.4
1954	493	549	1.11	126	23.0	23.0
1955	335	439	1.31	101	22.9	22.9
1956	465	583	1.25	135	23.2	23.2
1957	283	315	1.11	73	23.3	23.3

* Less than 500.

Imports: Yarns, threads, cords or twist, synthetic textile fibre, and yarns, synthetic textile fibre, covered with metallic strip, n.o.p.

Tariff Item 558d(b) (s.c. 3362)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	294	224	0.76	-	37.3	37.3
1939	607	406	0.67	173	42.5	42.5
1943	585	664	1.14	98	14.8	35.6
1945	510	555	1.09	67	12.0	33.5
1946	756	825	1.09	130	15.8	32.8
1947	820	949	1.16	213	22.4	33.0
1948	641	811	1.27	205	25.2	26.1
1949	1,633	1,548	0.95	427	27.6	27.6
1950	949	1,054	1.11	269	25.6	25.6
1951	966	1,301	1.35	327	25.1	25.1
1952	1,427	1,632	1.14	396	24.3	24.3
1953	1,713	2,031	1.19	500	24.6	24.6
1954	1,584	2,117	1.34	500	23.6	23.6
1955	1,760	2,638	1.50	617	23.4	23.4
1956	1,763	2,479	1.41	596	24.1	24.1
1957	2,437	2,986	1.23	740	24.8	25.0
9 Months						
1956	1,237	1,773	1.43	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	2,032	2,410	1.19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	1,294	1,725	1.33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1937	29	30	1.02	-	25.5	25.5
1939	26	24	0.92	6	22.8	22.8
1943	305	389	1.27	-	-	-
1945	322	357	1.11	-	-	-
1946	405	428	1.06	-	-	-
1947	273	303	1.11	-	-	-
1948	122	191	1.56	37	19.5	22.5
1949	63	88	1.39	20	22.5	22.5
1950	251	261	1.04	61	23.2	23.2
1951	155	235	1.52	55	23.3	23.3
1952	48	68	1.42	15	22.5	22.5
1953	38	65	1.72	14	21.9	22.5
1954	29	44	1.50	10	22.5	22.5
1955	33	52	1.57	12	22.1	22.5
1956	86	97	1.13	22	22.5	22.5
1957	124	159	1.29	36	22.4	22.4

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States			
1937	58	63	1.08	-	32.7	32.7
1939	197	161	0.82	60	37.0	37.0
1943	279	276	0.99	98	35.6	35.6
1945	187	198	1.06	67	33.5	33.5
1946	317	365	1.15	120	33.0	33.0
1947	451	504	1.12	170	33.7	33.8
1948	452	545	1.21	148	27.2	27.2
1949	1,480	1,375	0.93	385	28.0	28.0
1950	602	690	1.15	182	26.4	26.4
1951	567	868	1.53	209	24.1	24.1
1952	1,072	1,293	1.21	307	23.8	23.8
1953	1,223	1,615	1.32	382	23.7	23.7
1954	1,445	1,953	1.35	462	23.7	23.7
1955	1,603	2,420	1.51	567	23.4	23.4
1956	1,529	2,191	1.43	531	24.2	24.2
1957	2,194	2,648	1.21	664	25.1	25.3
			4. France			
1937	2	3	1.47	-	30.2	30.2
1939	26	16	0.60	8	47.8	47.8
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	*	*	3.33	*	30.1	30.1
1947	*	*	3.09	*	30.5	30.5
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	8	14	1.68	4	25.1	25.1
1951	8	10	1.17	3	29.5	29.5
1952	6	11	1.85	2	22.5	22.5
1953	5	13	2.63	3	22.5	22.5
1954	5	12	2.39	3	22.5	22.5
1955	16	45	2.75	10	22.5	22.5
1956	19	38	2.01	9	22.5	22.5
1957	25	65	2.57	15	22.5	22.5
			5. Netherlands			
1937	13	5	0.39	-	70.5	70.5
1939	16	6	0.35	5	80.7	80.7
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	33	30	0.91	9	30.8	30.8
1947	94	138	1.47	41	30.0	30.0
1948	50	56	1.12	14	25.0	25.0
1949	24	27	1.13	7	25.8	25.8
1950	65	64	0.99	17	26.1	26.1
1951	5	6	1.03	1	25.0	25.0
1952	145	129	0.89	34	26.3	26.3
1953	428	309	0.72	94	30.4	30.4

Year	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
	'000 lbs.	$'000	$/lb.	$'000		
5. Netherlands (cont'd)						
1954	61	53	0.86	13	25.4	25.4
1955	44	39	0.88	10	24.9	24.9
1956	43	39	0.89	9	23.8	23.8
1957	23	20	0.86	5	24.0	24.0
6. Germany						
1937	1	1	0.73	-	40.5	40.5
1939	*	*	1.38	*	31.8	31.8
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	17	23	1.34	5	22.7	22.7
1954	43	55	1.26	12	22.1	22.7
1955	40	55	1.37	12	22.5	22.5
1956	63	93	1.48	21	22.5	22.5
1957	56	79	1.40	18	22.5	22.5
7. Switzerland						
1937	39	24	0.60	-	45.5	45.5
1939	55	30	0.54	16	51.7	51.7
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	1	1	1.48	*	30.0	30.0
1947	2	4	2.24	1	30.0	30.0
1948	1	2	3.05	*	25.0	25.0
1949	61	53	0.87	15	27.4	27.4
1950	7	8	1.23	2	25.0	25.0
1951	70	45	0.64	16	36.1	36.1
1952	3	4	1.30	1	22.1	22.1
1953	2	5	2.20	1	22.7	22.7
1954	*	*	1.23	*	23.5	23.5
1955	23	26	1.12	6	23.4	23.4
1956	19	18	0.99	4	23.5	23.5
1957	10	10	1.02	2	23.6	23.6
8. Italy						
1937	145	98	0.67	-	38.4	38.4
1939	15	10	0.68	4	41.5	41.5
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			8. Italy (cont'd)			
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	16	18	1.08	5	27.1	27.1
1949	5	6	1.01	1	25.0	25.0
1950	14	15	1.08	4	25.3	25.3
1951	36	58	1.63	14	23.6	23.6
1952	19	31	1.58	7	22.5	22.5
1953	*	1	1.58	*	23.4	23.4
1954	*	*	1.47	*	23.7	23.7
1955	1	2	3.34	1	22.5	22.5
1956	1	1	0.80	*	22.4	22.4
1957	2	3	1.91	1	25.1	25.1

* Less than 500.

Table 14

Imports: Yarns of synthetic textile fibre produced from polyamides (nylon)

Tariff Items 558b(b), 558d(b) (s.c. 3368)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1941**	70	282	4.04	85	30.0	30.0
1943	1	3	3.02	1	30.0	30.0
1945	3	12	4.41	4	30.0	30.0
1946	12	72	6.04	21	29.8	30.0
1947	43	142	3.30	42	29.7	30.0
1948	14	60	4.29	15	25.0	25.0
1949	48	225	4.71	56	25.0	25.0
1950	32	156	4.94	39	24.9	24.9
1951	124	707	5.70	164	23.2	23.2
1952	104	389	3.75	86	22.0	22.5
1953	187	614	3.29	138	22.4	22.5
1954	146	462	3.16	103	22.3	22.5
1955	328	1,000	3.05	224	22.4	22.5
1956	262	766	2.92	172	22.5	22.5
1957	355	1,020	2.87	229	22.5	22.5
9 Months						
1956	163	519	3.18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	224	648	2.89	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	498	1,473	2.96	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1941	-	-	-	-	-	-
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	*	*	1.70	-	-	-
1947	1	2	1.67	-	-	-
1948	*	*	3.59	*	19.1	19.1
1949	*	1	2.55	*	21.3	21.3
1950	1	2	3.14	*	21.0	21.0
1951	25	44	1.76	9	21.2	21.2
1952	8	22	2.74	4	19.4	22.1
1953	11	40	3.51	9	21.8	21.8
1954	6	16	2.63	3	16.0	20.2
1955	3	9	3.51	1	15.6	21.9
1956	3	9	2.99	2	21.7	21.7
1957	2	10	4.14	2	22.2	22.2
			3. United States			
1941	70	282	4.04	85	30.0	30.0
1943	1	3	3.02	1	30.0	30.0
1945	3	12	4.41	4	30.0	30.0

Year	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
	'000 lbs.	$'000	$/lb.	$'000		

3. United States (cont'd)

Year	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Total Value	Dutiable Value
1946	12	71	6.14	21	30.0	30.0
1947	42	140	3.34	42	30.0	30.0
1948	14	60	4.29	15	25.0	25.0
1949	47	224	4.73	56	25.0	25.0
1950	31	155	4.97	39	25.0	25.0
1951	99	663	6.70	154	23.3	23.3
1952	94	362	3.85	80	22.2	22.5
1953	175	571	3.27	128	22.5	22.5
1954	137	442	3.22	100	22.5	22.5
1955	324	983	3.03	221	22.4	22.5
1956	256	744	2.91	168	22.5	22.5
1957	348	982	2.83	221	22.5	22.5

* Less than 500

** Not available prior to January 1, 1941

Table 15

Imports: Yarns, synthetic textile fibre, not coloured, for cut pile fabrics

Tariff Item 558f (s.c. 3363)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	119	62	0.52	-	1.4	53.7
1939	208	94	0.45	1	0.8	52.5
1943	31	28	0.90	-	-	-
1945	13	13	0.99	-	-	-
1946	16	15	0.93	-	-	-
1947	35	26	0.76	8	31.5	38.4
1948	22	22	0.98	-	-	-
1949	7	6	0.85	*	0.4	25.3
1950	91	102	1.12	*	0.04	25.1
1951	44	64	1.45	*	0.02	24.7
1952	31	49	1.58	*	0.04	24.7
1953	9	12	1.27	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	1	2	1.89	*	25.0	25.0
1957	4	2	0.56	-	-	-
9 Months						
1956	*	2	1.89	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	4	2	0.56	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	*	*	1.93	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1937	115	60	0.52	-	-	-
1939	206	92	0.45	-	-	-
1943	31	28	0.90	-	-	-
1945	13	13	0.99	-	-	-
1946	16	15	0.93	-	-	-
1947	5	5	0.94	-	-	-
1948	22	22	0.98	-	-	-
1949	7	6	0.84	-	-	-
1950	91	102	1.12	-	-	-
1951	44	64	1.45	-	-	-
1952	31	49	1.58	-	-	-
1953	9	12	1.27	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	4	2	0.56	-	-	-

* Less than 500

Table 16

Imports: Woven fabrics, silk, in the gum, not less than 20 inches in width, to be dyed and finished in Canada.

Tariff Item 560 (s.c. 3223)

Year	Quantity '000 yds.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/yd.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	81	13	0.16	-	30.0	30.0
1939	61	10	0.16	3	30.0	30.0
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	10	6	0.59	2	26.8	26.8
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	30	8	0.26	4	45.0	45.0
1951	51	17	0.33	8	45.0	45.0
1952	12	4	0.34	2	45.0	45.0
1953	15	4	0.25	2	45.0	45.0
1954	2	1	0.70	*	25.0	25.0
1955	28	7	0.26	2	24.9	24.9
1956	40	9	0.24	2	25.0	25.0
1957	36	10	0.29	3	25.0	25.0
9 Months						
1956	31	7	0.24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	36	10	0.28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. Japan			
1937	77	12	0.15	-	30.0	30.0
1939	60	9	0.16	3	30.0	30.0
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	30	8	0.26	4	45.0	45.0
1951	51	17	0.33	8	45.0	45.0
1952	12	4	0.34	2	45.0	45.0
1953	15	4	0.25	2	45.0	45.0
1954	1	1	0.62	*	25.0	25.0
1955	28	7	0.26	2	25.0	25.0
1956	40	9	0.24	2	25.0	25.0
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Less than 500

Imports: Woven fabrics, silk, not to contain wool, not including fabrics in chief part by weight of synthetic fibre, n.o.p.

Tariff Item 560a (s.c. 3224)

Year	Quantity '000 yds.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/yd.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	391	322	0.82	-	47.2	47.2
1939	251	205	0.82	95	46.2	46.2
1943	64	53	0.82	25	46.9	46.9
1945	10	42	4.01	15	34.8	34.8
1946	104	339	3.25	117	34.4	34.4
1947	152	321	2.11	127	39.6	39.6
1948	677	530	0.78	256	48.3	48.3
1949	1,055	864	0.82	403	46.6	46.6
1950	439	632	1.44	239	37.9	37.9
1951	498	824	1.65	281	34.1	34.1
1952	460	771	1.68	234	30.4	30.4
1953	494	845	1.71	249	29.5	29.5
1954	632	1,046	1.65	298	28.5	28.5
1955	1,030	1,571	1.53	440	28.0	28.0
1956	2,094	2,690	1.28	772	28.7	28.7
1957	2,787	3,102	1.11	908	29.3	29.3
9 Months						
1956	1,383	1,835	1.33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	2,058	2,295	1.12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	2,224	2,244	1.01	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1937	30	35	1.18	-	28.2	28.2
1939	20	22	1.11	5	24.0	24.0
1943	3	3	1.13	1	20.3	20.3
1945	4	7	1.80	1	20.2	20.2
1946	36	121	3.33	24	20.2	20.2
1947	11	46	4.05	10	21.4	21.4
1948	11	37	3.31	8	22.7	22.7
1949	21	58	2.80	12	20.9	20.9
1950	15	40	2.65	11	26.3	26.3
1951	16	47	2.88	9	19.1	19.1
1952	7	24	3.37	4	17.3	17.3
1953	11	34	3.06	6	16.8	16.8
1954	19	51	2.63	10	18.9	18.9
1955	19	50	2.62	10	19.0	19.0
1956	21	59	2.79	11	18.0	18.0
1957	22	58	2.68	10	18.0	18.0

Year	Quantity '000 yds.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/yd.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States			
1937	213	193	0.91	-	46.9	46.9
1939	130	120	0.92	56	46.9	46.9
1943	59	48	0.82	23	48.1	48.1
1945	6	33	5.34	13	37.9	37.9
1946	45	132	2.94	54	40.6	40.6
1947	105	145	1.38	65	44.7	44.7
1948	260	184	0.71	95	51.5	51.5
1949	98	177	1.80	60	34.2	34.2
1950	188	300	1.59	104	34.8	34.8
1951	254	441	1.73	143	32.5	32.5
1952	315	529	1.68	156	29.4	29.4
1953	291	514	1.76	149	28.9	28.9
1954	375	644	1.72	182	28.2	28.2
1955	650	984	1.51	278	28.3	28.3
1956	1,159	1,529	1.32	440	28.8	28.8
1957	1,609	1,912	1.19	558	29.2	29.2
			4. France			
1937	52	46	0.88	-	47.4	47.4
1939	34	30	0.86	14	47.6	47.6
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	1	6	4.57	2	38.2	38.2
1947	7	19	2.89	8	39.5	39.5
1948	10	19	1.97	6	33.8	33.8
1949	24	45	1.91	15	33.9	33.9
1950	24	38	1.58	13	34.9	34.9
1951	24	56	2.32	17	30.9	30.9
1952	21	39	1.85	11	27.7	27.7
1953	39	68	1.72	19	27.9	27.9
1954	26	56	2.11	15	27.4	27.4
1955	45	97	2.17	26	27.3	27.3
1956	69	111	1.60	31	28.1	28.1
1957	71	111	1.56	31	28.2	28.2
			5. Italy			
1937	12	22	1.86	-	41.4	41.4
1939	5	9	1.78	4	41.6	41.6
1943	*	*	1.58	*	42.3	42.3
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	18	65	3.60	30	46.6	46.6
1947	11	51	4.68	21	42.1	42.1
1948	32	124	3.88	40	31.9	31.9
1949	58	185	3.19	60	32.4	32.4
1950	23	78	3.41	25	32.2	32.2
1951	30	109	3.58	32	28.9	28.9
1952	14	54	3.97	14	26.3	26.3
1953	24	90	3.69	24	26.4	26.4

Year	Quantity '000 yds.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/yd.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			5. Italy (cont'd)			
1954	31	97	3.10	26	26.6	26.6
1955	46	116	2.51	31	27.0	27.0
1956	89	233	2.61	63	26.9	26.9
1957	75	227	3.02	60	26.6	26.6
			6. Japan			
1937	75	20	0.27	-	73.1	73.1
1939	52	21	0.40	13	61.9	61.9
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	355	139	0.39	98	70.6	70.6
1949	817	338	0.41	234	69.2	69.2
1950	152	104	0.68	62	59.7	59.7
1951	140	96	0.69	57	59.5	59.5
1952	60	50	0.84	29	57.0	57.0
1953	69	36	0.53	23	63.9	63.9
1954	108	69	0.63	30	43.4	43.4
1955	194	175	0.90	53	30.5	30.5
1956	665	593	0.89	182	30.6	30.6
1957	915	626	0.68	202	32.3	32.3
			7. Switzerland			
1937	2	2	1.14	-	44.5	44.5
1939	2	2	1.08	1	45.2	45.2
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	*	1	7.90	1	37.3	37.3
1946	3	13	4.12	5	38.4	38.4
1947	15	53	3.45	21	38.9	38.9
1948	7	24	3.39	8	32.2	32.2
1949	18	39	2.19	13	33.4	33.4
1950	28	64	2.30	21	33.3	33.3
1951	28	67	2.38	21	30.6	30.6
1952	39	70	1.80	19	27.8	27.8
1953	50	97	1.92	27	27.6	27.6
1954	65	121	1.88	34	27.7	27.7
1955	66	135	2.05	37	27.4	27.4
1956	76	147	1.95	41	27.6	27.6
1957	70	134	1.92	37	27.6	27.6

* Less than 500

Imports: Woven fabrics, silk, 26 inches in width or less, n.o.p.

Tariff Item 560b (s.c. 3225)

Year	Quantity '000 yds.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/yd.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	152	29	0.19	-	26.5	26.5
1939	55	16	0.29	4	25.7	25.7
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	*	*	8.33	*	30.0	30.0
1946	2	*	0.22	*	29.2	29.2
1947	2	5	2.69	1	28.4	28.4
1948	5	22	4.34	4	17.9	17.9
1949	13	24	1.78	5	20.1	20.1
1950	6	19	3.11	3	17.4	17.4
1951	4	15	3.51	3	19.1	19.1
1952	3	8	2.64	1	17.4	17.4
1953	3	12	3.45	2	16.6	16.6
1954	3	11	3.44	2	16.9	16.9
1955	4	12	3.22	2	17.0	17.0
1956	4	12	2.82	2	17.6	17.6
1957	4	10	2.67	2	19.8	19.8
9 Months						
1956	4	10	2.69	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	3	7	2.71	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	7	10	1.34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1937	9	11	1.27	-	19.7	19.7
1939	6	6	1.00	1	17.9	17.9
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	*	1	7.00	*	15.8	15.8
1948	5	20	4.46	3	17.1	17.1
1949	4	16	4.02	2	15.7	15.7
1950	4	15	3.56	2	15.8	15.8
1951	2	10	3.97	2	15.8	15.8
1952	2	7	3.44	1	15.7	15.7
1953	3	11	3.55	2	15.8	15.8
1954	3	10	3.45	2	16.2	16.2
1955	3	9	3.37	1	15.7	15.7
1956	3	10	3.49	2	15.8	15.8
1957	1	5	3.65	1	15.8	15.8
			3. United States			
1937	27	3	0.12	-	29.2	29.2
1939	1	*	0.62	*	29.1	29.1

Year	Quantity '000 yds.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/yd.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
		3. United States (cont'd)				
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	*	*	8.33	*	30.0	30.0
1946	2	*	0.22	*	29.2	29.2
1947	2	3	2.26	1	29.3	29.3
1948	*	1	3.36	*	25.0	25.0
1949	2	4	2.20	1	25.0	25.0
1950	*	*	3.10	*	24.8	24.8
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	1	1	1.29	*	25.0	25.0
1953	*	*	2.45	*	25.1	25.1
1954	*	1	3.09	*	25.3	25.3
1955	*	*	4.15	*	25.2	25.2
1956	1	1	0.58	*	25.0	25.0
1957	1	1	1.05	*	25.0	25.0

* Less than 500

Imports: Woven fabrics, not made in Canada, silk or synthetic textile fibre, in the web, in lengths of not less than 5 yards, for neckties, scarves or mufflers.

Tariff Items Ex 560a, 564, 564a (s.c. 3229)

Year	Quantity '000 yds.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/yd.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	n.a.	997	-	-	17.8	17.8
1939	n.a.	881	-	157	17.8	17.8
1943	n.a.	1,011	-	162	16.0	18.0
1945	n.a.	1,736	-	291	16.8	18.0
1946	n.a.	2,538	-	439	17.3	18.0
1947	n.a.	3,207	-	541	16.9	18.0
1948	n.a.	846	-	126	14.9	15.1
1949	n.a.	1,931	-	291	15.1	15.2
1950	n.a.	3,292	-	533	16.2	16.2
1951	3,430	2,729	0.80	445	16.3	16.3
1952	3,443	2,650	0.77	422	15.9	15.9
1953	2,767	2,358	0.85	370	15.7	15.7
1954	2,039	2,162	1.06	325	15.0	15.0
1955	1,823	2,112	1.16	317	15.0	15.0
1956	1,728	2,143	1.24	321	15.0	15.0
1957	1,694	2,057	1.21	309	15.0	15.0
9 Months						
1956	1,260	1,563	1.24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	1,227	1,556	1.22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	1,180	1,376	1.17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1937	n.a.	88	-	-	16.1	16.1
1939	n.a.	88	-	14	16.0	16.0
1943	n.a.	119	-	1	1.1	15.7
1945	n.a.	124	-	1	0.5	15.7
1946	n.a.	123	-	4	2.9	15.8
1947	n.a.	233	-	4	1.8	15.3
1948	n.a.	101	-	13	13.3	15.3
1949	n.a.	80	-	9	11.3	15.4
1950	n.a.	93	-	14	15.5	15.5
1951	65	98	1.52	15	15.1	15.1
1952	47	69	1.48	11	15.3	15.3
1953	28	40	1.43	6	15.3	15.3
1954	22	30	1.34	5	15.4	15.4
1955	15	20	1.36	3	15.1	15.1
1956	18	23	1.30	3	15.0	15.0
1957	28	24	0.87	4	15.0	15.0

Year	Quantity '000 yds.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/yd.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States			
1937	n.a.	267	-	-	18.0	18.0
1939	n.a.	323	-	58	18.0	18.0
1943	n.a.	885	-	159	18.0	18.0
1945	n.a.	1,508	-	271	18.0	18.0
1946	n.a.	2,167	-	390	18.0	18.0
1947	n.a.	2,528	-	455	18.0	18.0
1948	n.a.	610	-	92	15.1	15.1
1949	n.a.	1,623	-	244	15.0	15.0
1950	n.a.	2,291	-	345	15.0	15.0
1951	1,361	1,728	1.27	261	15.1	15.1
1952	1,820	1,912	1.05	290	15.2	15.2
1953	1,410	1,643	1.17	248	15.1	15.1
1954	1,384	1,548	1.12	232	15.0	15.0
1955	1,337	1,538	1.15	231	15.0	15.0
1956	1,044	1,322	1.27	198	15.0	15.0
1957	897	1,134	1.26	170	15.0	15.0
			4. Germany			
1937	n.a.	132	-	-	18.0	18.0
1939	n.a.	126	-	23	18.0	18.0
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	n.a.	*	-	*	15.1	15.1
1949	n.a.	1	-	*	15.0	15.0
1950	n.a.	9	-	1	15.0	15.0
1951	11	17	1.58	3	15.0	15.0
1952	37	38	1.04	6	15.0	15.0
1953	37	58	1.55	9	15.0	15.0
1954	86	107	1.24	16	15.0	15.0
1955	129	167	1.29	25	15.0	15.0
1956	320	350	1.09	52	15.0	15.0
1957	358	380	1.06	57	15.0	15.0
			5. Italy			
1937	n.a.	114	-	-	18.0	18.0
1939	n.a.	79	-	14	18.0	18.0
1943	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	n.a.	11	-	2	20.0	20.0
1947	n.a.	56	-	11	20.0	20.0
1948	n.a.	54	-	8	15.0	15.0
1949	n.a.	61	-	9	15.2	15.2
1950	n.a.	55	-	8	15.0	15.0
1951	27	65	2.37	10	15.0	15.0
1952	39	62	1.59	9	15.0	15.0
1953	47	74	1.58	11	15.0	15.0

Year	Quantity '000 yds.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/yd.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			5. Italy (cont'd)			
1954	61	92	1.49	14	15.0	15.0
1955	40	63	1.57	9	15.0	15.0
1956	68	109	1.59	16	15.0	15.0
1957	127	175	1.38	26	15.0	15.0
			6. Japan			
1937	n.a.	115	-	-	18.0	18.0
1939	n.a.	128	-	23	18.0	18.0
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	n.a.	12	-	2	20.0	20.0
1949	n.a.	79	-	16	20.0	20.0
1950	n.a.	757	-	151	20.0	20.0
1951	1,874	681	0.36	136	20.0	20.0
1952	1,378	411	0.30	82	20.0	20.0
1953	1,091	319	0.29	63	19.7	19.7
1954	267	78	0.29	12	15.2	15.2
1955	123	52	0.42	8	15.0	15.0
1956	89	49	0.55	7	15.0	15.0
1957	81	45	0.56	7	15.0	15.0
			7. France			
1937	n.a.	2	-	-	18.0	18.0
1939	n.a.	16	-	3	18.0	18.0
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	n.a.	6	-	1	18.0	18.0
1948	n.a.	2	-	*	15.0	15.0
1949	n.a.	9	-	1	15.0	15.0
1950	n.a.	12	-	2	15.0	15.0
1951	37	41	1.11	6	15.0	15.0
1952	42	48	1.15	7	15.0	15.0
1953	41	52	1.25	8	15.0	15.0
1954	61	64	1.06	10	15.0	15.0
1955	31	35	1.13	5	15.0	15.0
1956	39	48	1.22	7	15.0	15.0
1957	46	55	1.20	8	15.0	15.0
			8. Switzerland			
1937	n.a.	108	-	-	18.0	18.0
1939	n.a.	103	-	18	18.0	18.0
1943	n.a.	8	-	1	18.0	18.0
1945	n.a.	104	-	19	18.0	18.0
1946	n.a.	238	-	43	18.0	18.0

Year	Quantity '000 yds.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/yd.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Dutiable Value
			8. Switzerland (cont'd)			
1947	n.a.	370	-	67	18.0	18.0
1948	n.a.	53	-	8	15.0	15.0
1949	n.a.	75	-	11	15.0	15.0
1950	n.a.	74	-	11	15.0	15.0
1951	55	97	1.75	15	15.0	15.0
1952	81	111	1.38	17	15.0	15.0
1953	113	173	1.52	26	15.0	15.0
1954	146	223	1.53	33	15.0	15.0
1955	119	190	1.60	29	15.0	15.0
1956	100	171	1.72	26	15.0	15.0
1957	118	190	1.61	29	15.0	15.0

* Less than 500

Imports: Woven fabrics with cut pile, whether or not coated or impregnated, wholly or in part of silk or synthetic textile fibre, but not containing wool, n.o.p.

Tariff Item 560c (s.c. 3232)

Year	Quantity '000 yds.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/yd.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937**	387	318	0.82	-	27.4	27.4
1939**	365	279	0.76	79	28.3	28.3
1943	6	7	1.11	*	0.2	30.2
1945	46	84	1.83	21	24.7	30.1
1946	126	228	1.81	63	27.6	29.4
1947	831	1,488	1.79	431	29.0	29.4
1948	527	1,010	1.91	252	25.0	25.0
1949	693	1,208	1.74	298	24.7	24.7
1950	1,108	1,808	1.63	437	24.1	24.1
1951	1,095	2,026	1.85	486	24.0	24.0
1952	854	1,423	1.67	345	24.3	24.3
1953	481	814	1.69	200	24.6	24.6
1954	245	414	1.69	102	24.7	24.7
1955	239	533	2.23	132	24.8	24.8
1956	337	932	2.77	233	24.9	24.9
1957	478	1,135	2.37	283	24.9	24.9
9 Months						
1956	240	683	2.84	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	359	852	2.37	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	465	1,061	2.28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1937	42	35	0.83	-	16.1	16.1
1939	19	15	0.78	2	16.6	16.6
1943	6	7	1.11	-	-	-
1945	11	15	1.34	-	-	-
1946	11	15	1.40	*	0.8	8.7
1947	11	20	1.76	-	-	-
1948	3	6	2.07	1	11.9	15.9
1949	34	41	1.18	6	15.8	15.8
1950	170	167	0.98	26	15.8	15.8
1951	179	226	1.27	36	15.8	15.8
1952	102	113	1.11	18	15.8	15.8
1953	25	35	1.38	6	15.7	15.7
1954	9	12	1.46	2	15.8	15.8
1955	3	12	3.97	2	15.9	15.9
1956	1	5	4.48	1	15.8	15.8
1957	3	7	2.78	1	17.0	17.0

Year	Quantity '000 yds.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/yd.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Dutiable Value
			3. United States			
1937	135	149	1.10	-	29.3	29.3
1939	154	158	1.03	46	29.1	29.1
1943	*	*	2.15	*	30.2	30.2
1945	35	69	1.99	21	30.1	30.1
1946	109	204	1.87	60	29.5	29.5
1947	810	1,443	1.78	424	29.4	29.4
1948	484	920	1.90	230	25.0	25.0
1949	586	1,027	1.75	257	25.0	25.0
1950	655	1,244	1.90	311	25.0	25.0
1951	539	1,197	2.22	299	25.0	25.0
1952	538	1,013	1.88	253	25.0	25.0
1953	285	553	1.94	138	25.0	25.0
1954	151	294	1.95	74	25.0	25.0
1955	184	439	2.38	110	25.0	25.0
1956	252	803	3.18	201	25.0	25.0
1957	350	927	2.65	232	25.0	25.0
			4. France			
1937	123	71	0.58	-	27.7	27.7
1939	169	90	0.53	26	28.6	28.6
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	2	7	2.77	2	29.4	29.4
1947	8	23	2.73	7	29.5	29.5
1948	6	14	2.25	3	25.0	25.0
1949	9	21	2.31	5	25.1	25.1
1950	174	216	1.24	54	25.0	25.0
1951	321	485	1.51	121	25.0	25.0
1952	179	202	1.13	50	25.0	25.0
1953	127	138	1.09	35	25.0	25.0
1954	55	56	1.03	14	25.0	25.0
1955	32	46	1.42	11	25.0	25.0
1956	61	65	1.06	16	25.0	25.0
1957	88	99	1.12	25	25.0	25.0
			5. Germany			
1937	68	45	0.67	-	29.0	29.0
1939	13	7	0.57	2	29.0	29.0
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	1	4	2.54	1	25.0	25.0
1950	10	26	2.62	6	25.0	25.0
1951	21	62	2.93	15	25.0	25.0
1952	33	92	2.76	23	25.0	25.0
1953	43	86	1.98	22	25.0	25.0

Year	Quantity '000 yds.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/yd.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			5. Germany (cont'd)			
1954	30	48	1.59	12	25.0	25.0
1955	17	28	1.62	7	25.0	25.0
1956	13	25	1.89	6	25.0	25.0
1957	18	33	1.84	8	25.0	25.0

* Less than 500

** For the years 1937 and 1939 the above classification did not exist; the figures for those two years were obtained by adding together the two classifications that did exist at that time, covering cut pile fabrics.

Imports: Woven fabrics, synthetic textile fibre, not to contain wool, not including fabrics in chief part by weight of silk, n.o.p.

Tariff Items 561, 561b and 567d (s.c. 3372)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	1,860	1,951	1.05	-	44.2	44.2
1939	1,782	1,709	0.96	769	45.0	45.0
1943	2,337	4,075	1.74	1,058	26.0	58.1
1945	4,155	6,565	1.58	2,032	31.0	47.6
1946	3,183	6,968	2.19	1,955	28.0	45.7
1947	5,061	12,717	2.51	4,050	31.8	46.7
1948	4,194	12,090	2.88	1,630	13.5	23.3
1949	4,705	12,795	2.72	1,703	13.3	25.1
1950	2,505	6,325	2.52	2,287	36.2	36.2
1951	3,629	9,290	2.56	3,411	36.7	36.8
1952	7,861	16,112	2.05	6,166	38.3	38.3
1953	9,165	18,201	1.99	7,007	38.5	38.6
1954	8,093	17,580	2.17	6,641	37.8	37.8
1955	8,671	20,402	2.35	7,488	36.7	36.8
1956	8,963	20,853	2.33	7,711	37.0	37.0
1957	10,347	22,507	2.18	8,536	37.9	38.0
9 Months						
1956	6,544	15,245	2.33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	7,882	16,935	2.15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	8,215	17,648	2.15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1937	1,119	1,177	1.05	-	24.9	24.9
1939	1,114	1,023	0.92	254	24.9	24.9
1943	1,331	2,253	1.69	-	-	-
1945	1,246	2,291	1.84	-	-	-
1946	1,318	2,692	2.04	1	0.04	40.5
1947	1,781	4,046	2.27	1	0.02	41.3
1948	2,698	7,006	2.60	391	5.6	20.3
1949	2,578	6,559	2.54	115	1.8	20.5
1950	832	1,597	1.92	323	20.2	20.3
1951	615	1,236	2.01	251	20.3	20.3
1952	526	841	1.60	171	20.3	20.3
1953	739	1,139	1.54	231	20.2	20.2
1954	457	753	1.65	153	20.3	20.3
1955	520	816	1.57	167	20.4	20.4
1956	451	684	1.51	139	20.3	20.3
1957	457	699	1.53	140	20.0	20.3
			3. United States			
1937	202	427	2.11	-	55.9	55.9
1939	250	443	1.77	259	58.6	58.6

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States (cont'd)			
1943	1,005	1,819	1.81	1,057	58.1	58.1
1945	2,902	4,223	1.46	2,011	47.6	47.7
1946	1,823	4,063	2.23	1,860	45.8	45.8
1947	3,185	8,097	2.54	3,803	47.0	47.0
1948	1,371	4,537	3.31	1,132	25.0	25.0
1949	1,683	5,072	3.01	1,319	26.0	26.1
1950	1,564	4,376	2.80	1,820	41.6	41.7
1951	2,877	7,611	2.65	3,000	39.4	39.5
1952	7,166	14,856	2.07	5,841	39.3	39.4
1953	8,034	16,335	2.03	6,473	39.6	39.7
1954	7,166	15,910	2.22	6,116	38.4	38.5
1955	7,359	18,204	2.47	6,740	37.0	37.1
1956	7,280	18,072	2.48	6,683	37.0	37.0
1957	8,053	18,863	2.34	7,109	37.7	37.8
			4. Germany			
1937	1	3	1.97	-	52.2	52.2
1939	3	5	1.88	3	57.2	57.2
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	133	263	1.97	68	26.0	26.0
1950	6	13	2.19	6	45.8	45.8
1951	8	21	2.65	8	37.9	37.9
1952	53	79	1.49	36	45.1	45.1
1953	228	306	1.34	145	47.4	47.4
1954	289	448	1.55	199	44.4	44.4
1955	445	676	1.52	303	44.7	44.7
1956	664	1,014	1.53	450	44.4	44.4
1957	797	1,273	1.60	558	43.8	43.8
			5. Italy			
1937	17	21	1.25	-	67.2	67.2
1939	11	13	1.16	9	70.4	70.4
1943	*	*	1.23	*	68.6	68.6
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	3	9	3.42	5	52.7	52.7
1947	7	32	4.67	16	48.3	48.3
1948	21	79	3.71	15	19.6	19.6
1949	151	397	2.64	85	21.5	21.5
1950	22	77	3.44	30	39.1	39.1
1951	50	150	2.97	54	36.3	36.3
1952	39	109	2.77	39	35.8	35.8
1953	46	107	2.34	41	37.8	37.8
1954	59	133	2.24	51	38.4	38.4
1955	116	216	1.86	89	41.1	41.1
1956	195	316	1.62	137	43.5	43.5
1957	386	522	1.35	246	47.2	47.2

Year	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
	'000 lbs.	$'000	$/lb.	$'000		
			6. Japan			
1937	463	237	0.51	-	117.3	117.3
1939	349	156	0.45	196	125.3	125.3
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	1	3	4.75	1	53.4	53.4
1949	8	10	1.36	8	74.3	74.3
1950	15	19	1.30	15	75.7	75.7
1951	7	11	1.74	8	68.0	68.0
1952	6	11	1.77	7	67.6	67.6
1953	22	21	0.95	18	85.0	85.0
1954	18	21	1.19	13	61.5	61.5
1955	113	126	1.12	65	51.3	51.3
1956	113	152	1.35	72	47.1	47.1
1957	257	351	1.36	164	46.9	46.9
			7. Netherlands			
1937	1	1	0.74	-	94.2	94.2
1939	*	*	1.10	*	72.5	72.5
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	2	6	2.70	3	50.8	50.8
1947	3	10	3.83	5	46.4	46.4
1948	36	145	4.01	32	22.2	22.2
1949	28	75	2.70	17	22.7	22.7
1950	6	13	2.02	6	47.3	47.3
1951	4	9	2.16	3	39.7	39.7
1952	27	46	1.72	19	42.5	42.5
1953	9	21	2.33	8	38.0	38.0
1954	6	14	2.24	5	38.5	38.5
1955	21	36	1.76	15	42.2	42.2
1956	131	195	1.49	88	45.2	45.2
1957	236	356	1.51	160	44.9	44.9
			8. France			
1937	15	47	3.11	-	48.9	48.9
1939	19	36	1.83	21	58.1	58.1
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	8	45	5.82	19	42.8	42.8
1947	19	172	9.24	69	40.2	40.2
1948	33	173	5.30	25	14.5	14.5
1949	26	168	6.49	35	21.0	21.0
1950	29	148	5.06	52	35.4	35.4
1951	31	168	5.44	52	31.1	31.1
1952	13	78	6.23	23	29.8	29.8
1953	24	109	4.49	32	29.8	29.8

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Dutiable Value
			8. France (cont'd)			
1954	21	110	5.20	34	30.7	30.7
1955	32	130	4.11	42	32.3	32.3
1956	47	211	4.48	66	31.1	31.1
1957	35	157	4.45	50	31.7	31.7
			9. Switzerland			
1937	3	6	1.92	-	56.1	56.1
1939	9	10	1.13	7	71.4	71.4
1943	*	2	11.52	1	39.5	39.5
1945	8	51	6.75	21	42.0	42.0
1946	27	145	5.42	63	43.3	43.3
1947	57	331	5.79	142	43.0	43.0
1948	22	110	4.99	23	21.2	21.2
1949	26	111	4.33	19	16.9	16.9
1950	13	55	4.33	20	36.7	36.7
1951	14	53	3.91	18	34.5	34.5
1952	14	66	4.84	21	31.2	31.2
1953	18	92	5.12	28	30.9	30.9
1954	22	116	5.30	36	30.7	30.7
1955	21	109	5.29	33	30.3	30.3
1956	20	109	5.38	33	30.6	30.6
1957	26	120	4.56	38	31.6	31.6

* Less than 500

Imports: Fabrics, silk, coated or impregnated, n.o.p.

Tariff Item 561a(i) (s.c. 3481)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	n.a.	44	-	-	29.7	29.7
1939	n.a.	71	-	21	29.9	29.9
1943	n.a.	2	-	1	30.0	30.0
1945	n.a.	*	-	*	30.0	30.0
1946	n.a.	3	-	1	27.3	27.3
1947	n.a.	5	-	2	29.9	29.9
1948	n.a.	8	-	2	29.3	29.3
1949	n.a.	16	-	5	29.0	29.0
1950	n.a.	25	-	8	29.9	29.9
1951	8	19	2.27	6	30.0	30.0
1952	4	18	4.16	5	29.9	29.9
1953	2	18	8.06	5	29.9	29.9
1954	8	42	5.04	12	30.0	30.0
1955	5	25	4.65	7	30.0	30.0
1956	8	41	5.12	12	30.0	30.0
1957	10	54	5.49	16	30.0	30.0
9 Months						
1956	5	31	5.69	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	8	40	5.34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	8	40	4.98	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United States			
1937	n.a.	41	-	-	30.0	30.0
1939	n.a.	69	-	21	30.0	30.0
1943	n.a.	2	-	1	30.0	30.0
1945	n.a.	*	-	*	30.0	30.0
1946	n.a.	1	-	*	30.0	30.0
1947	n.a.	5	-	1	30.0	30.0
1948	n.a.	6	-	2	30.0	30.0
1949	n.a.	13	-	4	30.0	30.0
1950	n.a.	25	-	7	30.0	30.0
1951	8	19	2.27	6	30.0	30.0
1952	4	17	4.24	5	30.0	30.0
1953	2	17	8.37	5	30.0	30.0
1954	8	41	5.02	12	30.0	30.0
1955	5	25	4.65	7	30.0	30.0
1956	8	41	5.13	12	30.0	30.0
1957	10	54	5.50	16	30.0	30.0

* Less than 500

Imports: Fabrics, coated or impregnated, n.o.p., synthetic textile fibre, but not containing silk

Tariff Item 561a(ii) (s.c. 3484)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	n.a.	21	-	-	39.2	39.2
1939	n.a.	14	-	5	39.7	39.7
1943	n.a.	327	-	131	40.0	40.0
1945	n.a.	394	-	157	40.0	40.0
1946	n.a.	151	-	59	38.9	40.0
1947	n.a.	106	-	42	39.8	40.0
1948	n.a.	63	-	25	39.9	39.9
1949	n.a.	58	-	23	39.9	39.9
1950	n.a.	228	-	89	39.1	39.9
1951	313	633	2.02	234	36.9	37.2
1952	1,268	2,160	1.70	756	35.0	35.0
1953	1,479	2,505	1.69	876	35.0	35.0
1954	1,548	2,472	1.60	854	34.5	35.0
1955	2,159	3,508	1.62	1,227	35.0	35.0
1956	2,634	3,676	1.40	1,285	35.0	35.0
1957	3,031	4,089	1.35	1,429	35.0	35.0
9 Months						
1956	1,781	2,520	1.41	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	2,087	2,811	1.35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	2,176	3,010	1.38	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United States			
1937	n.a.	19	-	-	40.0	40.0
1939	n.a.	13	-	5	40.0	40.0
1943	n.a.	327	-	131	40.0	40.0
1945	n.a.	394	-	157	40.0	40.0
1946	n.a.	146	-	59	40.0	40.0
1947	n.a.	106	-	42	39.8	40.0
1948	n.a.	62	-	25	40.0	40.0
1949	n.a.	57	-	23	40.0	40.0
1950	n.a.	227	-	89	39.2	40.0
1951	288	582	2.02	216	37.1	37.4
1952	1,207	2,058	1.70	720	35.0	35.0
1953	1,307	2,297	1.76	803	35.0	35.0
1954	1,328	2,199	1.66	758	34.5	35.0
1955	1,789	3,090	1.73	1,081	35.0	35.0
1956	2,082	3,092	1.49	1,082	35.0	35.0
1957	2,323	3,377	1.45	1,181	35.0	35.0

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. Belgium			
1937	n.a.	*	-	-	40.0	40.0
1939-50	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	21	46	2.15	17	36.2	36.2
1952	61	102	1.67	36	35.0	35.0
1953	165	195	1.18	68	35.0	35.0
1954	197	228	1.16	80	35.0	35.0
1955	340	372	1.10	130	35.0	35.0
1956	502	527	1.05	184	35.0	35.0
1957	672	680	1.01	238	35.0	35.0

* Less than 500

Imports: Fabrics for bolting or sifting materials, or for the manufacture of printing screens

Tariff Item 563 (s.c. 3221)

Year	Quantity '000 yds.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/yd.
1. Total			
1937	n.a.	47	-
1939	n.a.	88	-
1943	n.a.	91	-
1945	n.a.	83	-
1946	n.a.	121	-
1947	n.a.	122	-
1948	n.a.	90	-
1949	n.a.	74	-
1950	n.a.	120	-
1951	41	186	4.50
1952	45	141	3.11
1953	46	139	3.03
1954	45	132	2.94
1955	51	134	2.63
1956	51	143	2.78
1957	51	118	2.30
9 Months			
1956	39	105	2.67
1957	36	91	2.50
1958	40	98	2.44
2. United States			
1937	n.a.	43	-
1939	n.a.	85	-
1943	n.a.	85	-
1945	n.a.	80	-
1946	n.a.	113	-
1947	n.a.	117	-
1948	n.a.	90	-
1949	n.a.	67	-
1950	n.a.	106	-
1951	37	174	4.68
1952	34	116	3.40
1953	28	104	3.77
1954	26	89	3.44
1955	28	80	2.85
1956	25	80	3.19
1957	24	55	2.28

Year	Quantity '000 yds.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/yd.
		3. Switzerland	
1937	n.a.	2	-
1939	n.a.	2	-
1943	n.a.	*	-
1945	n.a.	1	-
1946	n.a.	6	-
1947	n.a.	3	-
1948	n.a.	*	-
1949	n.a.	3	-
1950	n.a.	4	-
1951	1	6	5.56
1952	4	14	3.27
1953	8	21	2.75
1954	10	28	2.75
1955	14	39	2.88
1956	16	46	2.93
1957	18	51	2.80

* Less than 500

Imports: Woven fabrics and manufactures, synthetic textile fibre, for electrical apparatus or appliances

Tariff Item 567c (1) and (2) (s.c. 3393)

Year	Quantity '000 ozs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/oz.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1943**	n.a.	2	-	*	27.0	27.0
1945	n.a.	5	-	1	27.0	27.0
1946	n.a.	14	-	4	27.0	27.0
1947	n.a.	16	-	4	24.3	27.0
1948	n.a.	22	-	6	27.4	27.4
1949	n.a.	8	-	2	30.0	30.0
1950	n.a.	33	-	6	17.7	30.0
1951	408	72	0.18	15	21.1	30.0
1952	276	63	0.23	17	26.3	30.0
1953	660	140	0.21	28	20.2	30.0
1954	364	76	0.21	17	22.8	30.0
1955	570	96	0.17	25	26.4	30.0
1956	516	95	0.18	23	24.4	29.9
1957	661	130	0.20	36	27.5	28.6
9 Months						
1956	369	72	0.20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	516	100	0.19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	513	109	0.21	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	n.a.	2	-	-	-	-
1948	n.a.	*	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	n.a.	13	-	-	-	-
1951	200	21	0.11	-	-	-
1952	50	8	0.16	-	-	-
1953	212	46	0.22	-	-	-
1954	87	18	0.21	-	-	-
1955	60	11	0.19	-	-	-
1956	122	18	0.14	-	-	-
1957	39	5	0.14	-	-	-
			3. United States			
1943	n.a.	2	-	*	27.0	27.0
1945	n.a.	5	-	1	27.0	27.0
1946	n.a.	14	-	4	27.0	27.0
1947	n.a.	14	-	4	27.0	27.0

Year	Quantity '000 ozs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/oz.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States (cont'd)			
1948	n.a.	22	-	6	27.4	27.4
1949	n.a.	8	-	2	30.0	30.0
1950	n.a.	19	-	6	30.0	30.0
1951	208	51	0.24	15	30.0	30.0
1952	227	55	0.24	17	30.0	30.0
1953	448	94	0.21	28	30.0	30.0
1954	277	58	0.21	17	30.0	30.0
1955	510	85	0.17	25	30.0	30.0
1956	394	77	0.20	23	29.9	29.9
1957	622	125	0.20	36	28.6	28.6

* Less than 500

** From February 15, 1943

Imports: Umbrella covering fabrics, not made in Canada, with hemmed selvedges, when imported in lengths of not less than ten yards each for umbrellas

Tariff Item 802(b) (s.c. 3230)

Year	Quantity '000 yds.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/yd.
		1. Total	
1937	n.a.	79	-
1939	n.a.	75	-
1943	n.a.	73	-
1945	n.a.	96	-
1946	n.a.	158	-
1947	n.a.	305	-
1948	n.a.	350	-
1949	n.a.	192	-
1950	n.a.	242	-
1951	518	261	0.50
1952	360	167	0.46
1953	519	230	0.44
1954	542	251	0.46
1955	708	321	0.45
1956	509	253	0.50
1957	448	201	0.45
9 months			
1956	386	200	0.52
1957	366	168	0.46
1958	395	196	0.50
		2. United Kingdom	
1937	n.a.	13	-
1939	n.a.	11	-
1943	n.a.	1	-
1945	n.a.	7	-
1946	n.a.	4	-
1947	n.a.	3	-
1948	n.a.	38	-
1949	n.a.	11	-
1950	n.a.	1	-
1951	1	*	0.41
1952	*	*	0.92
1953	2	1	0.29
1954	1	*	0.35
1955	4	1	0.31
1956	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-

Year	Quantity '000 yds.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/yd.
		3. United States	
1937	n.a.	24	-
1939	n.a.	41	-
1943	n.a.	72	-
1945	n.a.	89	-
1946	n.a.	109	-
1947	n.a.	202	-
1948	n.a.	177	-
1949	n.a.	109	-
1950	n.a.	168	-
1951	326	189	0.58
1952	283	134	0.47
1953	397	183	0.46
1954	492	233	0.47
1955	480	240	0.50
1956	362	206	0.57
1957	285	154	0.54
		4. France	
1937	n.a.	21	-
1939	n.a.	16	-
1943	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-
1946	n.a.	23	-
1947	n.a.	18	-
1948	n.a.	27	-
1949	n.a.	9	-
1950	n.a.	21	-
1951	48	23	0.49
1952	68	27	0.39
1953	58	21	0.36
1954	43	16	0.36
1955	125	43	0.35
1956	59	21	0.36
1957	72	22	0.30
		5. Switzerland	
1937	n.a.	*	-
1939	n.a.	1	-
1943	-	-	-
1945	n.a.	1	-
1946	n.a.	19	-
1947	n.a.	64	-
1948	n.a.	103	-
1949	n.a.	59	-
1950	n.a.	47	-
1951	143	48	0.34
1952	9	6	0.67
1953	61	25	0.41

Year	Quantity '000 yds.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/yd.
1954	-	-	-
1955	14	6	0.44
1956	14	4	0.30
1957	4	1	0.39

*Less than 500

Imports: Crepes, black, mourning

Tariff Item 559 (s.c. 3556)

Year	Quantity lbs.	Value $	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total*			
1937	-	236	-	23	9.9	9.9
1939	-	66	-	7	10.6	10.6
			2. United Kingdom*			
1937	-	236	-	23	9.9	9.9
1939	-	66	-	7	10.6	10.6

*There have been no imports under this item since 1939.

Note: These are absolute totals, and are not expressed in thousands of units.

Imports: Clothing, silk, n.o.p.

Tariff Item 567 (s.c. 3246)

Year	Quantity '000 Oz.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/Oz.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937**	1,067	725	0.68	-	38.5	38.5
1939**	421	259	0.62	80	30.8	30.8
1943	36	39	1.08	10	24.8	24.8
1945	17	20	1.17	5	24.9	24.9
1946	49	103	2.08	27	26.6	26.6
1947	123	219	1.78	58	26.6	26.6
1948	103	150	1.46	40	26.8	26.8
1949	205	239	1.17	74	31.0	31.0
1950	260	306	1.18	84	27.4	27.4
1951	270	359	1.33	99	27.5	27.5
1952	281	288	1.02	83	28.7	28.7
1953	354	377	1.06	112	29.8	29.8
1954	323	360	1.12	105	29.1	29.1
1955	341	363	1.06	101	27.8	27.8
1956	556	431	0.78	122	28.2	28.2
1957	422	367	0.87	104	28.3	28.3
9 months						
1956	376	319	0.85	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	297	264	0.89	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	313	257	0.82	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1937	185	154	0.84	-	25.2	25.2
1939	131	105	0.80	26	24.8	24.8
1943	36	39	1.08	10	24.8	24.8
1945	16	20	1.20	5	24.8	24.8
1946	33	75	2.24	18	24.8	24.8
1947	72	148	2.06	37	24.8	24.8
1948	54	98	1.80	25	25.1	25.1
1949	79	121	1.53	30	24.8	24.8
1950	119	173	1.45	43	24.8	24.8
1951	132	202	1.53	50	24.8	24.8
1952	83	115	1.38	28	24.7	24.7
1953	92	138	1.49	34	24.8	24.8
1954	82	127	1.55	31	24.8	24.8
1955	103	149	1.45	37	24.8	24.8
1956	96	145	1.52	36	24.8	24.8
1957	75	117	1.55	29	24.8	24.8

Year	Quantity '000 Oz.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/Oz.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States			
1937	440	374	0.85	-	38.4	38.4
1939	127	91	0.72	28	30.3	30.3
1943	1	1	1.00	*	30.1	30.1
1945	1	1	0.59	*	30.0	30.0
1946	9	13	1.48	4	30.0	30.0
1947	27	35	1.27	10	30.0	30.0
1948	25	32	1.29	10	30.0	30.0
1949	49	42	0.87	13	30.0	30.0
1950	63	57	0.90	17	30.0	30.0
1951	48	48	1.00	15	30.3	30.3
1952	72	67	0.93	20	30.6	30.6
1953	94	76	0.81	24	31.0	31.0
1954	70	62	0.88	19	30.4	30.4
1955	71	57	0.81	17	30.0	30.0
1956	127	80	0.63	24	30.0	30.0
1957	105	70	0.67	21	30.0	30.0
			4. Hong Kong			
1937	7	2	0.29	-	64.7	64.7
1939	5	1	0.24	1	67.6	67.6
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	1	2	1.91	1	30.0	30.0
1948	2	1	0.67	*	30.0	30.0
1949	3	3	0.75	1	30.0	30.0
1950	15	8	0.53	2	30.0	30.0
1951	11	7	0.68	2	30.0	30.0
1952	18	7	0.41	2	30.0	30.0
1953	22	12	0.54	3	30.0	30.0
1954	11	8	0.71	2	30.0	30.0
1955	26	8	0.29	2	30.0	30.0
1956	37	11	0.30	3	30.0	30.0
1957	16	5	0.34	2	30.0	30.0
			5. Italy			
1937	25	17	0.67	-	39.9	39.9
1939	*	1	1.36	*	30.0	30.0
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	1	2	2.61	1	32.7	32.7
1947	2	5	2.09	2	33.3	33.3
1948	2	2	1.00	1	30.0	30.0
1949	13	17	1.33	5	30.0	30.0
1950	35	36	1.02	11	30.0	30.0
1951	44	57	1.29	17	30.0	30.0
1952	46	44	0.96	13	30.0	30.0
1953	56	60	1.07	18	30.0	30.0

Year	Quantity '000 Oz.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/Oz.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			5. Italy (cont'd)			
1954	48	61	1.27	18	30.0	30.0
1955	57	70	1.23	21	30.0	30.0
1956	86	101	1.17	30	30.0	30.0
1957	80	93	1.16	28	30.0	30.0
			6. Japan			
1937	103	25	0.24	-	57.4	57.4
1939	55	22	0.39	7	30.2	30.2
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	45	37	0.83	20	53.4	53.4
1950	7	5	0.75	3	54.3	54.3
1951	10	5	0.53	3	58.1	58.1
1952	15	7	0.45	4	60.5	60.5
1953	35	22	0.64	12	56.0	56.0
1954	48	27	0.57	11	41.4	41.4
1955	25	10	0.40	3	30.0	30.0
1956	154	32	0.21	10	30.0	30.0
1957	89	21	0.24	6	30.0	30.0
			7. Switzerland			
1937	3	3	1.04	-	36.7	36.7
1939	4	2	0.60	1	30.0	30.0
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	2	3	1.56	1	30.0	30.0
1947	9	15	1.64	5	30.1	30.1
1948	1	3	2.98	1	30.0	30.0
1949	4	6	1.39	2	30.0	30.0
1950	11	14	1.25	4	30.0	30.0
1951	13	17	1.32	5	30.0	30.0
1952	22	25	1.13	8	30.0	30.0
1953	30	37	1.20	11	30.0	30.0
1954	43	49	1.15	15	30.0	30.0
1955	38	40	1.06	12	30.0	30.0
1956	38	42	1.11	13	30.0	30.0
1957	37	39	1.05	12	30.0	30.0

* Less than 500

** Includes "Women's and Children's silk clothing" prior to April 1, 1939.

Imports: Dresses, silk, women's and children's

Tariff Item 567 (s.c. 3247)

Year	Quantity '000	Value $'000	Unit Value $	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1939**	107 ozs.	92	0.86	28	30.2	30.2
1943	* ozs.	1	1.20	*	27.0	27.0
1945	2 ozs.	6	3.39	2	25.9	25.9
1946	15 ozs.	30	2.00	9	31.1	31.1
1947	12 ozs.	45	3.80	13	29.2	29.2
1948	16 ozs.	36	2.32	11	29.3	29.3
1949	53 ozs.	118	2.22	35	29.4	29.4
1950	99 ozs.	178	1.80	53	29.5	29.5
1951	153 ozs.	294	1.93	88	29.7	29.7
1952	211 ozs.	378	1.80	113	29.8	29.8
1953	14 No.	398	28.31	119	29.8	29.8
1954	15 No.	462	30.00	137	29.6	29.6
1955	18 No.	525	28.44	156	29.7	29.7
1956	20 No.	634	31.18	188	29.7	29.7
1957	20 No.	606	30.64	180	29.7	29.7
9 Months						
1956	16 No.	485	30.53	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	15 No.	459	30.22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	17 No.	512	30.34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United States			
1939	88 ozs.	75	0.86	23	30.0	30.0
1943	* ozs.	*	1.07	*	30.1	30.1
1945	1 ozs.	1	2.06	*	29.9	29.9
1946	8 ozs.	13	1.74	4	30.0	30.0
1947	9 ozs.	20	2.31	6	30.1	30.1
1948	9 ozs.	18	1.95	5	30.0	30.0
1949	31 ozs.	48	1.54	15	30.1	30.1
1950	71 ozs.	108	1.53	32	30.0	30.0
1951	127 ozs.	214	1.69	64	30.0	30.0
1952	187 ozs.	296	1.58	89	30.0	30.0
1953	13 No.	330	25.68	99	30.0	30.0
1954	14 No.	381	27.26	114	30.0	30.0
1955	17 No.	445	26.67	134	30.0	30.0
1956	18 No.	503	27.41	151	30.0	30.0
1957	18 No.	486	27.76	146	30.0	30.0

* Less than 500
** Included in "Clothing, silk, n.o.p." prior to April 1, 1939.

Imports: Clothing, silk, women's and children's, n.o.p.

Tariff Item 567 (s.c. 3248)

Year	Quantity '000 ozs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/oz.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1939**	232	95	0.41	39	41.1	41.1
1943	1	1	1.32	*	25.2	25.2
1945	1	2	1.38	*	25.9	25.9
1946	43	87	2.02	29	32.8	32.8
1947	110	172	1.57	51	29.3	29.3
1948	287	306	1.07	107	35.0	35.0
1949	409	410	1.00	150	36.6	36.6
1950	508	493	0.97	169	34.2	34.2
1951	461	454	0.98	170	37.5	37.5
1952	614	464	0.76	192	41.4	41.4
1953	952	747	0.78	303	40.6	40.6
1954	1,294	932	0.72	308	33.0	33.0
1955	2,318	1,142	0.49	339	29.7	29.7
1956	2,077	895	0.43	264	29.5	29.5
1957	2,709	1,027	0.38	305	29.7	29.7
9 Months						
1956	1,273	610	0.48	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	2,105	803	0.38	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	2,322	799	0.34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1939	10	7	0.67	2	25.5	25.5
1943	1	1	1.32	*	24.7	24.7
1945	1	1	1.26	*	24.7	24.7
1946	10	26	2.54	6	24.8	24.8
1947	30	37	1.22	9	24.8	24.8
1948	18	40	2.22	10	24.7	24.7
1949	17	39	2.26	10	24.8	24.8
1950	22	44	2.04	11	24.9	24.9
1951	18	42	2.37	10	24.8	24.8
1952	11	22	2.04	5	24.8	24.8
1953	22	34	1.54	8	24.6	24.6
1954	17	35	2.04	9	24.7	24.7
1955	23	51	2.16	12	24.7	24.7
1956	20	45	2.30	11	24.6	24.6
1957	25	53	2.16	13	24.7	24.7
			3. United States			
1939	53	28	0.53	8	30.0	30.0
1943	*	*	1.38	*	30.3	30.3
1945	*	*	1.91	*	29.9	29.9

Year	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
	'000 ozs.	$'000	$/oz.	$'000		
			3. United States (cont'd)			
1946	17	23	1.37	7	32.2	32.2
1947	33	44	1.31	13	30.2	30.2
1948	73	66	0.90	20	30.0	30.0
1949	72	60	0.83	19	31.6	31.6
1950	69	75	1.09	23	30.0	30.0
1951	52	56	1.07	18	31.7	31.7
1952	61	64	1.05	20	30.9	30.9
1953	103	93	0.90	33	34.9	34.9
1954	98	89	0.91	27	31.0	31.0
1955	81	73	0.91	22	30.0	30.0
1956	116	90	0.77	27	29.9	29.9
1957	131	83	0.63	25	30.0	30.0
			4. Hong Kong			
1939	5	1	0.22	1	61.1	61.1
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	*	1	4.61	*	44.0	44.0
1947	2	2	1.23	1	31.0	31.0
1948	3	2	0.72	1	30.0	30.0
1949	25	15	0.60	5	30.0	30.0
1950	73	43	0.58	13	30.0	30.0
1951	39	26	0.66	8	30.0	30.0
1952	31	10	0.33	3	29.6	29.6
1953	74	27	0.36	8	30.0	30.0
1954	62	18	0.29	6	30.0	30.0
1955	65	23	0.35	7	30.0	30.0
1956	100	33	0.33	10	30.0	30.0
1957	91	36	0.39	11	29.8	29.8
			5. Italy			
1939	1	1	0.73	*	30.0	30.0
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	7	11	1.62	5	47.8	47.8
1947	9	24	2.75	8	32.5	32.5
1948	23	40	1.74	12	30.0	30.0
1949	83	101	1.21	30	30.0	30.0
1950	115	162	1.41	49	30.0	30.0
1951	98	122	1.25	37	30.0	30.0
1952	114	106	0.93	32	30.0	30.0
1953	208	187	0.90	56	30.0	30.0
1954	124	134	1.08	40	30.0	30.0
1955	196	136	0.70	41	30.0	30.0
1956	129	133	1.04	40	30.0	30.0
1957	96	113	1.18	34	30.0	30.0

Year	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
	'000 ozs.	$'000	$/oz.	$'000		
			6. Japan			
1939	33	16	0.49	5	30.0	30.0
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	91	73	0.80	39	53.7	53.7
1949	140	122	0.87	65	53.1	53.1
1950	145	87	0.60	49	56.6	56.6
1951	214	136	0.63	76	56.0	56.0
1952	351	195	0.56	112	57.6	57.6
1953	470	295	0.63	166	56.2	56.2
1954	879	536	0.61	190	35.5	35.5
1955	1,850	739	0.40	222	30.0	30.0
1956	1,592	458	0.29	136	29.7	29.7
1957	2,269	621	0.27	186	30.0	30.0
			7. France			
1939	23	21	0.94	6	30.0	30.0
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	2	15	6.14	5	30.0	30.0
1947	11	28	2.61	8	30.0	30.0
1948	18	43	2.42	13	30.0	30.0
1949	36	50	1.37	15	30.0	30.0
1950	22	42	1.92	13	30.0	30.0
1951	20	46	2.34	14	30.0	30.0
1952	31	43	1.41	13	30.0	30.0
1953	54	80	1.47	24	30.0	30.0
1954	73	68	0.93	20	29.9	29.9
1955	57	66	1.16	20	30.0	30.0
1956	66	74	1.12	22	30.0	30.0
1957	56	70	1.25	21	30.0	30.0

* Less than 500

** Prior to April 1, 1939, included with "Clothing, silk, n.o.p."

Table 31

Imports: Handkerchiefs, silk

Tariff Item 567 (s.c. 3251)

Year	Quantity '000 ozs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/oz.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	142	60	0.42	-	44.3	44.3
1939	107	43	0.41	20	44.9	44.9
1943	6	8	1.21	2	24.8	24.8
1945	*	1	1.15	*	24.8	24.8
1946	5	16	3.25	4	26.1	26.1
1947	4	11	2.90	3	26.6	26.6
1948	6	12	2.10	3	29.0	29.0
1949	13	22	1.73	7	29.9	29.9
1950	19	19	1.01	8	39.7	39.7
1951	19	26	1.38	9	34.0	34.0
1952	34	23	0.68	10	41.4	41.4
1953	49	34	0.70	16	48.2	48.2
1954	105	43	0.41	15	35.1	35.1
1955	141	48	0.34	14	29.9	29.9
1956	105	32	0.30	9	29.8	29.8
1957	178	47	0.26	14	29.9	29.9
9 Months						
1956	75	24	0.33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	76	22	0.29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	70	23	0.33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1937	16	13	0.80	-	25.0	25.0
1939	13	11	0.81	3	25.1	25.1
1943	6	8	1.21	2	24.8	24.8
1945	*	1	1.15	*	24.8	24.8
1946	4	13	3.62	3	24.7	24.7
1947	3	8	2.76	2	24.7	24.7
1948	3	9	2.96	2	24.8	24.8
1949	5	13	2.59	3	24.8	24.8
1950	3	5	1.97	1	24.7	24.7
1951	5	10	1.84	2	24.8	24.8
1952	4	9	2.32	2	24.7	24.7
1953	3	7	2.47	2	24.8	24.8
1954	1	3	2.04	1	24.8	24.8
1955	*	1	2.10	*	24.8	24.8
1956	1	1	2.23	*	24.8	24.8
1957	1	1	2.02	*	24.7	24.7

Year	Quantity '000 ozs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/oz.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Dutiable Value
			3. Japan			
1937	109	39	0.35	-	49.7	49.7
1939	72	25	0.36	13	49.7	49.7
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	2	1	0.77	1	54.1	54.1
1949	3	3	0.98	2	52.1	52.1
1950	13	8	0.64	5	55.9	55.9
1951	7	7	1.01	4	51.9	51.9
1952	24	9	0.38	6	63.3	63.3
1953	42	24	0.57	14	57.2	57.2
1954	103	40	0.39	14	35.8	35.8
1955	136	42	0.31	13	30.0	30.0
1956	98	19	0.20	6	30.0	30.0
1957	173	40	0.23	12	30.0	30.0

* Less than 500

Imports: Silk manufactures, n.o.p.

Tariff Item 567 (s.c. 3252)

Year	Quantity '000 ozs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/oz.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	154	56	0.36	-	42.2	42.2
1939	143	48	0.34	23	46.9	46.9
1943	2	3	1.53	1	28.1	28.1
1945	6	4	0.65	1	36.3	36.3
1946	10	9	0.88	3	35.2	35.2
1947	19	19	1.00	6	32.2	32.2
1948	52	27	0.51	7	27.5	27.5
1949	28	26	0.92	8	31.2	31.2
1950	75	42	0.56	16	38.0	38.0
1951	52	41	0.79	13	33.0	33.0
1952	77	28	0.37	11	38.8	38.8
1953	101	41	0.41	14	34.1	34.1
1954	51	35	0.69	11	31.6	31.6
1955	63	34	0.54	10	29.1	29.1
1956	83	39	0.47	12	29.4	29.4
1957	78	34	0.44	10	29.2	29.2
9 Months						
1956	61	31	0.50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	60	26	0.43	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	106	43	0.44	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1937	45	22	0.49	-	25.1	25.1
1939	34	18	0.54	6	30.7	30.7
1943	1	2	1.47	1	24.8	24.8
1945	1	1	0.36	*	24.7	24.7
1946	2	4	1.80	1	24.8	24.8
1947	6	8	1.28	2	24.8	24.8
1948	9	13	1.43	3	24.9	24.9
1949	8	9	1.21	2	24.8	24.8
1950	12	11	0.88	3	24.8	24.8
1951	7	10	1.44	3	24.7	24.7
1952	17	3	0.20	1	24.7	24.7
1953	17	10	0.55	2	24.8	24.8
1954	5	7	1.22	2	24.7	24.7
1955	5	6	1.26	1	24.7	24.7
1956	5	5	1.05	1	24.7	24.7
1957	3	6	1.71	1	24.8	24.8

Year	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Dutiable Value
	'000 ozs.	$'000	$/oz.	$'000		
			3. United States			
1937	32	13	0.41	-	48.1	48.1
1939	37	13	0.34	6	50.8	50.8
1943	1	1	1.66	*	34.2	34.2
1945	4	3	0.71	1	39.9	39.9
1946	6	4	0.59	2	42.0	42.0
1947	11	8	0.67	3	40.4	40.4
1948	40	9	0.23	3	30.1	30.1
1949	8	6	0.84	2	30.0	30.0
1950	14	10	0.76	3	30.2	30.2
1951	18	17	0.95	5	30.0	30.0
1952	23	10	0.45	3	30.0	30.0
1953	43	17	0.39	5	30.1	30.1
1954	22	12	0.54	4	30.5	30.5
1955	35	15	0.43	5	30.0	30.0
1956	32	17	0.54	5	30.0	30.0
1957	27	15	0.54	4	30.0	30.0
			4. Japan			
1937	54	11	0.20	-	63.1	63.1
1939	52	12	0.23	7	60.6	60.6
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	6	2	0.40	2	62.3	62.3
1950	34	10	0.31	7	67.8	67.8
1951	17	4	0.23	3	75.9	75.9
1952	25	6	0.26	5	72.3	72.3
1953	21	5	0.23	4	74.9	74.9
1954	14	6	0.42	3	44.4	44.4
1955	13	3	0.27	1	30.0	30.0
1956	37	9	0.23	3	30.0	30.0
1957	36	6	0.17	2	30.0	30.0

* Less than 500

Imports: Clothing of woven synthetic textile fibre, n.o.p.

Tariff Item 567a (s.c. 3383)

Year	Quantity '000 ozs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/oz.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937**	1,143	473	0.41	-	40.5	40.5
1939**	1,696	375	0.22	123	32.9	32.9
1943	148	79	0.53	2	2.9	32.3
1945	169	128	0.76	4	3.1	32.5
1946	1,828	1,030	0.56	267	25.9	32.5
1947	6,175	2,285	0.37	669	29.3	32.5
1948	1,340	578	0.43	140	24.3	24.9
1949	1,572	656	0.42	173	26.4	26.4
1950	2,261	769	0.34	191	24.9	24.9
1951	3,355	1,229	0.37	331	27.0	27.0
1952	8,027	2,140	0.27	587	27.4	27.4
1953	11,771	3,079	0.26	838	27.2	27.2
1954	9,796	2,418	0.25	657	27.2	27.2
1955	14,981	2,861	0.19	777	27.2	27.2
1956	18,911	3,313	0.18	903	27.2	27.2
1957	24,115	3,540	0.15	963	27.2	27.2
9 Months						
1956	13,671	2,456	0.18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	16,986	2,604	0.15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	35,209	3,654	0.10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1937	147	53	0.36	-	23.3	23.3
1939	58	16	0.28	4	22.6	22.6
1943	121	72	0.59	*	0.01	13.6
1945	145	116	0.80	-	-	-
1946	269	208	0.77	-	-	-
1947	419	228	0.54	-	-	-
1948	432	176	0.41	29	16.7	18.1
1949	195	94	0.48	17	18.0	18.0
1950	699	215	0.31	39	18.0	18.0
1951	204	81	0.40	15	18.1	18.1
1952	222	70	0.32	13	18.3	18.3
1953	289	114	0.39	21	18.2	18.2
1954	222	80	0.36	14	18.1	18.1
1955	262	102	0.39	18	18.1	18.1
1956	197	88	0.45	16	18.0	18.0
1957	260	114	0.44	21	18.0	18.0
			3. United States			
1937	692	373	0.54	-	40.4	40.4
1939	1,152	325	0.28	107	32.8	32.8
1943	13	7	0.51	2	32.5	32.5

Year	Quantity '000 ozs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/oz.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States (cont'd)			
1945	24	12	0.51	4	32.5	32.5
1946	1,522	790	0.52	257	32.5	32.5
1947	5,616	1,956	0.35	636	32.5	32.5
1948	868	371	0.43	102	27.6	27.6
1949	1,329	521	0.39	143	27.5	27.5
1950	1,519	520	0.34	143	27.5	27.5
1951	3,044	1,087	0.36	299	27.5	27.5
1952	7,544	1,965	0.26	540	27.5	27.5
1953	10,975	2,808	0.26	772	27.5	27.5
1954	8,326	2,127	0.26	585	27.5	27.5
1955	8,144	2,101	0.26	578	27.5	27.5
1956	8,353	2,172	0.26	597	27.5	27.5
1957	7,104	1,903	0.27	523	27.5	27.5
			4. Hong Kong			
1937	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939	1	*	0.18	*	87.6	87.6
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	1	*	0.58	*	32.5	32.5
1948	1	*	0.34	*	27.5	27.5
1949	2	1	0.61	*	27.5	27.5
1950	7	4	0.62	1	27.5	27.5
1951	32	9	0.29	3	27.5	27.5
1952	103	29	0.29	8	27.5	27.5
1953	262	57	0.22	16	27.5	27.5
1954	131	25	0.19	7	27.5	27.5
1955	223	33	0.15	9	27.5	27.5
1956	439	61	0.14	17	27.5	27.5
1957	1,414	123	0.09	34	27.5	27.5
			5. France			
1937	26	18	0.70	-	38.1	38.1
1939	34	10	0.30	3	32.5	32.5
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	10	11	1.18	4	32.5	32.5
1947	17	24	1.37	8	32.5	32.5
1948	13	10	0.83	3	27.5	27.5
1949	17	18	1.05	5	27.5	27.5
1950	20	15	0.74	4	27.5	27.5
1951	21	21	1.00	6	27.5	27.5
1952	70	36	0.52	10	27.5	27.5
1953	164	72	0.44	20	27.5	27.5
1954	248	76	0.31	21	27.5	27.5
1955	177	73	0.41	20	27.5	27.5
1956	161	71	0.44	20	27.5	27.5
1957	172	74	0.43	20	27.5	27.5

Year	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Dutiable Value
	'000 ozs.	$'000	$/oz.	$'000		
			6. Germany			
1937	9	4	0.44	-	41.7	41.7
1939	8	2	0.19	*	32.5	32.5
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	*	*	0.45	*	65.3	65.3
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	1	1	0.96	*	27.5	27.5
1952	2	1	0.74	*	27.5	27.5
1953	11	2	0.19	1	27.4	27.4
1954	60	10	0.16	3	27.5	27.4
1955	69	13	0.19	4	27.5	27.5
1956	344	50	0.14	14	27.5	27.5
1957	641	83	0.13	23	27.5	27.5
			7. Japan			
1937	227	12	0.05	-	114.5	114.5
1939	406	17	0.04	5	32.5	32.5
1943	15	1	0.04	*	32.6	32.6
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	9	6	0.63	4	61.2	61.2
1950	*	*	1.73	*	54.3	54.3
1951	7	1	0.21	1	83.5	83.5
1952	39	6	0.16	6	93.3	93.3
1953	18	2	0.11	2	112.6	112.6
1954	702	51	0.07	14	28.0	28.0
1955	5,949	472	0.08	130	27.5	27.5
1956	9,141	753	0.08	207	27.5	27.5
1957	14,009	987	0.07	271	27.5	27.5

* Less than 500

** Prior to April 1, 1939, included "Women's and children's artificial silk dresses."

Table 34

Imports: Dresses of woven synthetic textile fibre, women's and children's

Tariff Item 567a (s.c. 3384)

Year	Quantity '000	Value $'000	Unit Value $	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1939**	1,292 ozs.	533	0.41	173	32.4	32.4
1943	69 ozs.	53	0.77	16	30.6	32.5
1945	68 ozs.	73	1.06	18	25.0	32.5
1946	769 ozs.	630	0.82	188	29.8	32.5
1947	1,331 ozs.	1,036	0.78	323	31.1	32.5
1948	526 ozs.	504	0.96	134	26.6	26.6
1949	898 ozs.	736	0.82	198	26.9	26.9
1950	1,385 ozs.	1,045	0.75	283	27.1	27.1
1951	2,043 ozs.	1,333	0.65	363	27.2	27.2
1952	3,647 ozs.	1,844	0.51	504	27.3	27.3
1953	315 No.	1,867	5.93	510	27.3	27.3
1954	297 No.	1,860	6.27	509	27.4	27.4
1955	356 No.	2,175	6.11	594	27.3	27.3
1956	285 No.	1,847	6.49	503	27.2	27.2
1957	256 No.	1,692	6.60	461	27.3	27.3
9 Months						
1956	213 No.	1,345	6.33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	186 No.	1,245	6.68	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	208 No.	1,238	5.94	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1939	17 ozs.	8	0.44	2	22.9	22.9
1943	2 ozs.	3	1.71	-	-	-
1945	6 ozs.	17	2.64	-	-	-
1946	23 ozs.	52	2.26	-	-	-
1947	23 ozs.	44	1.86	*	0.1	32.3
1948	30 ozs.	54	1.81	10	18.1	18.3
1949	33 ozs.	44	1.34	8	18.0	18.0
1950	64 ozs.	47	0.73	9	18.1	18.1
1951	36 ozs.	37	1.03	7	18.1	18.1
1952	32 ozs.	37	1.15	7	18.0	18.0
1953	2 No.	34	17.30	6	18.1	18.1
1954	1 No.	33	24.98	6	18.2	18.2
1955	2 No.	45	23.22	8	18.1	18.1
1956	1 No.	57	40.77	10	18.0	18.0
1957	1 No.	40	29.48	7	18.0	18.0
			3. United States			
1939	1,247 ozs.	514	0.41	167	32.6	32.6
1943	67 ozs.	50	0.75	16	32.5	32.5
1945	45 ozs.	46	1.00	15	32.5	32.5

Year	Quantity '000	Value $'000	Unit Value $	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States (cont'd)			
1946	736 ozs.	536	0.73	174	32.5	32.5
1947	1,283 ozs.	941	0.73	306	32.5	32.5
1948	490 ozs.	428	0.87	118	27.6	27.6
1949	842 ozs.	636	0.76	175	27.5	27.5
1950	1,295 ozs.	942	0.73	259	27.5	27.5
1951	1,981 ozs.	1,238	0.62	340	27.5	27.5
1952	3,593 ozs.	1,757	0.49	483	27.5	27.5
1953	311 No.	1,796	5.77	494	27.5	27.5
1954	294 No.	1,776	6.03	489	27.5	27.5
1955	351 No.	2,072	5.90	570	27.5	27.5
1956	281 No.	1,729	6.15	476	27.5	27.5
1957	248 No.	1,589	6.41	437	27.5	27.5

* Less than 500

** Included with "Clothing, artificial silk, n.o.p." prior to April 1, 1939.

Imports: Curtains of woven synthetic textile fibre

Tariff Item 567a (s.c. 3390)

Year	Quantity '000 ozs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/oz.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1939**	914	69	0.08	19	27.5	27.5
1943	96	13	0.13	*	2.0	61.1
1945	*	*	0.43	*	41.2	41.2
1946	689	190	0.28	89	46.7	47.7
1947	1,333	254	0.19	90	35.4	55.6
1948	1,568	295	0.19	58	19.5	19.8
1949	1,823	311	0.17	69	22.2	22.2
1950	3,321	497	0.15	116	23.4	23.4
1951	2,775	496	0.18	124	25.0	25.0
1952	6,579	947	0.14	251	26.6	26.6
1953	8,134	1,156	0.14	311	26.9	26.9
1954	9,195	1,211	0.13	328	27.1	27.1
1955	7,581	1,196	0.16	326	27.2	27.2
1956	7,314	1,328	0.18	363	27.3	27.3
1957	6,978	1,216	0.17	333	27.4	27.4
9 Months						
1956	5,520	1,011	0.18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	5,598	979	0.17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	5,355	927	0.17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1939	848	63	0.07	14	22.5	22.5
1943	94	13	0.13	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	20	4	0.20	-	-	-
1947	466	93	0.20	-	-	-
1948	1,258	239	0.19	42	17.6	18.0
1949	993	175	0.18	32	18.0	18.0
1950	1,615	216	0.13	39	18.0	18.0
1951	894	131	0.15	24	18.0	18.0
1952	572	94	0.16	17	18.0	18.0
1953	590	77	0.13	14	18.0	18.0
1954	360	48	0.13	9	18.0	18.0
1955	245	33	0.14	6	18.0	18.0
1956	173	26	0.15	5	18.0	18.0
1957	130	17	0.13	3	18.0	18.0

Year	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Dutiable Value
	'000 ozs.	$'000	$/oz.	$'000		
			3. United States			
1939	66	6	0.09	5	83.7	83.7
1943	3	*	0.15	*	61.1	61.1
1945	*	*	0.43	*	41.2	41.2
1946	669	186	0.28	89	47.7	47.7
1947	850	157	0.19	88	55.8	55.8
1948	306	56	0.18	15	27.5	27.5
1949	829	136	0.16	37	27.5	27.5
1950	1,706	282	0.17	78	27.6	27.6
1951	1,880	365	0.19	100	27.5	27.5
1952	5,991	850	0.14	234	27.5	27.5
1953	7,539	1,077	0.14	296	27.5	27.5
1954	8,836	1,163	0.13	320	27.5	27.5
1955	7,335	1,163	0.16	320	27.5	27.5
1956	7,142	1,302	0.18	358	27.5	27.5
1957	6,847	1,199	0.18	330	27.5	27.5

* Less than 500
** From April 1, 1939

Imports: Handkerchiefs, synthetic textile fibre

Tariff Item 567a (s.c. 3391)

Year	Quantity '000 ozs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/oz.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	14	2	0.18	-	30.4	30.4
1939	15	3	0.20	1	34.2	34.2
1943	63	24	0.37	*	1.1	39.7
1945	149	87	0.59	17	19.1	36.3
1946	274	255	0.93	83	32.4	35.8
1947	109	82	0.74	26	31.9	36.9
1948	23	10	0.46	2	21.0	21.0
1949	25	12	0.47	3	24.8	24.8
1950	6	3	0.55	1	24.5	24.5
1951	10	8	0.78	2	28.3	28.3
1952	52	5	0.09	4	95.5	95.5
1953	25	5	0.18	1	32.2	32.2
1954	254	16	0.06	4	27.1	27.1
1955	680	41	0.06	11	27.3	27.3
1956	436	37	0.09	10	27.3	27.3
1957	184	25	0.14	7	27.5	27.5
9 Months						
1956	374	30	0.08	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	168	20	0.12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	148	17	0.12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1937	6	2	0.25	-	22.5	22.5
1939	9	2	0.21	*	22.5	22.5
1943	62	23	0.37	-	-	-
1945	100	41	0.41	-	-	-
1946	52	24	0.46	-	-	-
1947	26	11	0.44	*	1.8	37.1
1948	15	7	0.47	1	18.0	18.0
1949	8	3	0.43	1	18.0	18.0
1950	2	1	0.52	*	18.0	18.0
1951	3	2	0.55	*	18.0	18.0
1952	5	1	0.25	*	18.0	18.0
1953	3	1	0.36	*	18.0	18.0
1954	3	1	0.27	*	18.0	18.0
1955	2	1	0.33	*	18.0	18.0
1956	5	1	0.14	*	18.0	18.0
1957	1	*	0.12	*	17.6	17.6
			3. Japan			
1937	6	*	0.08	-	81.0	81.0
1939	3	*	0.08	*	84.8	84.8
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-

Year	Quantity '000 ozs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/oz.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. Japan (cont'd)			
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	*	*	0.13	*	104.5	104.5
1951	1	1	0.36	*	69.5	69.5
1952	39	2	0.06	4	170.8	170.8
1953	4	*	0.07	*	147.2	147.2
1954	237	13	0.05	4	27.5	27.5
1955	660	32	0.05	9	27.5	27.5
1956	407	26	0.06	7	27.5	27.5
1957	160	14	0.09	4	27.5	27.5
			4. Azores and Madeira			
1937	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-
1943	1	1	0.55	*	39.7	39.7
1945	6	6	0.96	2	36.2	36.2
1946	63	71	1.13	25	35.5	35.5
1947	24	24	1.00	9	36.0	36.0
1948	4	2	0.43	1	27.5	27.5
1949	15	7	0.45	2	27.5	27.5
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	5	5	1.05	1	27.5	27.5
1952-57	-	-	-	-	-	-
			5. Switzerland			
1937	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939	2	*	0.26	*	48.9	48.9
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	42	40	0.94	14	36.3	36.3
1946	155	155	1.00	56	36.0	36.0
1947	43	37	0.86	14	36.7	36.7
1948	1	*	0.39	*	27.4	27.4
1949	1	1	0.89	*	27.5	27.5
1950	*	*	0.52	*	27.5	27.5
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	*	*	0.41	*	27.3	27.3
1955	5	5	1.00	1	27.5	27.5
1956	7	5	0.70	1	25.3	25.3
1957	8	7	0.87	2	27.5	27.5

* Less than 500

Table 37

Imports: Synthetic textile fibre manufactures, n.o.p.

Tariff Item 567a (s.c. 3392)

Year	Quantity '000 ozs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/oz.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	605	85	0.14	-	33.8	33.8
1939	966	127	0.13	68	53.7	53.7
1943	182	33	0.18	2	7.3	41.6
1945	712	194	0.27	68	35.0	46.8
1946	1,620	517	0.32	204	39.4	44.9
1947	2,440	669	0.27	241	36.0	45.6
1948	2,168	489	0.23	110	22.5	23.1
1949	2,141	454	0.21	111	24.5	24.5
1950	2,601	482	0.19	122	25.3	25.3
1951	4,568	824	0.18	215	26.0	26.0
1952	7,836	1,406	0.18	364	25.9	25.9
1953	14,142	2,037	0.14	542	26.6	26.6
1954	17,816	2,308	0.13	614	26.6	26.6
1955	28,682	3,185	0.11	856	26.9	26.9
1956	41,401	4,367	0.11	1,171	26.8	26.8
1957	56,920	5,469	0.10	1,471	26.9	26.9
9 Months						
1956	27,237	2,987	0.11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	41,638	3,973	0.10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	43,852	4,266	0.10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United Kingdom			
1937	455	56	0.12	-	22.6	22.6
1939	287	32	0.11	7	23.4	23.4
1943	169	28	0.16	-	-	-
1945	219	49	0.23	-	-	-
1946	267	64	0.24	-	-	-
1947	805	141	0.18	-	-	-
1948	1,372	237	0.17	40	17.0	18.0
1949	855	173	0.20	31	18.1	18.1
1950	898	131	0.15	24	18.1	18.1
1951	1,212	155	0.13	28	18.0	18.0
1952	1,530	244	0.16	44	18.0	18.0
1953	2,440	238	0.10	43	18.0	18.0
1954	2,084	212	0.10	38	18.0	18.0
1955	2,245	211	0.09	38	18.0	18.0
1956	3,409	309	0.09	56	18.0	18.0
1957	3,855	353	0.09	64	18.0	18.0
			3. United States			
1937	82	21	0.25	-	50.0	50.0
1939	615	88	0.14	55	63.1	63.1
1943	13	6	0.45	2	41.6	41.6

Year	Quantity '000 ozs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/oz.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. United States (cont'd)			
1945	488	142	0.29	67	47.0	47.0
1946	1,318	440	0.33	198	45.0	45.0
1947	1,552	498	0.32	227	45.7	45.7
1948	741	234	0.32	64	27.5	27.5
1949	1,144	254	0.22	70	27.5	27.5
1950	1,572	317	0.20	89	28.0	28.0
1951	3,191	635	0.20	177	27.9	27.9
1952	6,090	1,122	0.18	309	27.5	27.5
1953	10,863	1,705	0.16	469	27.5	27.5
1954	13,778	1,915	0.14	526	27.5	27.5
1955	21,391	2,636	0.12	725	27.5	27.5
1956	30,696	3,526	0.11	969	27.5	27.5
1957	43,979	4,491	0.10	1,235	27.5	27.5
			4. France			
1937	8	3	0.43	-	42.6	42.6
1939	8	3	0.34	1	44.8	44.8
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	*	1	2.39	*	33.4	33.4
1947	3	4	1.17	1	35.3	35.3
1948	4	5	1.07	1	27.5	27.5
1949	10	5	0.50	1	27.5	27.5
1950	22	12	0.52	3	27.5	27.5
1951	30	11	0.37	3	27.5	27.5
1952	26	9	0.33	2	27.5	27.5
1953	24	7	0.28	2	27.5	27.5
1954	146	35	0.24	10	27.5	27.5
1955	263	52	0.20	14	27.5	27.5
1956	361	86	0.24	24	27.5	27.5
1957	318	67	0.21	19	27.5	27.5
			5. Germany			
1937	7	1	0.16	-	55.5	55.5
1939	24	2	0.08	2	84.6	84.6
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	4	1	0.19	*	27.4	27.4
1952	1	*	0.21	*	27.6	27.6
1953	33	7	0.20	2	27.5	27.5
1954	76	13	0.17	4	27.5	27.5
1955	61	10	0.16	3	27.5	27.5
1956	81	17	0.21	5	27.5	27.5
1957	215	37	0.17	10	27.5	27.5

Year	Quantity '000 ozs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/oz.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			6. Italy			
1937	5	*	0.03	-	198.6	198.6
1939	*	*	0.20	*	50.0	50.0
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	*	*	0.59	*	61.7	61.7
1947	1	*	0.48	*	45.4	45.4
1948	1	*	0.24	*	27.8	27.8
1949	10	1	0.14	*	27.5	27.5
1950	50	7	0.13	2	27.6	27.6
1951	97	10	0.10	3	27.5	27.5
1952	119	11	0.09	3	27.5	27.5
1953	557	40	0.07	11	27.5	27.5
1954	662	50	0.08	14	27.5	27.5
1955	832	55	0.07	15	27.5	27.5
1956	1,195	73	0.06	20	27.5	27.5
1957	2,232	116	0.05	32	27.5	27.5
			7. Japan			
1937	41	3	0.07	-	104.8	104.8
1939	22	1	0.06	1	111.3	111.3
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	2	*	0.13	*	104.9	104.9
1949	33	2	0.06	3	168.3	168.3
1950	2	*	0.17	*	91.9	91.9
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	10	1	0.06	1	161.5	161.5
1953	51	4	0.07	6	143.5	143.5
1954	863	34	0.04	9	28.0	28.0
1955	3,748	180	0.05	50	27.5	27.5
1956	5,459	306	0.06	84	27.5	27.5
1957	6,060	354	0.06	97	27.5	27.5

* Less than 500

Imports: Church vestments of any material

Tariff Item 567b (1), (2) and (3) (s.c. 3512)

Year	Value $'000	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
		1. Total		
1937	29	-	15.3	15.3
1939	31	5	15.4	15.4
1943	7	1	13.9	13.9
1945	5	1	12.5	12.5
1946	8	1	14.7	14.7
1947	27	4	13.9	14.1
1948	38	4	10.3	10.3
1949	45	5	10.1	10.1
1950	51	5	10.0	10.1
1951	67	7	10.0	10.0
1952	61	6	10.0	10.0
1953	92	9	10.0	10.0
1954	97	10	10.0	10.0
1955	164	16	10.0	10.0
1956	202	20	10.0	10.0
1957	203	20	10.0	10.0
9 Months				
1956	146	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	147	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	152	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		2. United Kingdom		
1937	6	-	13.0	13.0
1939	4	1	12.7	12.7
1943	1	*	6.2	6.2
1945	2	*	6.2	6.2
1946	1	*	6.3	6.3
1947	5	*	5.8	6.3
1948	10	1	11.3	11.3
1949	9	1	10.6	10.6
1950	15	2	10.2	10.2
1951	17	2	10.0	10.0
1952	14	1	10.1	10.1
1953	13	1	10.0	10.0
1954	17	2	10.0	10.0
1955	16	2	10.0	10.0
1956	22	2	10.0	10.0
1957	17	2	10.0	10.0

Year	Value $'000	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
		3. United States		
1937	5	-	15.9	15.9
1939	4	1	15.8	15.8
1943	5	1	15.8	15.8
1945	3	1	15.8	15.8
1946	5	1	15.7	15.7
1947	8	1	15.8	15.8
1948	14	1	10.1	10.1
1949	11	1	10.0	10.0
1950	14	1	10.0	10.0
1951	17	2	10.0	10.0
1952	24	2	10.0	10.0
1953	41	4	10.0	10.0
1954	38	4	10.0	10.0
1955	58	6	10.0	10.0
1956	70	7	10.0	10.0
1957	73	7	10.0	10.0
		4. France		
1937	16	-	15.9	15.9
1939	21	3	15.8	15.8
1943	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-
1946	2	*	15.7	15.7
1947	13	2	15.8	15.8
1948	14	1	10.0	10.0
1949	23	2	10.0	10.0
1950	20	2	10.0	10.0
1951	29	3	10.0	10.0
1952	21	2	10.0	10.0
1953	35	3	10.0	10.0
1954	31	3	10.0	10.0
1955	82	8	10.0	10.0
1956	103	10	10.0	10.0
1957	104	10	10.0	10.0

* Less than 500

Table 39

Imports: Yarns, synthetic textile fibre, for tire fabric

Tariff Item 558g (s.c. 3369)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1943*	101	48	0.48	12	24.3	24.3
1945	6,355	3,033	0.48	738	24.3	24.3
1946	2,674	1,244	0.47	305	24.5	24.5
1947	3,776	1,983	0.53	481	24.2	24.2
1948	4,323	2,353	0.54	516	21.9	21.9
1949	4,662	2,710	0.58	559	20.6	20.6
1950	4,931	2,993	0.61	591	19.7	19.7
1951	5,250	3,381	0.64	631	18.7	18.7
1952	6,658	4,154	0.62	731	17.6	17.6
1953	7,512	4,422	0.59	697	15.8	15.8
1954	3,568	2,151	0.60	392	18.2	18.2
1955	4,278	2,547	0.60	471	18.5	18.5
1956	6,022	3,499	0.58	662	18.9	18.9
1957	2,369	1,239	0.52	261	21.0	21.0
9 Months						
1956	4,684	2,758	0.59	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	2,207	1,151	0.52	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	1,117	636	0.57	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United States			
1943	101	48	0.48	12	24.3	24.3
1945	6,355	3,033	0.48	738	24.3	24.3
1946	2,674	1,244	0.47	305	24.5	24.5
1947	3,776	1,983	0.53	481	24.2	24.2
1948	4,323	2,353	0.54	516	21.9	21.9
1949	4,495	2,583	0.57	539	20.9	20.9
1950	3,069	1,868	0.61	367	19.7	19.7
1951	2,653	1,720	0.65	318	18.5	18.5
1952	2,718	1,651	0.61	306	18.5	18.5
1953	1,115	679	0.61	123	18.1	18.1
1954	1,061	686	0.65	117	17.0	17.0
1955	2,024	1,258	0.62	223	17.7	17.7
1956	2,040	1,265	0.62	224	17.7	17.7
1957	479	274	0.57	53	19.2	19.2
			3. Cuba			
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	167	127	0.76	20	15.8	15.8

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			3. Cuba (cont'd)			
1950	1,862	1,124	0.60	223	19.9	19.9
1951	2,566	1,640	0.64	308	18.8	18.8
1952	3,022	1,831	0.61	341	18.6	18.6
1953	4,144	2,410	0.58	456	18.9	18.9
1954	2,503	1,463	0.58	275	18.8	18.8
1955	2,254	1,288	0.57	248	19.2	19.2
1956	3,982	2,235	0.56	438	19.6	19.6
1957	1,891	965	0.51	208	21.6	21.6

* From October 1, 1943

Table 40

Imports: Woven cord tire fabric of synthetic textile fibre

Tariff Items 561c, 561d (s.c. 3489)

Year	Quantity '000 lbs.	Value $'000	Unit Value $/lb.	Duty Collected $'000	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
			1. Total			
1937	n.a.	10	-	-	15.0	15.0
1939	n.a.	217	-	33	15.0	15.0
1943	798	545	0.68	123	22.6	22.6
1945	2,680	1,810	0.68	373	20.6	20.6
1946	456	283	0.62	61	21.5	21.5
1947	3,073	1,996	0.65	425	21.3	21.3
1948	1,747	1,179	0.67	233	19.7	19.7
1949	1,882	1,314	0.70	271	20.6	20.6
1950	1,526	1,127	0.74	224	19.9	19.9
1951	1,826	1,510	0.83	288	19.0	19.1
1952	953	892	0.94	153	17.2	17.8
1953	795	1,064	1.34	127	11.9	15.3
1954	655	711	1.09	92	13.0	15.0
1955	728	884	1.22	137	15.5	15.5
1956	2,921	2,443	0.84	404	16.6	16.6
1957	328	438	1.33	65	14.8	14.8
9 Months						
1956	2,779	2,234	0.80	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1957	249	366	1.47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1958	418	415	0.99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
			2. United States			
1937	n.a.	10	-	-	15.0	15.0
1939	n.a.	217	-	33	15.0	15.0
1943	798	545	0.68	123	22.6	22.6
1945	2,680	1,810	0.68	373	20.6	20.6
1946	456	283	0.62	61	21.5	21.5
1947	3,073	1,996	0.65	425	21.3	21.3
1948	1,747	1,179	0.67	233	19.7	19.7
1949	1,875	1,308	0.70	270	20.6	20.6
1950	1,126	847	0.75	163	19.3	19.3
1951	1,107	933	0.84	173	18.5	18.5
1952	537	568	1.06	90	15.9	16.8
1953	795	1,063	1.34	127	11.9	15.3
1954	655	711	1.09	92	13.0	15.0
1955	624	816	1.31	124	15.2	15.2
1956	1,887	1,757	0.93	275	15.7	15.7
1957	328	438	1.33	65	14.8	14.8

Year	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of Total Value	Duty as per cent of Dutiable Value
	'000 lbs.	$'000	$/lb.	$'000		
			3. Cuba			
1937-48	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	7	5	0.81	1	19.8	19.8
1950	400	280	0.70	61	21.8	21.8
1951	692	555	0.80	111	20.0	20.0
1952	412	321	0.78	63	19.5	19.5
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	104	69	0.66	13	18.9	18.9
1956	1,025	678	0.66	128	18.8	18.8
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-

GENERAL STATISTICAL DATA

Tables 1, 3, 4, and 10 relate specifically to the Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry

Table 1

Principal Statistics (1935-1957)

Year	Establishments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages	Cost at factory of materials used	Value Added by Manufacture	Selling Value of factory shipments
			($'000)			
1935	33	10,088	8,371	10,947	16,167	28,045
1936	35	10,189	8,877	10,732	15,222	26,931
1937	29	10,246	9,099	10,453	16,407	27,871
1938	28	8,922	8,148	8,882	14,022	23,872
1939	26	8,221	7,972	9,872	14,549	25,441
1940	27	8,512	8,757	11,663	18,291	31,208
1941	30	10,140	11,006	15,856	24,210	41,550
1942	33	11,088	13,040	18,340	28,115	48,056
1943	33	10,920	13,714	19,454	29,276	50,440
1944	32	11,315	14,964	19,825	30,663	52,367
1945	33	11,950	16,187	20,199	33,093	55,119
1946	36	13,100	18,890	24,099	39,551	65,521
1947	40	14,728	24,284	32,660	49,809	84,870
1948	45	16,097	30,739	41,178	62,951	107,142
1949	48	16,828	36,122	45,218	75,578	124,125
1950	47	17,955	40,112	55,519	87,763	147,048
1951	46	17,997	44,694	66,041	96,477	166,550
1952	48	15,723	42,709	63,780	90,004	157,629
1953	47	15,723	43,939	63,938	78,585	146,418
1954	46	13,662	40,628	57,081	69,985	132,403
1955	48	15,408	46,927	69,896	86,031	159,234
1956	47	15,694	49,116	76,493	79,629	161,161
1957*	44	15,930	52,721	82,153	n.a.	172,670

* Preliminary

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 2

Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry, All Manufacturing, and Ten Leading Industries: Principal Statistics (1956)

Industries	Establishments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages	Cost at plant of materials used	Value added by Manufacture	Selling Value of factory shipments
				($'000)		
All Manufacturing	37,428	1,353,020	4,570,664	11,721,528	9,605,425	21,636,724
Synthetic Textiles and Silk	47	15,694	49,115	76,492	79,629	161,162
Pulp and Paper	126	65,985	297,572	625,205	736,346	1,453,442
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	23	30,788	130,140	820,604	511,018	1,396,565
Petroleum products	61	13,925	66,342	766,375	444,428	1,253,799
Motor vehicles	16	35,099	149,848	697,300	298,259	988,143
Slaughtering and meat packing	154	24,667	90,472	667,994	171,398	844,889
Primary iron and steel	50	36,043	162,881	301,299	352,523	680,860
Sawmills	6,629	57,078	153,809	350,745	279,711	639,414
Butter and cheese	1,369	20,135	58,431	319,962	101,806	431,255
Misc. electrical apparatus and supplies	161	26,501	99,639	205,429	199,625	393,562
Rubber goods, including footwear	91	23,136	82,155	160,687	198,602	355,584

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 3

Employment and Establishments

Year	Province	No. of Plants	Total Employees	Production Workers Total	Production Workers Male	Production Workers Female
1935	Quebec	22	7,100	6,379	4,101	2,278
	Ontario	11	2,988	2,805	1,450	1,355
	CANADA	33	10,088	9,184	5,551	3,633
1939	Quebec	19	5,681	5,055	3,624	1,431
	Ontario	7	2,540	2,326	1,123	1,203
	CANADA	26	8,221	7,381	4,747	2,634
1946	Ontario	27	9,105	8,035	5,352	2,683
	Ontario	8)	3,995	3,670	2,122	1,548
	New Brunswick	1)				
	CANADA	36	13,100	11,705	7,474	4,231
1949	Quebec	36	12,399	10,296	7,274	3,022
	Ontario	11)	4,429	3,882	2,522	1,360
	New Brunswick	1)				
	CANADA	48	16,828	14,178	9,796	4,382
1951	Quebec	33	13,016	10,649	7,865	2,784
	Ontario	12)	4,981	4,070	2,786	1,284
	New Brunswick	1)				
	CANADA	46	17,997	14,719	10,651	4,068
1952	Quebec	35	11,502	9,009	6,796	2,213
	Ontario	12)	4,221	3,326	2,417	909
	New Brunswick	1)				
	CANADA	48	15,723	12,335	9,213	3,122
1953	Quebec	36	11,322	8,955	6,774	2,181
	Ontario	10)	4,401	3,482	2,537	945
	New Brunswick	1)				
	CANADA	47	15,723	12,437	9,311	3,126
1954	Quebec	33	9,644	7,096	5,435	1,661
	Ontario	11)				
	New Brunswick	1)	4,018	3,088	2,330	758
	Alberta	1)				
	CANADA	46	13,662	10,184	7,765	2,419
1955	Quebec	33	10,429	7,723	5,918	1,805
	Ontario	12)				
	New Brunswick	1)	4,979	3,839	2,910	929
	Alberta	2)				
	CANADA	48	15,408	11,562	8,828	2,734
1956	Quebec	32	10,178	7,508	5,669	1,839
	Ontario	12)				
	New Brunswick	1)	5,516	4,210	3,307	903
	Alberta	2)				
	CANADA	47	15,694	11,718	8,976	2,742
1957	Quebec	29	10,057	7,310	5,537	1,773
	Ontario	13)	5,194	3,915	3,189	726
	Alberta	2)				
	CANADA	44	15,251	11,225	8,726	2,499

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 4

Mechanical Equipment

	1938	1940	1945	1949	1951	1953	1955	1956
Spindles:								
Throwing	62,842	77,324	87,609	124,990	133,596	97,356	120,858	96,882
Winding	33,105	31,731	34,502	32,804	27,840	31,992	21,746	15,772
Doubling & twisting	17,508	33,484	58,419	53,678	68,654	62,216	62,416	103,866
Spinning	71,626	63,174	166,581	256,345	255,765	254,730	195,150	183,469
Re-drawing	11,292	10,322	10,445	11,713	9,481	14,206	5,409	8,122
Reeling	150	264	3,559	2,643	2,376	1,427	764	1,962
Cone winding	2,151	1,614	9,314	16,430	18,408	18,696	18,984	17,071
Quill winding	3,237	4,091	10,141	11,744	11,668	10,044	8,170	7,507
All other	-	-	5,936	11,091	12,286	14,994	14,348	21,239
Looms:								
40 inches and under	46	-	8	6	330	-	6	3
41-48 inches	413	617	1,487	1,458	1,680	1,413	631	692
49-56 inches	2,477	2,481	2,831	4,051	3,395	2,975	2,671	2,249
57 inches and over	853	914	1,263	2,031	2,503	2,886	2,840	2,760
Jacquard machines in place on above looms	349	176	262	390	137	165	114	215
Dobbies in place on above looms	2,139	2,888	3,984	5,182	5,816	4,628	5,134	3,390

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 5

Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry, All Manufacturing and Other Selected Industries

Average Hourly Earnings of Production Workers

CANADA

(dollars)

Year*		Synthetic Textiles	All Manufacturing	Cotton Yarn & Cloth	All Textiles (excl. clothing)	Men's Clothing	Women's Clothing
1938	Male	0.40	0.45	0.33	n.a.	0.44	0.51
	Female	0.27	0.27	0.28	n.a.	0.27	0.30
	Both sexes	0.35	0.42	0.31	n.a.	0.33	0.36
1947	Male	0.73	0.92	0.74	0.75	0.96	1.17
	Female	0.54	0.58	0.61	0.57	0.57	0.63
	Both sexes	0.67	0.85	0.69	0.68	0.69	0.75
1949	Male	0.90	1.07	0.90	0.90	1.06	1.22
	Female	0.69	0.68	0.76	0.70	0.66	0.70
	Both sexes	0.84	0.98	0.85	0.83	0.78	0.81
1951	Male	1.12	1.31	1.04	1.07	1.19	1.41
	Female	0.85	0.83	0.91	0.84	0.75	0.81
	Both sexes	1.05	1.22	0.99	0.99	0.89	0.94
1953	Male	1.18	1.47	1.16	1.17	1.30	1.58
	Female	0.91	0.91	0.98	0.91	0.82	0.89
	Both sexes	1.12	1.36	1.10	1.08	0.96	1.02
1955	Male	1.25	1.57	1.18	1.20	1.33	1.57
	Female	0.91	0.95	1.01	0.93	0.85	0.91
	Both sexes	1.17	1.44	1.12	1.11	0.98	1.03

Year		Synthetic Textiles	All Manufacturing	Cotton Yarn & Cloth	All Textiles (excl. clothing)	Men's Clothing	Women's Clothing
1956	Male	1.32	1.66	1.26	1.27	1.41	1.71
	Female	0.95	1.00	1.08	0.98	0.89	0.99
	Both sexes	1.24	1.53	1.20	1.17	1.03	1.13
1957	Male	1.42	1.75	1.28	1.33	1.47	1.70
	Female	1.02	1.05	1.11	1.04	0.94	1.01
	Both sexes	1.33	1.63	1.22	1.24	1.08	1.11
1958**	Both sexes	1.35	1.65	1.25	1.26	1.09	1.14

* 1938: Annual average; 1947-1957: Week ending October 31
** Week ending October 1

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 6

Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry, All Manufacturing and Other Selected Industries

Average Hourly Earnings of Production Workers

QUEBEC

(dollars)

Year*		Synthetic Textiles	All Manufacturing	Cotton Yarn & Cloth	All Textiles (excl. clothing)	Men's Clothing	Women's Clothing
1938	Male	0.37	0.40	0.33	n.a.	0.46	0.46
	Female	0.25	0.26	0.26	n.a.	0.26	0.29
	Both sexes	0.33	0.36	0.31	n.a.	0.33	0.33
1947	Male	0.68	0.84	0.72	0.70	n.a.	n.a.
	Female	0.51	0.54	0.60	0.54	n.a.	n.a.
	Both sexes	0.62	0.77	0.68	0.65	n.a.	n.a.
1949	Male	0.84	0.98	0.88	0.89	1.00	1.20
	Female	0.67	0.65	0.74	0.67	0.64	0.69
	Both sexes	0.80	0.89	0.83	0.80	0.75	0.78
1951	Male	1.04	1.20	1.00	1.01	1.12	1.41
	Female	0.81	0.78	0.86	0.80	0.73	0.80
	Both sexes	0.99	1.10	0.96	0.95	0.86	0.92
1953	Male	1.06	1.35	1.14	1.09	1.23	1.57
	Female	0.86	0.85	0.94	0.85	0.80	0.88
	Both sexes	1.02	1.23	1.08	1.02	0.93	1.00
1955	Male	1.06	1.43	1.16	1.12	1.26	1.54
	Female	0.84	0.89	0.98	0.87	0.82	0.90
	Both sexes	1.01	1.29	1.10	1.05	0.95	1.01

Year		Synthetic Textiles	All Manufacturing	Cotton Yarn & Cloth	All Textiles (excl. clothing)	Men's Clothing	Women's Clothing
1956	Male	1.11	1.52	1.25	1.19	1.37	1.68
	Female	0.87	0.94	1.08	0.92	0.86	0.98
	Both sexes	1.06	1.38	1.20	1.11	1.01	1.10
1957	Male	1.18	1.60	1.25	1.23	1.42	1.70
	Female	0.92	0.99	1.09	0.98	0.92	1.00
	Both sexes	1.10	1.46	1.21	1.16	1.07	1.12
1958**	Both sexes	1.15	1.49	1.23	1.18	1.10	1.14

* 1938: Annual average; 1947-1957: Week ending October 31
** Week ending October 1

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 7

Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry, All Manufacturing and Other Selected Industries

Average Hourly Earnings of Production Workers

ONTARIO

(dollars)

Year*		Synthetic Textiles	All Manufacturing	Cotton Yarn & Cloth	All Textiles (excl. clothing)	Men's Clothing	Women's Clothing
1938	Male	0.50	0.49	0.36	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Female	0.30	0.30	0.27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Both sexes	0.39	0.45	0.32	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1947	Male	0.93	0.97	0.80	n.a.	1.13	
	Female	0.60	0.62	0.62	n.a.	0.64	
	Both sexes	0.81	0.90	0.72	n.a.	0.79	
1949	Male	1.16	1.12	0.96	0.98	1.20	1.29
	Female	0.75	0.72	0.79	0.74	0.72	0.74
	Both sexes	1.03	1.04	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.90
1951	Male	1.42	1.38	1.13	1.17	1.33	1.47
	Female	0.94	0.89	0.99	0.92	0.82	0.84
	Both sexes	1.29	1.30	1.08	1.07	1.00	1.04
1953	Male	1.53	1.55	1.23	1.28	1.42	1.64
	Female	1.00	0.98	1.03	0.97	0.90	0.92
	Both sexes	1.41	1.44	1.15	1.16	1.07	1.09
1955	Male	1.68	1.64	1.24	1.35	1.49	1.68
	Female	1.04	1.02	1.06	1.01	0.93	0.93
	Both sexes	1.56	1.52	1.16	1.22	1.11	1.10

Year		Synthetic Textiles	All Manufacturing	Cotton Yarn & Cloth	All Textiles (excl. clothing)	Men's Clothing	Women's Clothing
1956	Male	1.78	1.75	1.29	1.42	1.52	1.79
	Female	1.12	1.07	1.09	1.05	0.98	1.01
	Both sexes	1.64	1.62	1.20	1.27	1.15	1.20
1957	Male	1.94	1.84	1.35	1.51	1.60	1.79
	Female	1.22	1.11	1.15	1.11	1.00	1.04
	Both sexes	1.82	1.72	1.26	1.36	1.19	1.20
1958**	Both sexes	1.76***	1.71	1.29	1.39	n.a.	n.a.

* 1938: Annual Average; 1947-1957: Week ending October 31
** Week ending October 1
*** Mainly synthetic filament yarn and staple fibre manufacturing

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 8

Value added per employee of the Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry, All Manufacturing and Ten Leading Industries

Industries	1939	1950	1954	1956
		(dollars)		
All Manufacturing	2,326	5,022	6,232	7,099
Synthetic textiles and silk	1,770	4,888	5,123	5,074
Pulp and paper	3,325	9,765	10,543	11,159
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	6,431	10,206	13,515	16,598
Petroleum products	5,358	10,677	24,831	31,916
Motor vehicles	2,424	9,701	6,314	8,498
Slaughtering and meat packing	2,276	5,248	6,856	6,948
Primary iron and steel	2,902	5,320	7,536	9,781
Sawmills	1,384	4,074	4,624	4,901
Butter and cheese	1,902	3,537	4,826	5,056
Miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies	2,392	4,919	6,165	7,533
Rubber goods, incl. footwear	2,811	6,146	7,135	8,584

Source: Derived from statistics of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 9

Value of Factory Shipments per Employee of the Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry, All Manufacturing and Ten Leading Industries

Industries	1939	1950	1954 (dollars)	1956	1957*
All Manufacturing	5,280	11,677	13,845	15,991	16,367
Synthetic textiles and silk	3,095	8,190	9,691	10,269	10,839
Pulp and paper	6,711	18,229	20,408	22,027	21,513
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	21,094	33,725	35,418	45,361	40,629
Petroleum products	21,943	50,867	72,880	90,039	84,881
Motor vehicles	7,449	23,024	23,839	28,153	28,549
Slaughtering and meat packing	14,508	36,889	36,415	34,252	38,069
Primary iron and steel	5,492	11,722	13,276	18,890	19,586
Sawmills	3,091	8,463	10,037	11,202	11,203
Butter and cheese	7,024	15,732	20,011	21,418	23,368
Miscellaneous electrical apparatus and supplies	4,396	8,871	11,326	14,851	13,941
Rubber goods, incl. footwear	4,940	10,966	12,644	15,369	14,703

* Preliminary

Source: Derived from statistics of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 10

Capital, Repair and Maintenance Expenditures
($'000)

	Capital Expenditures			Repair and Maintenance Expenditures		
	Construction	Machinery & Equipment	Total	Construction	Machinery & Equipment	Total
1946	4,237	7,720	11,957	3,805	-	3,805
1947	5,644	12,090	17,734	494	3,424	3,918
1948	2,089	11,286	13,375	704	4,080	4,784
1949	1,676	10,026	11,702	512	4,848	5,360
1950	1,921	7,209	9,130	729	5,382	6,111
1951	4,158	13,350	17,508	808	5,686	6,494
1952	2,738	11,529	14,267	590	4,657	5,247
1953	4,556	9,005	13,561	622	5,263	5,885
1954	5,171	14,795	19,966	534	4,628	5,162
1955	2,705	9,154	11,859	779	5,856	6,635
1956	2,758	10,833	13,591	437	6,386	6,823
1957*	1,819	12,284	15,103	608	6,894	7,502

* Preliminary

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 11

Capital Expenditures in the Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry,
All Manufacturing and Ten Leading Industries

Industry	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957*
				($ Million)			
All Manufacturing Industries	792.6	972.6	969.0	822.1	946.3	1,393.8	1,425.8
Synthetic textiles and silk	17.5	14.3	13.6	20.0	11.9	13.6	15.1
Pulp and paper	108.9	115.6	91.9	69.0	71.0	239.4	226.8
Non-ferrous metal smelting & refining	40.4	62.3	67.1	47.2	74.8	99.4	107.9
Petroleum products	49.1	60.1	65.8	82.6	99.0	78.3	80.4
Motor vehicles	17.7	32.0	54.1	25.8	30.0	26.1	8.8
Slaughtering and meat packing	5.8	7.8	6.9	9.8	6.6	13.1	12.1
Primary iron and steel	50.3	72.9	49.9	33.5	34.5	61.7	75.3
Sawmills	23.8	18.4	16.5	18.9	24.2	23.6	16.8
Butter and cheese	8.5	9.5	10.8	11.9	12.9	13.4	11.8
Misc. electrical apparatus & supplies	8.5	12.2	9.5	9.8	11.7	21.4	26.9
Rubber goods, incl. footwear	7.9	10.0	15.2	15.7	15.1	13.9	17.1

* Preliminary

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry: Employment by Localities

Explanatory Notes

Regional Employment

A. Population:

1. City or Town: 1956 Census.
2. Unemployment Insurance Area: estimates made by Unemployment Insurance Commission (U.I.C.) based on 1956 Census.

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area: Estimates made by the Department of Labour, based on 1956 Census of population to which 1951 participation rates (obtained from the Census of that year), have been applied. These estimates were made on the assumption that participation rates have not changed substantially since 1951. Adjustments were made for areas where immigration of adults was heavy after 1951.

C. Employment:

1954 and 1955: Number of employees on payroll at the end of the period.

From 1956 onward: Largest number of employees on payroll during the period.

Source: Semi-annual reports of National Employment local offices.

MILLTOWN, N.B.

A. Population:
1. Milltown - 1,975
2. U.I.C. Area (St. Stephen) - 27,600

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 10,300

C. Employment:	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958*
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	570	307	493	437	15
March-Aug.	415	427	515	424	-
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	1,926	1,295	2,513	2,371	1,984
March-Aug.	2,128	2,092	2,540	2,346	-

*Plant closed in September 1957.

DRUMMONDVILLE, Que.

A. Population:

1. Drummondville - 26,284
2. U.I.C. Area - 61,416

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 19,800

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	2,645	2,849	2,923	2,688	2,616
March-Aug.	2,687	2,838	2,926	2,624	2,463
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	5,724	5,056	5,319	6,447	6,214
March-Aug.	5,621	6,357	5,518	6,416	5,972

COWANSVILLE, Que.

A. Population:

1. Cowansville - 5,242
2. U.I.C. Area (Farnham) - 33,400

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 12,800

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	987	984	1,028	1,046	1,048
March-Aug.	980	974	1,017	1,046	1,059
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	3,162	3,444	3,789	3,906	3,947
March-Aug.	3,544	3,394	3,871	3,996	3,735

GRANBY, Que.

A. Population:

1. Granby - 27,095
2. U.I.C. Area - 54,980

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 20,500

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	649	320	462	437	428
March-Aug.	280	347	505	455	411
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	6,532	6,253	7,192	7,291	7,166
March-Aug.	6,419	6,668	7,309	7,376	7,175

JOLIETTE, Que.

A. Population:
1. Joliette - 16,940
2. U.I.C. Area - 90,200

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 33,400

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	81	79	83	81	87
March-Aug.	82	81	82	87	88
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	5,956	6,118	6,844	6,591	6,435
March-Aug.	6,152	6,480	6,835	6,610	6,692

LOUISEVILLE, Que.

A. Population:
1. Louiseville - 4,392
2. U.I.C. Area - 24,600

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 8,600

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	731	959	1,048	973	915
March-Aug.	997	1,017	1,044	969	793
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	1,402	1,631	2,092	2,230	2,111
March-Aug.	1,686	1,793	2,339	2,230	1,971

MAGOG, Que.

A. Population:
1. Magog - 12,720
2. U.I.C. Area - 23,299

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 8,100

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	24	40	52	63	57
March-Aug.	26	44	56	63	56
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	2,194	2,384	2,651	2,854	2,624
March-Aug.	2,177	2,480	2,837	2,827	2,777

MONTMAGNY, Que.

A. Population:

1. Montmagny - 6,405
2. U.I.C. Area - 44,100

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 16,400

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	498	525	517	462	320
March-Aug.	498	508	486	320	337
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	1,877	1,878	2,349	2,527	2,151
March-Aug.	1,932	2,075	2,535	2,246	2,098

MONTREAL, Que.

A. Population:

1. Montreal - 1,109,439
2. U.I.C. Area - 1,680,965

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 704,300

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	102	100	119	186	138
March-Aug.	93	102	160	190	170
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	230,666	217,084	229,437	238,003	238,996
March-Aug.	225,676	222,213	234,822	245,016	n.a.

ST. GEORGES OUEST, Que.

A. Population:

1. St. Georges ouest - 3,643
2. U.I.C. Area (St. Georges est) - 65,300

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 22,700

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	144	257	303	310	299
March-Aug.	171	228	300	305	260
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	2,225	2,133	2,804	2,917	2,971
March-Aug.	2,488	2,572	3,200	3,116	3,039

ST. HYACINTHE, Que.

A. Population:

1. St. Hyacinthe	-	20,439
2. U.I.C. Area	-	74,426

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 26,300

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	287	187	208	196	200
March-Aug.	184	205	186	194	190
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	5,888	5,697	6,832	6,940	7,381
March-Aug.	6,203	6,495	6,885	7,325	7,215

ST. JEAN, Que.

A. Population:

1. St. Jean	-	24,367
2. Iberville	-	6,270
3. Ste. Angele de Monnoir	-	971
4. U.I.C. Area	-	59,500

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 25,000

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	371	395	452	415	419
March-Aug.	346	345	378	417	488
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	6,299	6,174	7,744	6,567	8,725
March-Aug.	6,765	7,234	7,592	8,876	8,702

STE. ROSE, Que.

A. Population:

1. Ste. Rose	-	5,378
2. U.I.C. Area (Ste. Therese)	-	39,700

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 22,200

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	45	47	57	54	47
March-Aug.	47	51	53	54	44
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	2,411	2,323	2,735	2,708	2,869
March-Aug.	2,365	2,355	2,659	2,642	2,835

GRAND'MERE, Que.

A. Population:

1. Grand'mere	-	14,023
2. Shawinigan Falls	-	28,597
3. U.I.C. Area (Shawinigan Falls)	-	86,289

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 28,600

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957*
1. Synthetic Textiles:				
Sept.-Feb.	41	84	91	86
March-Aug.	54	76	90	60
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:				
Sept.-Feb.	7,258	8,157	9,922	9,841
March-Aug.	8,474	9,358	10,346	10,242

*Plant closed in spring 1957.

SHERBROOKE, Que.

A. Population:

1. Sherbrooke	-	58,668
2. Coaticook	-	6,492
3. Richmond	-	3,849
4. U.I.C. Area	-	141,758

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 49,600

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles*					
Sept.-Feb.	1,211	1,226	1,277	1,211	1,210
March-Aug.	1,071	1,353	1,144	1,288	1,230
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	12,938	13,869	15,100	16,212	13,848
March-Aug.	13,572	13,570	17,462	11,780	14,947

*Including employment in Sherbrooke, Coaticook and Richmond.

SOREL, Que.

A. Population:

1. Sorel	-	16,476
2. U.I.C. Area	-	55,100

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 19,200

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	415	429	538	483	550
March-Aug.	413	506	523	580	510
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	7,247	5,136	6,180	6,176	6,286
March-Aug.	6,563	5,938	6,144	6,633	5,990

ORMSTOWN, Que.

A. Population:
1. Ormstown - 1,347
2. U.I.C. Area (Valleyfield) - 53,206

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 18,600

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	159	193	212	164	203
March-Aug.	141	185	202	193	201
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	4,131	4,103	4,637	4,824	4,679
March-Aug.	4,019	4,452	4,453	4,653	4,230

PLESSISVILLE, Que.

A. Population:
1. Plessisville - 5,829
2. U.I.C. Area (Victoriaville) - 56,700

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 20,900

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	-	52	119	85	89
March-Aug.	19	63	105	93	100
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	4,488	4,818	6,233	6,302	6,097
March-Aug.	4,917	5,671	6,492	6,431	n.a.

CORNWALL, Ont.

A. Population:
1. Cornwall - 40,000 (est.)
2. U.I.C. Area - 84,918

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 29,800

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	1,877	2,111	2,419	2,426	1,871
March-Aug.	1,597	2,260	2,446	2,342	1,829
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	6,410	7,178	7,902	8,154	7,292
March-Aug.	6,589	7,304	8,384	7,837	6,916

GALT, Ont.

A. Population:
1. Galt - 23,738
2. U.I.C. Area - 41,168

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 18,400

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	215	160	239	309	326
March-Aug.	143	189	240	277	335
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	10,009	9,696	11,469	12,449	12,451
March-Aug.	9,881	10,480	11,994	12,830	11,620

GUELPH, Ont.

A. Population:
1. Guelph - 33,860
2. U.I.C. Area - 68,917

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 27,800

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	156	173	222	246	268
March-Aug.	179	213	240	249	292
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	8,066	7,826	8,797	9,485	9,109
March-Aug.	8,194	8,386	9,351	9,392	8,602

KINGSTON, Ont.

A. Population:
1. Kingston - 48,618
2. Millhaven - 196
3. U.I.C. Area - 69,300

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 31,900

C. Employment:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	909	1,202	1,623	1,806	2,311
March-Aug.	1,024	1,520	1,744	2,128	2,222
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	5,262	6,100	6,924	7,058	7,042
March-Aug.	5,469	6,611	6,994	7,137	6,746

MIDLAND, Ont.

A. Population:

1. Midland	-	8,250
2. U.I.C. Area	-	22,000

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 7,200

C. Employment:	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	41	49	74	55	81
March-Aug.	20	80	73	76	81
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	1,552	1,357	1,581	1,615	1,614
March-Aug.	1,109	1,416	1,588	1,632	n.a.

MAITLAND, Ont.

A. Population:

1. Maitland	-	150
2. Prescott	-	4,920
3. U.I.C. Area (Prescott)	-	25,187

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 9,300

C. Employment:	1958*
1. Synthetic Textiles:	
Sept.-Feb.	125
March-Aug.	80**
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:	
Sept.-Feb.	2,677
March-Aug.	3,040

* Plant opened October 1957.
** Production workers only.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont.

A. Population:

1. Port Dalhousie	-	3,087
2. St. Catharines	-	39,708
3. U.I.C. Area (St. Catharines)	-	84,300

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 42,600

C. Employment:	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:				
Sept.-Feb.	-	32	33	25
March-Aug.	12	33	33	25
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:				
Sept.-Feb.	-	20,008	20,869	20,358
March-Aug.	19,071	25,679	20,916	18,296

TORONTO, Ont.

A. Population:

1. Toronto	-	667,706
2. U.I.C. Area	-	1,216,700

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 576,700

C. Employment:	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	140	138	141	115	93
March-Aug.	145	129	119	103	91
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	168,094	159,201	159,923	164,100	160,356
March-Aug.	163,659	157,826	161,543	165,910	n.a.

DUNNVILLE, Ont.

A. Population:

1. Dunnville	-	4,776
2. Welland	-	16,405
3. U.I.C. Area (Welland)	-	63,091

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 23,800

C. Employment:	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	21	39	41	41	44
March-Aug.	34	39	44	43	44
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	8,297	8,287	11,038	11,950	11,603
March-Aug.	8,588	10,195	11,792	12,835	10,321

EDMONTON, Alta.

A. Population:

1. Edmonton	-	226,002
2. U.I.C. Area	-	471,000

B. Estimated Labour Force in U.I.C. Area - 212,600

C. Employment:	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1. Synthetic Textiles:					
Sept.-Feb.	223	185	189	119	210
March-Aug.	178	200	128	179	201
2. All Manufacturing in U.I.C. Area:					
Sept.-Feb.	10,421	11,803	14,912	17,094	17,867
March-Aug.	11,447	13,782	15,381	18,892	n.a.

GENERAL STATISTICAL DATA RELATIVE TO DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, ESTIMATED DOMESTIC MARKET AND EXPORTS: REGARDING FIBRES, YARNS, FABRICS AND MAN-MADE PRODUCTS OF OR CONTAINING SILK OR MAN-MADE FIBRES

Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Textiles
in Canada by Fibre Content, 1926-1956
(pounds)

Year	Cotton	Wool	Silk	Man-Made (Synthetic)	All Textiles
1926	14.4	5.7	0.4	0.4	21.0
1927	16.1	5.7	0.5	0.6	23.0
1928	15.8	5.9	0.5	0.8	23.0
1929	15.4	5.6	0.4	1.1	22.5
1930	12.5	4.7	0.3	1.4	18.9
1931	10.7	3.4	0.3	1.0	15.5
1932	9.9	3.4	0.3	0.9	14.4
1933	12.1	4.0	0.2	1.1	17.5
1934	13.3	4.4	0.2	1.2	19.1
1935	13.0	4.8	0.3	1.4	19.4
1936	13.8	5.2	0.2	1.5	20.6
1937	15.3	5.1	0.2	1.8	22.4
1938	12.7	4.2	0.2	1.6	18.7
1939	15.3	4.8	0.2	2.0	22.3
1940	19.4	6.6	0.2	2.4	28.5
1941	20.0	6.2	0.04	3.0	29.4
1942	22.4	6.6	0.008	2.9	31.9
1943	20.9	5.5	–	2.7	29.1
1944	18.1	4.7	–	3.7	26.5
1945	16.5	4.9	–	4.1	25.6
1946	17.5	6.1	0.008	3.6	27.3
1947	20.0	6.7	0.04	4.8	31.6
1948	17.1	6.8	0.03	4.8	28.7
1949	16.7	5.5	0.03	5.2	27.4
1950	17.9	5.7	0.04	6.0	29.6
1951	17.5	4.9	0.04	6.8	29.2
1952	14.1	3.7	0.03	6.7	24.6
1953	14.1	4.7	0.03	6.9	25.8
1954	13.0	3.4	0.03	6.0	22.4
1955*	15.0	3.7	n.a.	6.6	25.5
1956*	15.6	4.0	n.a.	7.7	27.3

*World Cotton Statistics, International Cotton Advisory Committee.

Source: Based on Table II-2, The Canadian Primary Textiles Industry, Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

Table 2

Apparent Canadian Market for Staple Fibre and Tow
('000 lbs.)

Year	Domestic Sales for Home Market and Production for Own Use*			Imports**		Total Apparent Domestic Supply
	Viscose	Other	Total Domestic Supply by Canadian Industry	Resale of Imports by Canadian Fibre Producers	Total Imports	
1939	-	-	-	n.a.	2,570	2,570
1943	-	-	-	n.a.	5,700	5,700
1945	-	-	-	n.a.	6,841	6,841
1946	-	-	681	n.a.	9,454	10,135
1947	-	-	1,352	7,606	12,508	13,860
1948	-	-	2,893	8,605	9,408	12,301
1949	2,100	4,454	6,554	8,101	10,060	16,614
1950	11,700	7,163	18,863	1,100	5,674	24,537
1951	10,200	8,020	18,220	3,501	14,320	32,540
1952	16,000	8,713	24,713	598	8,788	33,501
1953	13,800	8,675	22,475	2,115	6,670	29,145
1954	18,500	6,686	25,186	4,235	4,565	29,751
1955	25,600	5,911	31,511	8,224	9,296	40,807
1956	24,300	6,190	30,490	7,109	8,299	38,789
1957	22,800	6,454	29,254	4,620	11,646	40,718

*Viscose figures by Courtaulds (Canada) Limited; others by McDonald, Currie and Company.

**Resales of viscose by Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd.; of others by McDonald, Currie and Company. Total imports from Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Includes imports under Tariff Items 557c and 558i. According to industry, acetate tow for filter tips and acrylic staple fibre and tow were significant in 1956 and 1957.

Table 3

Available Public Data on Staple Fibre
Production by Types*
('000 lbs.)

Year	Domestic Viscose Deliveries	Domestic Acetate Production	Domestic Nylon Production
1945	-	-	
1946	-	750	
1947	-	1,500	
1948	-	2,500	200
1949	2,100	3,500	1,000
1950	11,700	4,200	1,500
1951	10,200	4,600	1,750
1952	16,000	5,750	2,500
1953	13,800	4,750**	3,000
1954	18,500	3,600**	3,000
1955	25,600	n.a.	n.a.
1956	24,300	n.a.	n.a.
1957	22,800	n.a.	n.a.

*Owing to the small number of producers of each fibre type, the Tariff Board is not at liberty to disclose hitherto unpublished statistics on output by types of fibres. Data re viscose by Courtaulds (Canada) Limited. Data re other types from Canadian Textile Journal, March 25, 1955.

**Excludes deliveries by Canadian Chemical and Cellulose Co. Ltd.

Table 4

Available Public Data on Production of Continuous Filament Yarns of Viscose, Acetate and Nylon*
(Excluding Tire Yarn)
('000 lbs.)

Year	Domestic Viscose Deliveries	Domestic Acetate Production	Domestic Nylon Production
1937	8,872	6,325	-
1939	8,516	6,500	-
1943	9,317	8,200	1,750
1945	8,336	8,200	1,025
1946	9,382	8,900	1,630
1947	9,962	10,700	2,400
1948	10,004	13,275	2,500
1949	10,992	15,500	2,750
1950	13,064	17,000	3,500
1951	10,510	17,750	4,500
1952	7,755	17,750	5,400
1953	7,319	15,400**	6,600
1954	7,300	12,600**	5,800

*Owing to the small numbers of producers of each fibre type, the Tariff Board is not at liberty to disclose hitherto unpublished statistics on output by types of fibres.

**Data re acetate excludes deliveries of Canadian Chemical and Cellulose Co. Ltd.

Source: Canadian Textile Journal, March 25, 1955. Table there published reduced by nylon tire yarn shipments as submitted by Primary Textiles Institute.

Table 5

Apparent use of Man-Made Staple Fibre and Filament in the total supply of Textile Yarns
(Excluding Tire Yarn and "Saran")*
('000 lbs.)

Year	Domestic Shipments of Continuous Filament Yarn	Domestic Shipments of Staple Fibre and Tow	Exports of Synthetic Fibre, Thread and Yarn	Net Domestic Supply by Canadian Industry	Imports: Resale of Imports by Canadian Fibre Producers	Imports: Total Imports	Re-exports of Synthetic Fibre, Thread and Yarn	Total Domestic Supply
1939	15,030	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,698	n.a.	n.a.
1943	19,190	-	n.a.		n.a.	10,525	n.a.	n.a.
1946	20,055	681	n.a.		n.a.	14,655	n.a.	n.a.
1947	23,727	1,352	n.a.		7,612	17,965	n.a.	n.a.
1948	27,016	2,893	n.a.		8,608	16,329	n.a.	n.a.
1949	31,248	6,898	n.a.		8,104	16,914	n.a.	n.a.
1950	36,878	18,401	n.a.		1,205	10,758	n.a.	n.a.
1951	37,004	20,601	1,642	55,963	3,510	18,151	414	73,700
1952	31,633	25,754	1,910	55,477	627	11,986	44	67,419
1953	30,647	23,580	1,434	52,793	2,358	11,052	227	63,618
1954	27,940	29,898	5,807	52,031	4,868	7,142	410	58,763
1955	33,787	32,032	2,483	63,336	8,509	12,035	65	75,306
1956	34,663	30,882	2,349	63,196	7,403	11,210	52	74,354
1957	37,144	32,561	6,248	63,457	4,901	14,878	45	78,290

* For explanatory notes, please see following page.

1937-1943: Viscose domestic shipments as reported to the Tariff Board by Courtaulds (Canada) Limited. Acetate production and nylon domestic shipments as reported in Canadian Textile Journal, March 25, 1955.

1946-1957: Sales and intra company transfers of viscose, acetate, nylon, terylene and fiberglas as reported to McDonald, Currie and Company. Excludes Richmond Plastics Co. Ltd.

Viscose Domestic Shipments from Dominion Bureau of Statistics; other as reported to McDonald, Currie and Company.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics records the value of exports for the years 1946-1951 as follows:-

	$000
1946	86
1947	2,154
1948	2,162
1949	844
1950	2,879
1951	1,179

Data on resale of viscose staple fibre submitted by Courtaulds (Canada) Limited; on other fibres and filaments, by McDonald, Currie and Company.

"Total Imports", as recorded by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under Tariff Items 557c, 558i, 558b(a), 558b(b), 558d(a), 558d(b), and 558f. Admixtures with cotton or wool, and staple fibre for cigarette filter tips are included.

Table 6

Shipments by the Synthetic Textiles and Silk Industry of Woven Fabrics of Man-Made Fibres and Silk (excluding Wool Blends)
('000 Linear Yards)

Year	Silk and Mixtures Containing Silk	All Continuous Filament Rayon	All Continuous Filament other than Rayon	Mixtures with Continuous Filament	Total Continuous Filament Synthetic	All Spun Rayon	Mixtures with Spun Rayon	Total Spun Rayon and Spun Rayon Mixtures except Wool Blends*	All Other Synthetic Woven Fabrics	Total Silk and Synthetic Woven Fabrics**
1938	8,030	27,868	-	778	28,646	-	-	-	511	37,187
1939	5,922	32,366	-	1,274	33,641	482	-	482	563	40,607
1940	2,047	35,115	-	2,853	37,968	2,215	-	2,215	678	42,908
1943	n.a.	44,835	n.a.	5,179	50,014	6,834	4,171	11,005	2,970	63,989
1945	n.a.	44,664	n.a.	5,011	49,675	6,373	7,854	14,227	469	64,371
1946	33	51,587	n.a.	6,056	57,643	8,740	5,981	14,721	957	73,354
1947	92	55,915	n.a.	6,115	62,030	6,183	4,747	10,930	2,753	75,805
1948	162	62,306	935	5,140	68,381	14,007	7,400	21,407	405	90,354
1949	412	72,369	1,939	7,298	81,605	17,406	4,631	22,036	1,351	105,404
1950	224	74,706	4,201	4,228	83,135	20,993	5,615	26,608	1,800	111,765
1951	283	71,491	8,238	8,266	87,996	19,544	1,157	20,701	2,201	111,182
1952	221	58,942	11,122	5,506	75,571	20,671	1,818	22,489	777	99,058
1953	237	55,326	8,415	5,589	69,331	20,029	1,541	21,570	2,970	94,108
1954	182	37,752	8,162	10,438	56,352	19,143	963	20,106	4,236	80,875
1955	462	39,987	11,488	13,313	64,787	23,976	966	24,942	6,055	96,246
1956	1,055	42,881	9,608	12,934	65,423	19,632	1,306	20,937	8,461	95,877
1957	210	40,310	10,387	13,473	64,171	14,430	1,414	15,845	5,224	85,449

* Wool blends are included prior to 1946. From 1946 through 1950, wool blends were extracted according to information in Table IV of the Submission on Wool Fabrics of the Primary Textiles Institute, November 18, 1957.

** In addition, the Industry produced some fabrics not containing man-made fibres and some wool blends. These amounted to 3,331,022 linear yards in 1957.

Source: Derived from Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures

Shipments by the Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry
of Woven Fabrics of Man-Made Fibres
('000 Linear Yards)

Year	All Continuous Filament and Blends Containing Continuous Filament*	All Spun Rayon and Blends Containing Spun Rayon	Total
1938	10,446	3,588	14,034
1939	14,810	5,148	19,958
1940	17,802	7,524	25,326
1943	10,084	11,010	21,094
1945	9,198	10,553	19,751
1946	3,609	2,697	6,306
1947	4,486	3,180	7,666
1948	5,375	4,760	10,135
1949	5,503	4,480	9,983
1950	4,143	2,112	6,255
1951	2,881	661	3,542
1952	1,341	304	1,645
1953	5,377	19	5,396
1954	1,484	19	1,503
1955	754	71	825
1956	1,244	-	1,244
1957	407	531	938

*Includes relatively small amounts of fabrics of man-made fibres of unspecified types

Source: Derived from information at Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 8

Apparent Canadian Market for Woven Fabrics of Man-Made Fibres and Silk
('000 Linear Yards)

Year	Domestic Shipments	Exports*	Net Canadian Supply	Imports**	Re-Exports*	Total Domestic Supply	Per Cent of Supply (in Linear Yards) supplied by Canadian Industry	Per Cent of Supply (in dollar value) supplied by Canadian Industry***
							%	%
1938	51,221	1,871	49,350	8,027	18	57,359	86	85
1939	60,565	2,069	58,496	7,475	58	65,913	89	87
1940	68,234	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.
1943	85,083	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.
1945	84,122	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.
1946	79,660	4,080	75,580	12,714	25	88,269	86	80
1947	83,471	7,741	75,730	19,377	119	94,988	80	72
1948	100,489	3,576	96,913	15,139	142	111,910	87	82
1949	115,387	752	114,635	17,749	597	131,787	87	83
1950	118,020	1,454	116,566	13,333	242	129,657	90	87
1951	114,724	1,362	113,362	16,870	178	130,054	87	85
1952	100,703	822	99,881	29,738	221	129,398	77	77
1953	99,504	1,196	98,308	33,003	465	130,846	75	74
1954	82,378	1,347	81,031	29,041	472	109,600	74	70
1955	97,071	1,323	95,748	31,787	407	127,128	75	69
1956	97,121	1,434	95,687	33,938	365	129,260	74	68
1957	86,387	1,025	85,362	39,286	366	124,282	69	n.a.

* 1938-1950: Estimated by Primary Textiles Institute; 1951-1957: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

** The official figures for some of the largest fabric import items are expressed only in dollars and pounds. Consequently, in order to show imports on a basis comparable to domestic shipments, imports were converted by the Primary Textiles Institute to linear yards. The following page contains an explanation submitted by the Primary Textiles Institute of the conversion factors which they used. No made-up products are included.

*** The basic sources of this calculation are Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures on value of domestic shipments and dutiable value of imports. A complete series on value of exports is, however, not available. Consequently, adjustments were made to bring the available data on value into line with the yardage data on Net Canadian Supply as shown on this Table.

Factors Used in Converting D.B.S. Import Data,
Reported in Various Units,
to Linear Yards of Fabric
(Submission by Primary Textiles Institute, December 10, 1958)

In order to arrive at an estimated total market for silk and man-made fibre textiles in Canada, we have converted imports of silk and man-made fibre fabrics ... (as reported by D.B.S. in various units) to linear yards of fabric.

Although the best trade information available has been used to arrive at such factors, it should be emphasized that the data do not provide more than an order-of-magnitude estimate. In general, however, the conversion factors used in the case of the large and important items have been chosen on a conservative basis and we believe that actual fabric imports in the form of products have been higher than is expressed in the totals shown.

A detailed description of the conversion factor used in the case of each tariff item under review follows:

Fabrics

Class No. 3372 - Woven fabrics, synthetic, n.o.p.

This is the large import item covering most classes of man-made fibre fabrics. A comparison of U.S. export data with Canadian import figures over the period indicates an average fabric weight of about 3 linear yards/pound. Since the war the imports of spun (heavier weight) fabrics have increased substantially, but in the past three years imports of the newer man-made fibre fabrics in the very light weight filament constructions have increased to an even greater extent which suggests that the estimate of fabric imports for the last three years has been on a conservative basis.

Class No. 3481 - Silk fabrics, coated or impregnated

Most silk fabrics of this character are oiled silk, which is a light weight item. The conversion estimate is four yards per pound of 36" width material.

Class No. 3484 - Synthetic fabrics, coated or impregnated

Several types of fabric are included in this item. Trade information, however, indicates that a large percentage in the last few years has been upholstery fabric. It is also believed that there is an amount of non-woven fabrics, which has developed since 1951, all from the United States since this type of fabric is not under consideration we have made an appropriate allowance for it. The estimated volume of woven fabric imports from the U.S., after deductions for non-woven fabrics are shown in the following table.

	U.S. Total Imports Class 3484-lbs.	Linear Yards	
		U.S. Woven Fabrics	Total All Countries Woven Fabrics
1957	2,323,375	2,000,000	2,707,589
1956	2,081,721	1,700,000	2,252,578
1955	1,789,032	1,500,000	1,870,370
1954	1,327,588	1,000,000	1,220,346
1953	1,306,847	1,000,000	1,172,234
1952	1,207,320	900,000	960,833

In general, imports are considered to be mainly of heavy fabrics and a conversion factor of one yard per pound for 54" material has been taken.

Table 9

Total Apparent Supply of Synthetic Tire Yarn, 1946 - 1957
(Actual Weight Supplied)
Million lbs.

Year	Canadian Viscose Shipments*	Canadian Nylon Shipments*	Net Canadian Supply	Viscose and Nylon Imports: Tire Yarn	Tire Fabric	Total**	Total Supply Viscose and Nylon	Net Canadian Supply as Per Cent of Total Supply
1946	3.3	-	3.3	2.7	0.5	3.2	6.5	51
1947	6.0	-	6.0	3.8	3.1	6.9	12.9	47
1948	6.4	-	6.4	4.3	1.7	6.0	12.4	52
1949	4.7	-	4.7	4.7	1.9	6.6	11.3	42
1950	8.8	-	8.8	4.9	1.5	6.4	15.2	58
1951	10.3	-	10.3	5.3	1.8	7.1	17.4	59
1952	13.9	-	13.9	6.7	1.0	7.7	21.6	64
1953	19.8	0.4	20.2	7.5	0.8	8.3	28.5	71
1954	20.3	1.2	21.5	3.6	0.7	4.3	25.8	83
1955	23.4	1.9	25.3	4.3	0.7	5.0	30.3	83
1956	21.7	3.1	24.8	6.0	2.9	8.9	33.7	74
1957	19.8	4.9	24.7	2.4	0.3	2.7	27.4	90

* Home market shipments of tire yarn for tires
** Imports 100% viscose to end of 1950, approximately 90% thereafter

Source: Primary Textiles Institute

Table 10

Total Apparent Supply of Tire Fabric, 1946-1957: Cotton basis

Million lbs.

Year	Apparent Supply Viscose: Actual Weight	Apparent Supply Viscose: Cotton Basis*	Apparent Supply Nylon: Actual Weight	Apparent Supply Nylon: Cotton Basis**	Apparent Supply Cotton: Actual Weight	Total Supply Cotton Basis
1946	6.5	9.2	-	-	12.7	21.9
1947	12.9	18.4	-	-	18.1	36.5
1948	12.4	17.7	-	-	17.0	34.7
1949	11.3	16.2	-	-	13.1	29.3
1950	15.2	21.8	-	-	13.9	35.7
1951	16.7	23.9	0.7	1.7	14.0	39.6
1952	20.8	29.8	0.8	2.0	9.6	41.4
1953	27.3	39.1	1.2	3.0	3.6	45.7
1954	24.2	34.6	1.6	4.0	2.5	41.1
1955	27.9	39.9	2.4	6.0	2.7	48.6
1956	29.7	42.5	4.0	10.0	2.4	54.9
1957	22.2	37.1	5.2	13.0	2.6	52.7

* 1 lb. cotton replaced by .70 lb. viscose from 1946 to the end of 1956, by .60 lb. in 1957
** 1 lb. cotton replaced by .40 lb. nylon in years shown

Source: Primary Textiles Institute

Table 11

Principal Statistics of the Men's, Women's and Children's Factory Clothing Industries

Year	Establishments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages $000	Cost at factory of material used $000	Value added by Manufacture $000	Gross Value of Production $000
1937	986	42,230	36,235	76,563	55,519	132,622
1939	950	41,793	36,637	72,770	54,772	128,090
1946	1,645	57,785	83,100	174,172	152,039	327,060
1947	1,735	60,786	95,844	190,796	175,734	367,471
1948	1,723	64,508	110,352	225,700	205,044	431,838
1949	1,599	67,592	120,370	241,574	208,209	451,007
1950	1,634	67,339	123,447	241,253	208,131	450,694
1951	1,645	67,075	128,254	251,814	216,990	470,181
1952	1,604	70,342	141,812	288,366	247,115	536,939
1953	1,600	70,289	148,693	288,253	249,934	539,704
1954	1,561	65,989	141,146	272,005	229,577	503,430
1955	1,500	65,435	143,605	287,464	239,098	526,658
1956	1,425	65,392	152,885	320,316	250,902	567,400
1957*	n.a.	66,178	159,803	332,541	n.a.	584,117

*Preliminary

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 10

Domestic Shipments of [illegible]*

	Unit of Quantity	1947 Quantity	1947 $000	1954 Quantity	1954 $000	1955 Quantity	1955 $000	195[illegible] Quantity	195[illegible] $000
Clothing, Women's and Children's:									
Bathrobes, Kimonos, Lounging Jackets, Housecoats, etc.	doz.	24,775	1,912	55,616	1,692	33,790	2,026	[illegible]	2,103
Blouses	doz.	338,907	9,108	436,179	11,355	344,810	9,281	320,575	[illegible]
Clothing, Sport	doz.	28,417	790	31,252	989	35,062	1,107	30,080	965
Corsets, Combination Garments, Bandeaux and Brassieres	doz.	369,109	6,995	486,140	10,356	391,700	[illegible]	444,823	9,507
Dresses	No.	7,516,974	44,237	7,754,051	51,125	8,338,498	[illegible]	6,644,658	48,418
Nightdresses and Nightshirts	doz.	62,771	1,636	123,303	3,073	157,131	3,365	125,457	3,081
Skirts	No.	611,061	1,731	2,038,367	6,195	1,647,783	5,250	1,606,481	5,438
Suits	No.	11,320	173	358,906	4,102	254,324	3,321	173,792	2,134
Underslips	doz.	414,448	6,736	574,197	11,846	604,802	12,741	612,334	12,372
Pyjamas	doz.	19,504	704	31,181	855	23,787	693	31,694	697
Clothing, Men's and Boys':									
Bathrobes, etc.	doz.	7,033	623	16,834	752	5,105	534	10,723	918
Pants and Slacks	No.	n.a.	n.a.	2,697,779	10,177	2,818,490	10,428	2,403,940	8,691
Shirts, fine	doz.	9,492	373	72,999	2,603	64,400	2,411	70,870	2,472
Suits	No.	n.a.	n.a.	373,231	6,191	504,383	8,014	518,888	8,836
Curtains	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	2,719	-	2,314	-	2,321

* Complete statistics are not available. The proportion of total Canadian production contained in this table is unknown.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 13

Imports of Synthetic Fibre Products
('000)

Year	Clothing, n.o.p. (s.c. 3383)		Dresses, women's & children's (s.c. 3384)		Curtains (s.c. 3390)		Handkerchiefs (s.c. 3391)		Manufactures, n.o.p. (s.c. 3392)		Total
	Oz.	$		$	Oz.	$	Oz.	$	Oz.	$	$
1937	1,143	473	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14	2	605	85	560
1939	1,696	375	1,292 oz.	533	914	69	15	3	966	127	1,107
1943	148	79	69 "	53	96	13	63	24	182	33	202
1945	169	128	68 "	73	*	*	149	87	712	194	482
1946	1,828	1,030	769 "	630	689	190	274	255	1,620	517	2,622
1947	6,175	2,285	1,331 "	1,036	1,333	254	109	82	2,440	669	4,326
1948	1,340	578	526 "	504	1,568	295	23	10	2,168	489	1,876
1949	1,572	656	898 "	736	1,823	311	25	12	2,141	454	2,169
1950	2,261	769	1,385 "	1,045	3,321	497	6	3	2,601	482	2,796
1951	3,355	1,229	2,043 "	1,333	2,775	496	10	8	4,568	824	3,890
1952	8,027	2,140	3,647 "	1,844	6,579	947	52	5	7,836	1,406	6,342
1953	11,771	3,079	315 No.	1,867	8,134	1,156	25	5	14,142	2,037	8,144
1954	9,796	2,418	297 "	1,860	9,195	1,211	254	16	17,816	2,308	7,813
1955	14,981	2,861	356 "	2,175	7,581	1,196	680	41	28,682	3,185	9,458
1956	18,911	3,313	285 "	1,847	7,314	1,328	436	37	41,401	4,367	10,892
1957	24,115	3,540	256 "	1,692	6,978	1,216	184	25	56,920	5,469	11,942

* Less than 500

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Includes all imports under Tariff Item 567a.

Table 14

Imports: Clothing, n.o.p., woven synthetic fibre
('000)

(s.c. 3383)

Country of Origin		1956	1st 9 mos. 1957	1st 9 mos. 1958
United Kingdom	Oz.	146	222	194
	$	69	100	61
United States	Oz.	6,272	5,302	5,465
	$	1,624	1,408	1,460
Japan	Oz.	6,389	9,549	27,998
	$	540	683	1,768
Hong Kong	Oz.	310	921	651
	$	41	78	63
France	Oz.	133	138	104
	$	59	62	46
Germany	Oz.	196	424	204
	$	33	59	40
Italy	Oz.	165	201	425
	$	55	135	137
Israel	Oz.	12	164	113
	$	2	39	48
Other	Oz.	48	65	55
	$	33	40	31
Total	Oz.	13,671	16,986	35,209
	$	2,456	2,604	3,654

Imports: Dresses, women's and children's, woven synthetic fibre
('000)

(s.c. 3384)

United Kingdom	No.	1	1	1
	$	44	35	33
United States	No.	210	182	185
	$	1,250	1,159	1,132
Japan	No.	*	1	17
	$	*	1	7
Hong Kong	No.	*	1	4
	$	*	2	4
Other	No.	2	1	1
	$	51	48	62
Total	No.	213	186	208
	$	1,345	1,245	1,238

*Less than 500

Imports: Curtains of synthetic fibre
('000)

(s.c. 3390)

Country of Origin		1956	1st 9 mos. 1957	1958
United Kingdom	Oz.	157	110	89
	$	24	14	13
United States	Oz.	5,363	5,487	5,263
	$	988	964	913
Other	Oz.	*	1	3
	$	*	1	1
Total	Oz.	5,520	5,598	5,355
	$	1,012	979	927

Imports: Handkerchiefs, synthetic fibre
('000)

(s.c. 3391)

United Kingdom	Oz.	5	1	2
	$	1	*	*
United States	Oz.	14	10	18
	$	4	3	7
Japan	Oz.	347	152	121
	$	21	13	6
Other	Oz.	8	5	7
	$	4	3	4
Total	Oz.	374	168	148
	$	30	20	17

Imports: Manufactures, n.o.p., synthetic fibres
('000)

(s.c. 3392)

United Kingdom	Oz.	1,878	3,463	3,040
	$	194	299	220
United States	Oz.	19,921	31,576	30,611
	$	2,406	3,217	3,449
Italy	Oz.	823	1,654	1,726
	$	52	85	115
Japan	Oz.	4,197	4,430	7,953
	$	233	265	382
France	Oz.	211	163	150
	$	53	39	32
Other	Oz.	207	352	372
	$	49	68	68
Total	Oz.	27,237	41,638	43,852
	$	2,987	3,973	4,266

* Less than 500

Table 15

Exports of Synthetic Fibre Products*
(dollars)

Year	Underwear (s.c. 3270)	Dresses (s.c. 3280)	Clothing, n.o.p. (s.c. 3290)	Manufactures, n.o.p. (s.c. 3300)
1948	184,588	719,288	440,823	363,952
1949	51,877	117,589	95,671	466,411
1950	5,050	33,196	25,251	571,771
1951	62,981	114,868	46,318	274,631
1952	70,265	60,821	103,978	292,539
1953	69,048	58,009	101,559	243,035
1954	132,991	52,886	175,154	495,041
1955	155,776	49,927	138,831	334,746
1956	77,836	39,505	179,293	343,609
1957	72,560	74,451	144,925	754,694

*Include both knitted and woven goods

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

HISTORY OF PRINCIPAL SILK AND SYNTHETIC TARIFF ITEMS

Tariff Item 557c (formerly items 558h and 855)

Synthetic staple fibres not exceeding twelve inches in length, not more advanced than in the form of sliver; continuous or uncut synthetic filaments imported for converting into [illegible] exceeding twelve inches, for use in the manufacture of [illegible] or flock; n.o.p.

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1950, Mar. 1	Free	7½%	10%

Tariff Item 558

Yarns and warps wholly of thrown silk, in the [illegible]

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1928, Feb. 17	10%	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tariff Item 558a

Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of spun silk, generally known as schappe and bourette, not more advanced than singles [illegible]

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1928, Feb. 17	10%	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tariff Item 558b

Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of synthetic text[illegible] or filaments, not more advanced than singles, not coloured, [illegible] more than seven turns to the inch, under such regulations [illegible] Minister may prescribe:

		B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1928, Feb. 17		12½%	17½%	20%
1930, Sept. 17		25%	30%	35%
	not less than	28¢ lb.	28¢ lb.	28¢ lb.
1934, Apr. 19		20%		
	not less than	20¢ lb.		
1936, May 2				
(a) Produced from	cellulose acetate	5%	30%	35%
	not less than		28¢ lb.	28¢ lb.
(b) N.o.p.		20%	30%	35%
	not less than		28¢ lb.	28¢ lb.

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1948, Jan. 1 (GATT)			
(a) Produced from cellulose acetate		25%	
not less than		24¢ lb.	
(b) N.o.p.		25%	
not less than		24¢ lb.	
1951, June 6 (GATT)			
(a) Produced from cellulose acetate		22½%	
not less than		22¢ lb.	
(b) N.o.p.		22½%	
not less than		22¢ lb.	

Tariff Item 558d

Rovings, yarns and warps wholly or in part of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, n.o.p., including threads, cords or twist for sewing, embroidering or other purposes, not to contain silk; yarns of synthetic textile fibres or filaments wholly or partially covered with metallic strip, one pound of which shall contain not less than 10,000 yards; under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe:

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1928, Feb. 17	17½%	22½%	25%
1930, Sept. 17	25%	30%	35%
not less than	28¢ lb.	28¢ lb.	28¢ lb.
1936, May 2			
(a) Produced wholly from cellulose acetate	7½%	30%	35%
not less than		28¢ lb.	28¢ lb.
(b) N.o.p.	25%	30%	35%
not less than		28¢ lb.	28¢ lb.
1948, Jan. 1 (GATT)			
(a) Produced wholly from cellulose acetate		25%	
not less than		24¢ lb.	
(b) N.o.p.		25%	
not less than		24¢ lb.	
1951, June 6 (GATT)			
(a) Produced wholly from cellulose acetate		22½%	
not less than		22¢ lb.	
(b) N.o.p.		22½%	
not less than		22¢ lb.	

Tariff Item 558g

Yarns and warps, wholly of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, not more advanced than singles, not coloured, with not more than seven turns to the inch, for use in the manufacture of woven cord tire fabric (expires June 30, 1960):

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1943, Oct. 1 (Introduced)	Free	17%	25%
and, per lb.	-	3½¢	4¢

		B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1946, Dec. 1			17½%	
	and, per lb.		3½¢	
1948, Jan. 1		10%	12½%	35%
	not less than		12¢ lb.	28¢ lb.
1952, Apr. 1		7½%	10%	
	not less than		11¢ lb.	
1957, June 30 (GATT)			12½%	
	not less than		11¢ lb.	

Tariff Item 558i

Continuous or uncut synthetic filaments for use in the manufacture of cigarette filter tips:

		B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1955, Apr. 6 (Introduced)		Free	7½%	35%
	not less than			28¢ lb.

Tariff Item 561

Woven fabrics wholly or in part of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, not containing wool, not including fabrics in chief part by weight of silk, n.o.p.:

		B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1928, Feb. 17		17½%	32½%	35%
1930, Sept. 17		27½%	40%	45%
	and, per lb.	30¢	40¢	40¢
1933, June 10		–	36%*	
	and, per lb.		40¢	
1936, May 2		30%		
	and, per lb.	–		
1937, Feb. 26		27½%		
1948, Jan. 1 (GATT)		22½%	27½%	
	and, per lb.	–	40¢	
1951, June 6 (GATT)			25%	
	and, per lb.		30¢	

Tariff Item 561a

Fabrics, coated or impregnated, n.o.p.:

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1931, June 2 (Introduced)			
(i) Composed wholly or in part of silk	27½%	30%	45%
(ii) Composed wholly or in part of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, but not containing silk	30%	40%	50%

*Canada-France Trade Agreement rate

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1951, June 6 (GATT)			
(ii) Composed wholly or in part of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, but not containing silk		35%	

Tariff Item 561c (825a prior to January 1, 1955)

Woven cord tire fabric, wholly or in chief part by weight of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, not to contain silk nor wool, for use in the manufacture of pneumatic tires, n.o.p. (expires June 30, 1960):

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1943, Oct. 1 (Introduced)	Free	17%	25%
and, per lb.		3½¢	4¢
1946, Dec. 1		17½%	
and, per lb.		3½¢	
1948, Jan. 1	7½%	7½%	45%
and, per lb.	-	10¢	40¢
1952, Apr. 1		7½%	
and, per lb.		7½¢	

Tariff Item 561d (825 prior to April 6, 1955)

Woven cord tire fabric, wholly or in chief part by weight of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, not to contain silk nor wool, coated with a rubber composition, when imported by manufacturers of rubber, to be incorporated by them in pneumatic tires, in their own factories:

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1937, June 26 (Introduced)	Free	15%	25%
1941, April 30		17½%	25%
and, per lb.		3½¢	4¢
1948, Jan. 1 (GATT)		15%	
and, per lb.		-	

Tariff Item 567a

Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, n.o.p., of which the component of chief value is synthetic textile fibres or filaments:

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1928, Feb. 17	30%	35%	37½%
1930, Sept. 17		40%	50%
1931, June 2		40%	50%
and, per ounce		7¢	7¢

	B.P.	M.F.N.	General
1933, June 10		36%*	
and, per ounce		7¢	
1936, May 2	25%	31½%*	
and, per ounce		5¢	
1948, Jan. 1 (GATT)	20%	27½%	

*Canada-France Trade Agreement rate

Nominal Roll Companies, Associations, Federations, Unions and Guilds Which Made Representations

Apparel and Fashion Industry's Association, The, London, England.
Arborite Company, Limited, The, Montreal, P.Q.
Beacon Ribbon Mills Limited, Valleyfield, P.Q.
British Columbia Lumber Manufacturers Association, Vancouver, B.C.
British Man-Made Fibres Federation, Manchester, England.
British Textile Agents Association of Canada, The, Montreal, P.Q.
Canada Carbon and Ribbon Company Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Canada Hair Cloth Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.
Canadian Association of Consumers, Ottawa, Ont.
Canadian Clothing Manufacturers Association of Quebec, Montreal, P.Q.
Canadian Coated Fabrics Industry
  Allied Rubber Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
  Bemis Associates of Canada Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q.
  Canadian General Tower Ltd., Galt, Ont.
  Canadian Industries Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
  Canadian Resins & Chemicals Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
  Daly & Morin Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
  Granby Elastic & Textiles Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
  Monsanto Oakville Ltd., Oakville, Ont.
  Service Backing & Coating Corp., Montreal, P.Q.
  Stedfast Rubber Co. Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Chemstrand Limited, London, England.
Commonwealth Curtain Company, The, Montreal, P.Q.
Consolidated Red Cedar Shingle Association of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.
Corsetry Manufacturers' Association, The, London, England.
Courtaulds (Canada) Limited, Cornwall, Ont.
Dress Manufacturers Guild of Toronto Inc., Toronto, Ont.
Eimco Process of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Esmond Mills Limited, Granby, P.Q.
Farbenfabriken Bayer A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.
Federation du Textile, Granby, P.Q.
Industrias Consolidadas de Matanzas, S.A., Havana, Cuba.
Infants' and Children's Wear Manufacturers' Association, Montreal,P.Q.
Irish Export Production Board, Dublin, Eire.
Italian Association of Weavers of Artificial Fibres, Milano, Italy.
Italian Silk Textile Industry Association, Como, Italy.
Italviscosa, S.P.A., Milan, Italy.
Japan Silk and Synthetic Textiles Exporters Association, Osaka, Japan.
Japan Textile Products Exporters Association, Osaka, Japan.
Lingerie & Underwear Manufacturers' Association, Montreal, P.Q.
Men's Clothing Manufacturers Association of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.
Men's Tie Foundation, Toronto, Ont.
Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild, Montreal, P.Q.
National Wool Textile Executive, Export Group, Bradford, England.
Plywood Manufacturers Association of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.
Porritts & Spencer (Canada) Limited, Hamilton, Ont.
Primary Textiles Institute, Montreal, P.Q.
Rubber Association of Canada, The, Toronto, Ont.

Schiffli Embroidery Manufacturers' Association of Canada, The,
Montreal, P.Q.
Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation, London, England.
Silk and Rayon Institute, Montreal, P.Q.
Silk and Rayon Users' Association Incorporated, The, London, England.
Slingsby Manufacturing Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont.
Stetson, John B., Company (Canada) Limited, Brockville, Ont.
Syndicat Francais Des Textiles Artificiels, Paris, France.
Taylor, Tom, Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Textile Technical Federation of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.
Textile Workers Union of America, CLC, AFL-CIO, Toronto, Ont.
Toronto Quilting and Embroidery Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Umbrella Manufacturers
Atlas Umbrella Company, Toronto, Ont.
Brophey, W.A., Co. Limited, The, Montreal, P.Q.
Igra Umbrella Company, Montreal, P.Q.
Mount Royal Umbrella Manufacturing Co., Montreal, P.Q.
National Rain Products, Toronto, Ont.
National Umbrella Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Telesco Manufacturing Company, Montreal, P.Q.
Vancouver Umbrella Company, Vancouver, B.C.
Zellwolle-Lenzing A.G., Lenzing, Austria.